

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 179---81st Congress

Chapter 354---1st Session

H. R. 4016

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public Law 179	1
Index and Summary of History on H. R. 4016	2

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950. Includes appropriations for various international organizations, including Food and Agriculture Organization (\$1,250,000), Caribbean Commission (\$133,116), Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (\$149,292), World Health Organization (\$1,920,000), and UNESCO. Makes funds available for the International Boundary and Water Commission, U. S. and Mexico, and provides for transfers to departments assisting in special and technical investigations for the International Boundary and Water Commission, U. S. and Canada. Includes \$34,000,000 for international educational and information activities under the Information and Educational Exchange Act, 1948, with an additional contract authorization of \$1,000,000. Appropriates \$4,751,600, to remain available until expended, for carrying out the provisions of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs Act. Appropriates \$5,750,000 for current census statistics and \$41,885,000 for the 17th decennial census. Appropriates \$4,550,000 for carrying out the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949. Provides for the Bureau of Standards to test equipment, materials, and supplies in connection with Government purchases. Authorizes Commerce Department to furnish food, shelter, and protective clothing and equipment to Government employees assigned to Arctic stations. Authorizes extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day for employees of other Government agencies in Alaska and other territorial possessions for taking and transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF H. R. 4016.

January 26, 1949	Hearings: House, Justice Department. H. R. 4016.
February 2, 1949	Hearings: House, Judiciary. H. R. 4016.
February 7, 1949	Hearings: House, State Department. H. R. 4016.
February 25, 1949	Hearings: House, Commerce Department. H. R. 4016.
April 5, 1949	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 4016. House Report 386. Committee print of the bill and report. Print of the bill as reported.
April 7, 1949	House debated and passed H. R. 4016 as reported. Rejected, 62-143, a motion by Rep. Phillips, Calif., to strike out the provision, under "International information and educational activities," for agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries (p. 4193). Rep. Tager, N. Y., criticized the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, and Rep. Rooney, N. Y., defended it (pp. 4160-1).
April 8, 1949	Print of the bill as referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations.
May 3, 1949	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 4016.
June 1, 1949	Senate Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 4016, with amendments. Senate Report 435. Print of the bill as reported.
June 7, 1949	Senate debated and passed H. R. 4016 with amendments. Senator Ferguson stated that this bill marked a turning point in the "appropriations battle for fiscal 1950" in that the bill as passed is 9.3% below the budget estimates, and discussed improving the appropriation process (p. 7499). Senate conferees appointed. Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
June 9, 1949	House conferees appointed.
July 14, 1949	House received and agreed to the conference report. House Report 1068.
July 15, 1949	Senate agreed to the conference report.
July 20, 1949	Approved. Public Law 179.

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

81ST CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } No. ~~386~~

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY
APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1950

APRIL 5, 1949.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ROONEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4016]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year 1950, and authorizing the expenditure of corporate funds of Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, and the Institute of Inter-American Affairs.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for the various branches of the Government service under the jurisdiction of the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary. There are also included Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, and the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, corporations which for the current year are included in the Government Corporations Appropriation Act.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The estimates of appropriations upon which the bill is based were submitted by the President in the budget for the fiscal year 1950 and will be found in that document as follows:

	Pages
Department of State.....	899-924, inclusive.
Department of Justice.....	653-673, inclusive.
Department of Commerce.....	421-469, inclusive.
The Judiciary.....	29-40, inclusive.
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated.....	1325-1331, inclusive.
The Institute of Inter-American Affairs.....	1333-1340, inclusive.

The committee also considered budget amendments contained in House Documents Nos. 57, 60, 97, and 117. The following tabulation summarizes the amounts recommended in the bill in comparison with the corresponding budget estimates and 1949 appropriations.

APPROPRIATED FUNDS

Department or agency	Appropriations for 1949	Estimates for 1950	Amount recommended in bill for 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1949 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1950 estimates
State.....	\$282,944,090	\$285,313,756	\$271,405,656	-\$11,538,434	-\$13,908,100
Justice.....	117,655,700	132,402,009	132,579,141	+14,923,441	+177,141
Commerce.....	179,752,500	301,073,500	259,927,605	+80,175,105	-41,145,895
The Judiciary.....	19,352,100	21,234,200	20,703,700	+1,351,600	-530,500
Total.....	599,704,390	740,023,456	684,616,102	+84,911,712	-55,407,354

In addition to the regular annual appropriations indicated above, there is an estimated \$761,400 for permanent and \$8,811,800 in trust-account appropriations. A detailed tabulation of these items will be found at the end of this report. The 1949 appropriation figures reflected in the tabulation represent actual appropriations to April 1, 1949.

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Department or agency	Authorization for 1949	Estimates for 1950	Amount recommended in bill for 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1949 authorization	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1950 estimates
State.....	\$27,400,000		\$2,900,000	-\$24,500,000	+\$2,900,000
Justice.....		\$1,000,000	900,000	+900,000	-100,000
Commerce.....	49,341,449	67,000,000	58,800,000	+9,458,551	-8,200,000
Total.....	76,741,499	68,000,000	62,600,000	-14,141,449	-5,400,000

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The total of the regular annual appropriations carried in the bill for the four agencies of Government encompassed therein is \$684,616,102, to which must be added \$62,600,000 in contract authority, or a total in appropriations and contract authority of \$747,216,102. The reduc-

tions recommended by the committee are \$55,407,354 in direct appropriations and \$5,400,000 in contract authority, resulting in a total reduction of \$60,807,354. The total direct appropriation recommended is \$84,911,712 in excess of the current fiscal year appropriation. However, \$43,000,000 is for the taking of the Seventeenth Decennial Census and \$39,700,000 for the liquidation of contract authority granted in prior years. It should also be borne in mind that the 1950 estimates contain approximately \$24,000,000 for increased personnel costs resulting from the passage of the Federal Employees' Salary Act of 1948, the cost of which has not been reflected in the 1949 appropriation totals.

The agencies represented in the bill should take steps to improve the justifications submitted to the committee in support of the budget requests. The justifications should be clear, concise and, insofar as practicable, uniform. The committee is interested in facts and figures and not in long narratives and generalities. The budget officers should proceed immediately to develop plans and standard forms to be utilized in connection with the justification of the 1951 budget requests.

The committee is dissatisfied with the condition of much of the transcript of the hearings upon its return by the departments. Instructions were attached to each day's testimony when submitted to the departments, stating specifically that editorial changes by witnesses were to be held to a minimum and limited to corrections of grammatical and other obvious errors. The instructions notwithstanding, some of the testimony when returned contained statements so changed that they bore little resemblance to the actual testimony given. It should be the responsibility of the budget officer of each department to see to it that in the future committee directives are complied with more closely and that any proposed changes in the transcript are written only in lead pencil.

TITLE I—STATE DEPARTMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949.....	\$282, 944, 090
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950.....	285, 313, 756
Reduction by the committee.....	13, 908, 100
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950.....	271, 405, 656

The total amount recommended in the accompanying bill for the Department of State is \$271,405,656. This is a decrease of \$11,538,434 under the appropriation for the current fiscal year and is a decrease of \$13,908,100 in the budget estimates. The principal decreases under the current fiscal year's appropriations are \$15,000,000 in the "Building fund"; \$4,206,602 in the "Philippine rehabilitation"; \$1,500,000 in the "International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, construction"; and \$1,302,932 in "United States participation in international organizations." The principal increases recommended for fiscal year 1950 over the 1949 appropriations are "Salaries and expenses, Department of State," \$3,733,100; "International information and educational activities," \$2,900,000; and "The Institute of Inter-American Affairs," \$2,251,600.

REORGANIZATION

The committee in its report accompanying the 1946 appropriation stated:

However, there is a feeling on the part of the committee that, because of the rapid expansion of the State Department through its recent reorganizations, there has not been sufficient time accurately to relate the personnel requirements to the newly established functions and to the realinement of previously established functions in the Department.

The 1948 committee report contained the following:

The Department of State, top-ranking Department in the executive branch of the Government, appears to be an uncoordinated series of offices, divisions, and sundry offshoots. It has become the repository of a variety of functions with a variety of missions to perform and little has been done to coordinate all of these functions.

While the committee may look with trepidation on another reorganization of the Department, it would seem that a reorganization looking toward a consolidation of closely allied functions, with a corresponding reduction in the number of offices and divisions, should be made.

In 1949 the committee report stated:

The organization of the Department seems to be set up on a horizontal rather than vertical basis, with a central point of authority for the clearance of official actions. Under the present system, there are few actions that can clear the Department without being referred to anywhere from two to six, or even more, divisions that may have an interest in the particular subject matter. * * *

The above excerpts from previous committee reports are set forth to emphasize the concern which this committee has had for several years regarding the organization of the Department of State. The Department in the years during and following the war seems to have been operating on a crisis basis, establishing a new office or a new division each time an additional problem or responsibility was assumed by the Department. The very nature of the activities of the Department would seem to call for a more elastic organization so that as special problems are created, or as old ones are disposed of, the activities of the Department can continue in a more coordinate manner.

The report of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government on foreign affairs contains the following recommendation:

The State Department should be organized so that the Secretary of State, legally and practically, is in command of the Department and the Foreign Service so that the line of command from the Secretary of State through the Under and Assistant Secretaries to the lowest level is clear and unencumbered, and so that the Secretary of State is provided with adequate staff services at the top level. The Department should also have authority and funds to equip itself with persons of the highest capacity to represent this country at international organizations and conferences.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, testified on February 7, 1949, before the committee:

The Department of State and the Foreign Service have been adjusting their organization and operations to external events and the changing international environment. Both the traditional tools of foreign offices and new techniques are being utilized. However, further modifications and improvements in the administration of the Department are needed and will be adopted and I intend to pursue these necessary modifications without delay. Priority will be given to improvements of operations to make the Department of State and the Foreign Service responsive instruments for the execution of foreign policy.

At the same time, I should like to state to the committee that the officers of the Foreign Service serving abroad and in the Department have done outstanding work under very difficult circumstances. I intend that any action taken in connection with realignment of functions shall not affect adversely their status or ability to continue their real contributions to the work of the Department. Similarly, the officers from overseas will return to their posts after a tour of duty in the United States with better understanding of the problems involved in the formulation of policy by the Department.

In this connection, the Budget proposes an amalgamation of the departmental and Foreign Service appropriations. The President has decided as a matter of policy to recommend that the Secretary of State be given greater flexibility in adjusting the personnel and facilities of the Department to the work load and problems which are his responsibilities. If the committee approves this recommendation of the President which was incorporated in the President's budget prior to the time I became Secretary of State, I am certain it would make for more effective administration. However, I would like to let the committee know that I expect to proceed with great care in making any adjustments which may be necessary.

This change in appropriation structure would make it possible for departmental officers to serve overseas for a few years while their positions are occupied by officers returned from overseas duty. I believe this will make for greater understanding by the departmental officers of the difficulties involved in overseas service and make them aware of most appropriate methods for their solution.

The change has an additional value in that it will permit us to decentralize to the overseas posts greater responsibility for administrative services and policy if that is found desirable. We are, at present, carefully studying these possibilities.

In order that every possible assistance might be given to the Department of State in its proposed plan of reorganization, the committee has agreed to the amalgamation of the five appropriations for foreign service and departmental activities into one appropriation on a tentative basis for 1 year. It is believed that this will provide the Secretary of State with greater flexibility in the use of foreign-service and civil-service personnel in departmental and field assignments.

The committee has made no cut whatever in the budget estimate for personal services in this combined appropriation item. In allowing the full amount of the budget estimate for personal services, the committee is anxious that every opportunity be given, particularly in view of the chaotic situation in world affairs, to modify and improve the administration of the Department so as to make it most effective in the formulation and execution of policies pertaining to international relations. The committee will follow with keen interest the progress of the Department in its proposed reorganization and will scrutinize closely the results therefrom.

The committee has observed the number of publications dealing with the affairs of the Department of State being printed at the present time. It is suggested that all public-relations work of whatever nature be centralized under one head and, in conjunction therewith, the Department make some effort to reduce the number of publications presently being printed and to initiate the printing of a publication that tells the story of the foreign policies of the Government in a simple and concise form. The day is past when information concerning the foreign policies of this Government is sought only by scholars and professors. The country as a whole is steadily becoming more international minded. In addition, there is at present a total of approximately 14,000,000 veterans of World War II who are decidedly interested in the foreign policies of this country and what our nation is striving for in its relations with the rest of the world. The average American does not have the time to devote to the reading

of a tome written in technical and legalistic terms but needs this information currently and in simple, easily readable form.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$72, 919, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	76, 952, 100
Reduction by the committee-----	300, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	76, 652, 100

This appropriation is the combination of current appropriation items "Salaries and expenses, Department of State"; "Printing and binding, Department of State"; "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service"; "Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service," and "Printing and binding, Foreign Service" as recommended by the Bureau of the Budget and to which reference has previously been made. The committee has also included the appropriation for "Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States," for which the amount \$30,000 is recommended.

The consolidated amount of \$76,652,100 recommended by the committee is an increase of \$3,733,100 over the appropriation for fiscal 1949; however, when the proposed supplemental totaling \$1,492,000 for fiscal year 1949 to cover the cost of salary increases, Public Law 900, is taken into consideration, the increase is \$2,241,100. The entire amount for activities previously carried under the heading "Salaries and expenses, Department of State," and "Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service" has been granted. Likewise, the entire amount for personal services for activities formerly carried under the heading "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service," has been approved. The only reduction made in the entire combined item is the sum of \$300,000, of which \$200,000 is to apply to equipment for the Foreign Service and \$100,000 to supplies for the Foreign Service, for both of which substantial increases were requested of the committee. The funds recommended herein will provide additional personnel to strengthen staff services to the Secretary and the Under Secretary as recommended by the so-called Hoover Commission.

The committee feels that considerable savings and more efficient administration will result from the proposed organizational changes.

Although provision therefor was not contained in the budget estimate, the committee recommends that the prewar regional offices of the Passport Division at Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; and New Orleans, La.; be reopened, the cost to be absorbed within the entire appropriation, "Salaries and expenses." Increased funds, fiscal year 1949, will provide for installation of a position-classification program as provided for in the Foreign Service Act of 1946. The budget estimates provided for a total of \$1,387,820 for home travel, and \$469,880 for travel, consultation and detail. The committee is particularly desirous that the full amount, which is recommended by the committee for home travel, be utilized by the Department for that purpose. The committee strongly urges that more attention be given to the program of "re-Americanization" of Foreign Service officers. It is a known fact that all too often our Foreign Service officers are compelled to remain abroad so long that they lose some of their acquaintance with the American way of life.

During the course of the hearings, the committee explored in considerable detail the mounting costs of communication services for the Department, especially in the use of fast telegrams. A waste and extravagance report of the Audit Division of the General Accounting Office disclosed that telegrams had been used in a number of instances where night telegrams, or even air mail, would have sufficed. It was admitted by the Department that a considerable sum of money could have been saved by the use of night telegrams and air mail in the particular instances. The Department indicated that a complete reorganization of its communications handling has been effectuated and that a strict control in this regard is now maintained.

While no appropriation was requested under "Expenses, North Atlantic fisheries, Department of State" for 1950, provision is made for two additional positions in the Office of the Special Assistant for Fisheries and Wildlife to complete work under the 1949 fisheries appropriation and to continue the development of United States policy relating to fisheries in international waters.

BUILDINGS FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949	\$35, 000, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950	25, 000, 000
Reduction by the committee	5, 000, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950	20, 000, 000

The bill includes \$20,000,000 for the Foreign Service buildings fund. While this amount appears as a general appropriation, it actually does not pass out of the control or possession of the United States Government. This money will be transferred from the buildings fund back to the United States Treasury. The transfer is merely a book-keeping transaction reflecting the value of foreign credits utilized by the State Department in the acquisition of real estate and improvements for the Foreign Service. The committee favors acquisition of buildings for use of the Foreign Service only where there is an actual need for such buildings and when a net savings will result from such acquisition. It is the opinion of the committee, however, that more than casual consideration should be given to the future cost of maintenance and upkeep of the properties. The committee questions the advisability of the acquisition, operation, and maintenance of such elaborate properties as the one acquired in Bermuda.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949	\$9, 750, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950	11, 500, 000
Reduction by the committee	100, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950	11, 400, 000

This appropriation, as the title implies, is used as an emergency fund as well as for the purpose of defraying the cost of repatriating American nationals stranded in many parts of the world. The reduction of \$100,000 is made on the premise that repatriation will not proceed at the rate anticipated by the Department and that the Department has overestimated the emergency requirements.

UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$100, 966, 490
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	99, 663, 558
Reduction by the committee-----	
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	99, 663, 558

This appropriation provides funds for United States participation in international organizations, as authorized by treaties or special acts of Congress. It provides funds for payments of the United States annual share of the expenses of the international organizations and maintenance of permanent representatives and their staffs at their headquarters. The total amount of the Budget request for this purpose, \$99,663,558, is included in the bill.

The committee is in complete accord with the following statement made before this committee by Assistant Secretary Rusk:

One of the first questions that comes up is whether we have too many organizations, and the State Department believes that we do.

The committee urges that the Department continue to carefully examine the existing organizations in order that as many as possible may be eliminated or consolidated. Any proposed creation of new organizations must also be carefully scrutinized to determine the necessity therefor. The budgets of the existing international organizations must be reviewed by the Department in detail to avoid and eliminate waste and extravagance. Also of primary importance is the question of the amount of the share which the United States is expected to contribute to these organizations. The committee feels that in far too many instances the percentage which this country is called upon to contribute is excessive and that every effort must be made to obtain substantial reductions in such percentage.

These international organizations fall into four general categories and are set out in the following table which gives the amount contained in the bill for each.

Organization

United Nations and specialized agencies:

United Nations-----	\$18, 128, 772
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization-----	2, 928, 773
International Refugee Organization-----	70, 500, 029
International Civil Aviation Organization-----	582, 000
World Health Organization-----	1, 920, 000
Food and Agriculture Organization-----	1, 250, 000
International Labor Organization-----	848, 058
International Telecommunications Union-----	146, 311
Subtotal-----	96, 303, 943

Inter-American organizations:

American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood-----	2, 000
Gorgas Memorial Laboratory-----	100, 000
Inter-American Indian Institute-----	4, 800
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences-----	149, 292
Inter-American Radio Office (or its successor)-----	6, 378
Inter-American Statistical Institute-----	29, 854

Organization—Continued

Inter-American organizations—Continued

Pan American Institute of Geography and History-----	\$10, 000
Pan American Railway Congress-----	5, 000
Pan American Sanitary Bureau-----	1, 153, 498
Pan American Union-----	1, 257, 123
Subtotal-----	2, 707, 945
Other international organizations-----	221, 670
Payment to the Government of Panama-----	430, 000
Total-----	99, 663, 558

United Nations.—The total estimated requirements for the United Nations for the calendar year 1949 (fiscal year 1950) is \$41,617,000. Of this amount, \$38,692,578 represents the assessments for the 1949 budget, and \$2,924,422 for the 1948 supplemental budget. The United States share of expenses of the United Nations for the calendar year 1949 is 39.89 percent, the same as the previous 2 years. As the result of the efforts of the United States delegation, the General Assembly passed a resolution which "accepts the principle of a ceiling to be fixed on the percentage rate of contributions of the member state bearing the highest rate of assessments," and recognizes "that in normal times no one member state should contribute more than one-third of the ordinary expenses of the United Nations for any one year." The General Assembly, however, because of the alleged economic difficulties of other members, continued the United States assessment at 39.89 percent. Consequently, the United States share of the expenses of the United Nations for the fiscal year 1950 was fixed at \$16,601,022. The amount included in the bill for the United States mission to the United Nations for the fiscal year 1950 is \$1,327,750, and an additional \$200,000 is provided for participation in the Economic Commission for Europe.

UNESCO.—The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations' total assessment for fiscal year 1950 is \$7,639,372. The United States share of this budget is 38.47 percent, which is a reduction from 41.88 percent in effect during the current year and 44.03 percent for the preceding year. The committee expects that every effort will be made to obtain a further reduction in this percentage. No payment is required to the revolving fund this year; in fact, the United States has a credit of \$51,693 to be applied to the amount of its contribution. There is also included in the bill an amount of \$41,600 for the Office of the United States Adviser on UNESCO Affairs at Paris.

International Refugee Organization.—The budget for the fiscal year 1950, as determined by the Council of IRO, amounts to \$154,560,500, of which \$150,060,500 is for operation and the remainder for administration. The United States is assessed 39.89 percent of the administrative budget and 45.75 percent of the operational budget, which results in a cost to the United States of \$70,447,729. In addition, the cost of the United States representative and staff is \$52,300. It was developed in the hearings that the IRO budget was prepared last year and that no consideration was given to decreased food costs. The committee feels that substantial savings can be reflected in this item.

Information was furnished the committee that the repatriation and resettlement activities of this organization have not been carried on with due promptness and that red tape has slowed down the clearing out of refugee camps. The committee is of the opinion that with the very substantial sum of money allowed this organization in this bill every effort must be made toward the completion of the program by the end of fiscal year 1950 and, further, that in the event circumstances make it impossible to complete this work by that time there should be a sufficient surplus of funds remaining to conclude the program without additional appropriations.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES
AND MEXICO

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949	\$2, 480, 100
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950	4, 075, 000
Reduction by the committee	2, 940, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950	1, 135, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,135,000 for this activity, an apparent reduction of \$2,940,000 in the budget estimate. However, \$2,900,000 of this reduction is offset by the inclusion in the bill of contractual authority in a like amount. It was developed in the hearings that a balance of \$7,917,700 will be brought forward from 1949 and be available in 1950. The committee is of the opinion that the cash balance to be carried forward in 1950 will be sufficient to meet the expenditures during that period and that the granting of contract authority in the amount of \$2,900,000 will allow the planned construction work to proceed. This action should in no way retard the construction of the highly important Falcon Dam. A total of \$1,120,000 is recommended for the item "Salaries and expenses," which is an increase of \$140,000 over the current fiscal year appropriation and a decrease of \$40,000 in the budget estimate. The full amount of the budget estimate, \$15,000, is granted for the item "Rio Grande emergency flood protection."

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949	\$31, 100, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950	36, 000, 000
Reduction by the committee	2, 000, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950	34, 000, 000

The amount of \$34,000,000, a reduction of \$2,000,000 in the budget estimate, is recommended for this activity in the coming fiscal year. Included in this appropriation are funds for the program previously financed from the appropriation entitled "Cooperation with the American Republics," which has been consolidated with this appropriation as the result of the passage of Public Law 402, Eightieth Congress. The appropriation for "International information and educational activities" for fiscal year 1949 is in the amount of \$27,000,000. The appropriation for "Cooperation with the American Republics" is \$4,100,000, making a total appropriation for fiscal year 1949 of \$31,100,000 for the combined item. Thus, there is an increase of \$2,900,000 in the amount recommended in the bill over the appropria-

tion for fiscal year 1949. The amount which will be available in 1950, as recommended in the bill, when compared with the 1949 appropriation, is substantially more than the \$2,900,000 increase indicates, since the 1949 appropriation contained \$4,000,000 for the establishment of radio facilities, a nonrecurring item. When all transfers, nonrecurring items, and the cost of Public Law 900 are taken into consideration, the increase over 1949 for International Information and Educational Activities will approximate \$5,500,000. This increase will provide for greater overseas activities and an extension of the Exchange of Educational and Technical Information program.

In recommending the reduction of \$2,000,000, the committee does not indicate disapproval of the purposes and objectives of the program. It is believed, however, that too rapid an expansion of the organization would lead to waste and inefficiency. Many of the past difficulties of this activity have been the result of a too-rapid growth. The Economic Cooperation Administration carries on considerable activity in the information field in explaining the purposes of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948.

The committee was not at all impressed with the testimony in justification of the provision for construction of two new curtain-type antennae at domestic short-wave transmitters at a cost of \$514,900 and recommends the deletion of this item.

PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949	\$21, 373, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950	20, 166, 398
Reduction by the committee	3, 000, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950	17, 166, 398

The committee's recommendation in the amount of \$17,166,398 for the ensuing year is a reduction of \$3,000,000 in the budget estimate. The reduction is to apply solely to the amount requested for the Public Roads Administration. This amount can be deferred at this time without retarding the program in any way. This road-building program is not progressing as rapidly as anticipated. A statement furnished the committee with respect to estimated funds available for obligation by participating agencies indicates that there will be a balance of \$4,238,602 available to the Public Roads Administration in 1950 for this program.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949	\$117, 655, 700
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950	132, 402, 000
Increase by the committee	177, 141
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950	132, 579, 141

A total appropriation of \$132,579,141 is recommended for all activities of the Department of Justice in the coming fiscal year. This is an increase of \$14,923,441 over the current year's appropriation. However, of this amount, approximately \$8,550,000 is for added costs for employees' pay increases due to Public Law 900. While reductions are recommended in several items, the committee

not only allowed the amounts requested in the budget for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice but granted additional amounts of \$1,598,141 and \$100,000, respectively, thus restoring the reductions made by the Bureau of the Budget in the departmental estimates for these two items. The net result is an increase of only \$177,141 over the budget estimate for the entire Department of Justice.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$23, 960, 700
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	26, 640, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	176, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	26, 464, 000

Attorney General's Office.—The amount of \$845,000, an increase of \$75,000 over the current year's appropriation, is recommended for this office. This increase, in addition to providing within-grade salary promotions and the cost of Public Law 900, will provide \$18,570 for salaries of the two additional members of the Board of Parole. Testimony was heard that a request for additional reporters for the Board of Parole had been eliminated by the Bureau of the Budget. The possibility of using mechanical transcription should be further explored by the Board of Parole and wherever possible the personnel of the Bureau of Prisons, and not inmates, should be used when available in the various institutions.

Administrative Division.—A total of \$1,232,000, an apparent reduction of \$50,000 in the budget estimates, is recommended for this Division. However, the committee is offsetting this reduction by increasing the amount of the transfer from the Office of Alien Property from \$50,000 to \$100,000 in order to more adequately cover the cost of services rendered by the Administrative Division for the Office of Alien Property.

Legal activities not otherwise provided for.—The committee recommends the consolidation of the following appropriation items, namely: Tax Division, Criminal Division, Claims Division, Lands Division, Customs Division, and Special Attorneys, into one appropriation. In so doing, the committee feels that more effective use can be made of the personnel involved. Each of these divisions has peak periods when the work load is heaviest. By combining the divisions appropriation-wise, the department may transfer employees from one division to another as required by shifting work loads. This should result in considerable money savings and contribute toward more effective utilization of available personnel. The combined budget estimates for the six items total \$6,259,000. The committee recommends \$5,640,400, an apparent decrease of \$618,600. The actual money reduction, however, is only \$91,000, since \$454,600 is being transferred to the item "Contingent expenses" and \$73,000 to the item "Traveling expenses." Of the amount transferred to "Contingent expenses," \$451,000 is for the Lands Division and \$3,600 for the Customs Division. Of the \$73,000 transferred to the item "Traveling expenses," \$5,000 is for the Customs Division and \$68,000 for the Lands Division. In arriving at the approved amount, the committee reduced the Tax Division by \$15,000; the Claims Division

by \$30,000; and the Lands Division by \$46,000. The amount of these reductions should be more than offset by the savings resulting from the consolidation of the items.

Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry.—The committee recommends \$1,200,000 for this item, a decrease of \$100,000 from the amount of the supplemental estimate contained in House Document No. 117. This is a new appropriation item necessitated by the passage of Public Law 886 of the Eightieth Congress which provided that the Attorney General may make payments of awards, not exceeding \$2,500, for certain claims resulting from evacuation under military orders of certain persons of Japanese ancestry. The reduction made by the committee applies only to the administrative expense.

Antitrust Division.—The bill includes \$3,750,000 for this Division, which is an increase of \$338,300 over the current year's appropriation, and an increase of \$100,000 in the amount of the budget estimate. For several years, by granting the funds requested and, in some instances, increasing those amounts, the committee has given substantial support to the Department of Justice in its efforts to effectively enforce the antitrust laws and, thus, protect the free economy of this Nation. During the present fiscal year, the Antitrust Division has expanded its staff in the seven established field offices and has set up five new offices at Philadelphia, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Kansas City, Kans.; and Jacksonville, Fla. As a result, 40 new cases were instituted in the first 6 months of the current fiscal year, as compared with 18 new cases instituted during the same period of the previous year. In the first half of the current year, 124 major investigations have been started, compared with 127 new investigations in the entire preceding fiscal year. A total of \$376,500 in fines has been collected in the first half of 1949, as compared with \$382,001 for the entire fiscal year 1948. In granting this Division the amount originally requested of the Bureau of the Budget by the Department, the committee expects the Division to increase its already accelerated activities in antitrust work with continued special emphasis in the food, clothing, and housing fields.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949.....	\$43, 900, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950.....	50, 987, 000
Increase by the committee.....	1, 598, 141
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950.....	52, 585, 141

The committee approves an increase of \$1,598,141 above the budget estimate, or a total of \$52,585,141, for this Bureau. This increase represents the amount of the reduction made by the Bureau of the Budget of the Department's estimate for the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In recommending this very substantial increase over the budget estimate, the committee desires to take every precaution possible to safeguard the internal security of this Nation. The internal-security work of the Bureau, which covers subversive activities in this country, has shown an increase of 230 percent during the last 12 months. As of January 1, 1949, there were pending 18,679 internal-security investigative matters.

The appropriation for the current year for the Federal Bureau of Investigation is \$43,900,000. The additional amount necessary for payments to employees under Public Law 900 is approximately \$3,000,000. The net increase in appropriation for fiscal 1950 over the current year, therefore, is approximately \$5,685,000. It is possible that the amount of the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget will prove to be adequate for the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation during 1950. However, the unanimous committee is not disposed to risk jeopardizing in any way whatsoever the internal security of this country. It was testified that there has been a continuous increase in the investigative operations of the Bureau. The postwar volume of work has already exceeded the work load carried during the war years. The volume received during fiscal year 1948 represented the highest work load in the Bureau's history. During that fiscal year, 547,523 investigative matters were received and handled, an increase of 78 percent over the previous year. One of the reasons for this increase has been the enactment of new legislation broadening the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau. During the past 9 years, 93 additional public laws have materially increased its responsibilities. In 1948, seven new laws were passed by Congress specifically increasing the work load.

During the hearings Director Hoover testified as follows:

'The Bureau has always expended only such funds as are absolutely needed.' The chart which I am handing to the chairman will show what our practice has been every year. We have saved a certain amount of the money annually out of the appropriation granted. It has not been our policy to use all the money granted merely because the appropriation was made. We try to confine our operations to cover only absolutely essential requirements.

The committee has confidence in the Director and feels that any money not needed in the coming fiscal year by the Bureau will be returned to the Treasury.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$28, 150, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	31, 075, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	575, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	30, 500, 000

The bill includes the amount of \$30,500,000 for this Service, an increase of \$2,350,000 over the current year's appropriation, and a decrease of \$575,000 from the amount of the budget estimate. When the increase made necessary by Public Law 900 of the Eightieth Congress is considered, the amount recommended is approximately the same as for the current fiscal year. During the hearings on the 1949 appropriation bill, the urgency for additional personnel for the border patrol was stressed. The committee included at that time additional funds for the strengthening of this activity. However, it developed during this year's hearings that more than 6 months elapsed before any of the funds for additional border patrol personnel were expended out of the appropriation made available for this purpose. The committee realizes that it takes time to properly screen applicants in order to obtain competent and trustworthy personnel but does not understand this undue delay in strengthening the border patrol. It understands that the vacancies have since been filled.

The functions of the Immigration and Naturalization Service relate to admission, registration, and fingerprinting of aliens, naturalization of lawfully resident aliens, investigation of alleged violations of the immigration and nationality laws, prevention of the illegal entry of aliens, and apprehension of smugglers of aliens and those who have effected unlawful entry. During 1948, 646,576 aliens were admitted to this country and 448,218 departed. The Service made approximately 123,000 investigations, looking toward the institution of deportation proceedings and a total of 20,371 aliens were deported. There were 4,768 aliens registered under the act of March 2, 1929. A total of 60,187 declarations of naturalization were filed with the courts and 68,265 petitions for naturalization were filed during the same period.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service is required to perform certain functions under Public Law 774, known as the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. The funds for that purpose are included in the appropriations for the Displaced Persons Commission.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$21, 645, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	23, 700, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	670, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	23, 030, 000

The cost of the activities of the Federal Prison System is defrayed out of five separate appropriation items. The total amount recommended for these five items for the coming fiscal year is \$23,030,000, which is an increase of \$1,385,000 over the current year's appropriation. This increase is due largely to the salary increase under Public Law 900, for which a supplemental estimate of \$1,299,000 is proposed for 1949.

A reduction of \$20,000 is made by the committee in the budget estimate of the item, "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons." The budget proposed a net increase of four positions for the compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institutions. It is the opinion of the committee that whatever additional work is entailed in the compiling of these statistics should be absorbed rather than create new positions for this purpose. A reduction of \$600,000 is made in the item, "Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions." The fiscal year 1950 estimates are based on an average population of 17,000 prisoners. The average population for the first 6 months of this fiscal year is only 16,742. The per capita rate for care of prisoners appropriated for fiscal year 1949 was 55.898 cents. The 1950 estimates were based on a per capita rate of 62 cents per day. It is the opinion of the committee that the present decrease in commodity prices should reflect a lower per capita rate.

The committee is in complete accord with reclassification of the positions of chaplains at the institutions, as proposed by the Bureau.

The full amount of \$1,592,000 requested for medical and hospital service is included in the bill. Likewise, the entire budget estimate of \$497,000 for construction of buildings and facilities is included. This latter item, in addition to providing improvements at various institutions, provides for replacement of a power plant at the United States

penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans. Contract authority of \$900,000 is recommended for replacement of this power plant in addition to the direct appropriation of \$280,000.

A decrease of \$50,000 is recommended in the item, "Support of United States prisoners" in non-Federal institutions and in the Territory of Alaska, leaving a total of \$1,675,000 in the bill for this purpose, as compared with \$1,650,000 for the present fiscal year. The increase requested was based on higher costs per prisoner per day charged by the local city and county jails. In view of the present downward trend in commodity prices, it is not felt that the increase is justified.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

Authorization, fiscal year 1949-----	\$4, 100, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	4, 100, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	100, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	4, 000, 000

The committee recommends an authorization of \$4,000,000 for this office for fiscal year 1950, which is a decrease of \$100,000 under the previous year, and a decrease of a like amount in the budget estimate. The funds necessary to defray the administrative costs of this office are derived from the sale and liquidation of acquired property and are not appropriations out of the United States Treasury. The committee urges that every effort be made to complete the vesting program and the liquidation of vested property, where appropriate, as soon as possible.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$179, 752, 500
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	301, 073, 500
Reduction by the committee-----	41, 145, 895
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	259, 927, 605

The amount of \$259,927,605, recommended by the committee for fiscal year 1950, is an increase of \$80,175,105 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. It is to be noted, however, that over \$12,000,000 is required to meet the cost in 1950 of the Federal Pay Act, Public Law 900, that \$25,300,000 is included for the liquidation of contract authority previously granted, and that \$43,000,000 is for the taking of the Seventeenth Decennial Census. Of the total direct appropriations recommended in the bill, \$139,073,605 is for the Civil Aeronautics Administration. In addition thereto, \$58,800,000, a reduction of \$8,200,000 under the budget estimates in requested new contract authority, is included for the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Taking both the direct appropriation and the contract authority into consideration, the amount included in the bill for the Civil Aeronautics Administration represents over 62 percent of the total for the Department of Commerce.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949	\$3, 790, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950	1, 374, 000
Increase by the committee	45, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950	1, 419, 000

There are two items of appropriation, namely, "Salaries and expenses," and "Technical and scientific services," under this general heading. Although the appropriation for the current fiscal year is shown as \$3,790,000, when the effect of comparative transfers to appropriations for printing and binding, exclusion of the functions of "Liquidation of war agencies," and "Voluntary agreements" not provided for in the 1950 estimates, and when penalty mail, and the provisions of Public Law 900 are taken into consideration, the comparable base figure for 1950 is approximately \$1,351,000.

For "Salaries and expenses," Office of the Secretary, the bill includes \$1,200,000, which is an apparent increase of \$81,000 over the budget estimate. The committee, however, has excluded from the accompanying bill proposed transfers to this item of \$11,000 from "Technical and scientific services," and \$228,000 from the item "Departmental salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce." The proposed transfer of \$105,000 to "Salaries and expenses," Office of the Secretary, from the item "Export control" is agreed to. The net result is a reduction of \$158,000 in the amount requested for the item "Salaries and expenses," Office of the Secretary.

The original budget estimate for the Office of Technical Services was \$175,000. This amount was subsequently increased to \$255,000 by a supplemental estimate contained in House Document No. 97. The committee recommends \$219,000 for this purpose, which is an actual reduction of \$25,000 in the estimates, since the proposed transfer of \$11,000 to the item "Salaries and expenses," Office of the Secretary, has been eliminated. No part of this reduction is to apply to the \$80,000 supplemental contained in House Document No. 97, which is for the specific purpose of strengthening the program of this office in its aid to small business.

CENSUS BUREAU

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949	\$10, 403, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950	76, 725, 000
Reduction by the committee	27, 115, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950	49, 610, 000

Grouped under this heading are four items of appropriation: "Age and citizenship certification," "Current census statistics," "Seventeenth Decennial Census," and "General administration."

The full amount of the budget estimate, \$105,000, is included in the bill for "Age and citizenship certification."

A reduction of \$27,000,000 in the item "Seventeenth Decennial Census," is recommended. An examination of the procedure fol-

lowed in making appropriations for the Sixteenth Decennial Census disclosed that the appropriations were made on an annual rather than on a program basis. The testimony of the Census Bureau indicated that of the \$70,000,000 requested, it was anticipated that only \$38,000,000 would be obligated in fiscal year 1950. It was testified that there was a possibility of the work proceeding more rapidly than planned, in which event more than \$38,000,000 might be required. The committee recommends the amount of \$43,000,000 in order to insure no delay in the work of taking and compiling the Census, but desires to emphasize that, unless the census work actually does proceed at a rate faster than anticipated by the Bureau, the total obligation for fiscal year 1950 should remain below the estimated figure of \$38,000,000. This action in no way anticipates any increase in the over-all cost of the Seventeenth Decennial Census. Instead, every effort should be made to effectuate savings wherever possible in order to reduce the estimated total cost.

The full amount of the budget estimate for "Current census statistics," \$5,750,000, is included in the bill. The activities under this item include compilation of business, industrial, foreign trade, vessel shipping, Government, population, and agriculture statistics. When the cost of the pay increases under Public Law 900, and the comparative transfer from "Printing and binding" are considered, there is an increase of \$115,000 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1949. The amount recommended will provide for resumption of the publication of the annual volume, Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States. The Bureau is also directed to resume monthly reporting of stocks of certain canned foods in the hands of wholesale grocers and warehouses which are now being made on a quarterly basis and to issue quarterly reports on 19 other canned agricultural products instead of annual reports, the cost of which, estimated at \$30,000 annually, is to be absorbed within this appropriation.

There is included in the bill a total of \$755,000 for "General Administration, Bureau of the Census." This is a reduction of \$115,000 from the amount of the budget estimate which included a like amount for activities previously carried under the appropriation, "Seventeenth Decennial Census." This sum has been deleted by the committee inasmuch as the entire cost of the Seventeenth Decennial Census should be reflected in one appropriation.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$100, 470, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	151, 008, 500
Reduction by the committee-----	11, 934, 895
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	139, 073, 605

In addition to the direct appropriations, there is included in the bill contractual authority in the amount of \$58,800,000. The committee is especially concerned over the rapidly mounting costs to the Government of the activities covered in the appropriations for the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The Federal Government is being continually called upon to furnish additional services in this field, the cost of which it is felt should be borne, in part at least, by the air lines.

Salaries and expenses.—The budget estimate of \$97,437,000 is approved in the amount of \$94,402,105, a reduction of \$3,034,895. Of this, a reduction of \$900,000 is made by denying inventory items of equipment in that amount. The administration's estimated annual requirement for equipment is approximately \$2,300,000. As of June 30, 1948, the inventory totaled \$1,990,000, and as of June 30, 1949, the inventory value is estimated at \$1,885,000. A reduction of \$500,000 is made in the amount requested for supplies and materials on the basis of need and decreased costs.

A reduction of \$1,434,895 in the item for personnel is made on the basis that the chief communicator in class 1 and 2 communication stations can be placed on a watch-assignment basis, thus reducing one position in each of these 385 stations with a resulting savings in personal services of \$1,434,895. At present the chief communicator performs no regular watch assignment.

A management survey of Civil Aeronautics Administration has been in progress for the past several months. The survey report was completed too late to permit an analysis by the committee. It is hoped that adoption of the recommendations will result in substantial savings and increased efficiency.

A further reduction of \$200,000 in personnel costs is recommended, to be applied primarily to administrative positions in Washington. One example of overstaffing is the testimony to the effect that 55 employees are required in the aircraft record section to maintain the registration of 92,000 airplanes.

The bill includes the amount of \$9,342,163 for the continued operation of 151 air-traffic-control towers presently in operation; \$825,500 for the operation of 17 air-traffic-control towers to be commissioned during the balance of fiscal year 1949; and \$221,536 for the operation of 12 towers proposed to be established in fiscal year 1950. Thus, the total estimated costs of the operation of control towers during the fiscal year 1950 is \$10,389,199.

In justifying the necessity for additional personnel in Airport Development, it was testified that airport operators had been shown how they could operate their coffee shops and restaurants and advised how they could make money by growing wheat on lands adjacent to the airports. The committee is confident that this information can be obtained by the airport operators without the assistance of Airport Development personnel and suggests that activities of such nature be discontinued immediately.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities.—The bill includes \$18,650,000 in direct appropriations and \$18,300,000 in contract authority for this item. This is an increase of \$8,551,000 in cash and \$5,958,501 in contract authority over the current fiscal year. The amount recommended by the committee represents a reduction of \$5,000,000 in direct appropriation and \$8,200,000 in contract authority below the budget estimate. Of the \$18,650,000 direct appropriation included in the bill, \$8,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred under prior contract authorization. The full amount for establishment of airport control towers as recommended in the budget estimates is included in the bill. During the hearings it was disclosed that there was included in the contract authority request, provision for the purchase of gasoline, etc., for making flight checks in 1951 and 1952. Of the total contract authority requested, it developed that \$4,200,000 is not to be used during fiscal year 1950.

The committee does not approve the policy of including operating expenses such as the purchase of gasoline and oil for future years in requested contract authorizations. Contract authorizations should be included in budgets only when necessary to complete construction or similar projects which cannot be completed in 1 fiscal year. The committee calls this matter to the especial attention of the Bureau of the Budget.

The committee is aware that much of the money spent in the past has been for equipment which has now become outmoded and outdated. In recommending the reduction in this item, the committee is not disapproving the program but feels that it should be pursued solidly and cautiously so as to insure receipt of the utmost value for the money expended. The committee recommends that a portion of the reduction made in this item be applied to the Alaska housing program.

A typical case of bad management by Civil Aeronautics Administration was brought out in the hearings while justification was being attempted of the request for \$111,430 for establishment of a very high-frequency link between the overseas receiving stations and Barnegat, N. J. At the present time a private company furnishes the Civil Aeronautics Administration with a cable, which makes the connection, at an annual rental of \$67,000 per year. This arrangement has been in effect for the last 6 or 8 years. It was testified that by establishing the proposed link at a cost of \$111,430, the annual rental charge and the cost of maintenance would be eliminated. It appeared that this step to save the \$67,000 annual rental charge could have been initiated at least 4 years ago. Had that been done or suggested by Civil Aeronautics Administration, \$156,570 of the taxpayers' money could have been saved. It is difficult to understand how such a situation could exist for so long.

Technical development.—The committee recommends a reduction of \$350,000 in this item, leaving a total of \$1,450,000 in the bill for this purpose. It is believed that much of the research now being carried on under this program, especially in the field of low-frequency omnirange development, will be done in the new program, Air Navigation Development, for which an appropriation is included in this bill. The committee has information that some of the work now being done under this program is of doubtful value, and it is therefore recommended that an immediate and thorough review be made of all the projects hereunder.

Federal-aid-airport program, Federal Airport Act.—The committee recommends for this item an appropriation of \$14,500,000, of which \$11,500,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred under prior contract authority, and \$3,000,000 for planning, research, and administrative expense. The reduction of \$500,000 made by the committee is directed solely to the amount requested for administration. Plans should now be available for practically every type airport with some adjustments for location. Many of the State governments have aviation boards with competent personnel to plan and supervise construction of airports. This should reflect a decrease in the amount

of administrative work necessary in connection with many airports by the Federal Government.

The bill also includes contract authority in the amount of \$36,500,000 for carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946, \$36,000,000 of which shall be for projects in the States, and \$500,000 for projects in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The full amount of the budget estimate in cash and contract authority for airport projects has been recommended by the committee.

Air-navigation development.—This is a new item of appropriation. The Air Navigation Development Board was established in the fiscal year 1949, pursuant to recommendation of the President's Air Policy Commission and the Congressional Aviation Policy Board and by joint agreement of the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of National Defense. The objective of this Board is to direct a research and development program for the achievement of a system of air navigation and air-traffic-control aids common to civil and military users. The committee was advised that heretofore there has been a lack of adequate planning and direction for the integration of the various devices and techniques for air navigation and air-traffic control, and for the development of others into a common national system. It is contended that the establishment of this Board will eliminate duplication of effort in the programs of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and the Civil Aeronautics Administration. During the present fiscal year, the Air Navigation Development Board is operating under a \$100,000 appropriation for administrative expense granted under the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

The budget estimate for this activity is \$6,000,000 in direct appropriation and \$4,000,000 in contract authority. The committee recommends a reduction of \$3,000,000 in the direct appropriation. In response to a request, a statement was furnished the committee indicating that a reduction of only \$4,065,000 was reflected in the present National Military Establishment and Department of Commerce budgets incident to activities of the Air Navigation Development Board. In view of this, and because of the fact that it is a new venture, it was thought that \$7,000,000 in cash and contract authority is sufficient to inaugurate such a program. Of the amount of \$143,400 requested for administration, \$130,000 is approved. Incidentally, this program is expected to extend through 1959 at an estimated cost of \$79,600,000 for development.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949.....	\$3, 450, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950.....	3, 980, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	359, 500
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950.....	3, 620, 500

The amount of \$3,620,500 contained in the bill for the Civil Aeronautics Board is an increase of \$170,500 over the amount appropriated

for fiscal year 1949. However, this amount of increase is offset by the estimated cost of the Pay Act increase under Public Law 900. The request for 50 additional positions is denied. An increase of \$400,000 in appropriations was granted last year with the expectation that the Board would thereafter meet its responsibilities more promptly and adequately. The committee is aware of the backlog of work in this Board, but is not convinced that the answer to the problem lies in continually increasing its appropriations. The committee is in complete accord with the following statement appearing in the Task Force Report on Regulatory Commissions prepared for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government:

One weakness common among the commissions is particularly serious in the Civil Aeronautics Board—lack of efficient centralized administration and supervision of the staff. Our general discussion has emphasized that an agency headed by five members tends to be more preoccupied with the adjudication of cases presented to it than with the organization and direction of its staff work. This is true of the Civil Aeronautics Board. The Board has adopted no adequate methods to facilitate presentation and correction of deficiencies in staff organization and procedures.

Although the committee has suggested year after year that the air lines should pay part of the cost of maintaining the Federal airways, both Civil Aeronautics Board and Civil Aeronautics Administration make annual fervent pleas in behalf of the companies, insisting that they are not self-supporting. Since many of the executives of these air lines are paid six-figure salaries for directing companies which are subsidized to the great extent they are by the Federal Government, the committee strongly feels that the day has arrived when steps must be taken to more carefully scrutinize the finances of these companies.

In this connection, the members of the committee were utterly amazed to learn of the decision of Civil Aeronautics Board on Friday, February 25, 1949, granting an \$8,000,000 gift of the taxpayers' money to the "Big Four" air lines for transportation of air mail, a single pound of which they never actually carried. In making such decision under the guise of air-mail subsidy, it would seem an expensive gesture of sympathy to these air lines for supposititious business lost due to the grounding of a number of their Constellations and DC-6's which they had previously been operating with defective and dangerous equipment.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949.....	\$10, 255, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950.....	11, 153, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	193, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950.....	10, 960, 000

The activities of the Coast and Geodetic Survey are encompassed in three separate appropriation items: "Salaries and expenses, departmental"; "Salaries and expenses, field"; and "Pay, commissioned officers." The committee recommends a reduction of \$93,000 in the item "Salaries and expenses, departmental," and a reduction of \$100,000 in the similar item for the field. The full amount of the budget estimate is allowed for "Pay, commissioned officers." The total included in the bill for these three items is an increase of \$705,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The amount recom-

mended will allow the Bureau to continue on approximately the same basis as at the present time, since the costs of the Pay Act increase under Public Law 900, and printing and binding are not reflected in the 1949 total.

This Bureau provides nautical charts, coast pilots, tide and current tables for the marine service, aeronautical charts for aviation, and geodetic and seismological service. The committee was advised that during the past year this Bureau had issued 1,178,000 nautical charts; 5,798,000 aeronautical charts; and 6,534,000 airport and radio-facility charts. The statutes now prescribe that these charts shall be sold to the public at the approximate cost of paper and printing. Receipts from sales of charts and related publications during the year amounted to \$418,664, which was deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$10, 879, 500
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	12, 561, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	651, 500
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	11, 909, 500

Salaries and expenses, departmental.—The original budget estimate for this item was \$4,910,000. This amount was increased to \$5,155,000 by a supplemental estimate contained in House Document No. 97. The amount recommended in the bill is \$4,878,500, a reduction of \$276,500 from the amount of the budget estimate. The actual reduction to the Bureau, however, is only \$48,500, since the proposed transfer of \$228,000 to the item "Salaries and expenses," Office of the Secretary, has been deleted. No part of the reduction is to apply to the Division of Small Business, for which the supplemental estimate provided additional funds. The committee favors and encourages every aid and assistance to small business.

Field office service.—A reduction of \$75,000 is recommended for this item, leaving a total of \$2,031,000 in the bill for this purpose. The committee questions the necessity of some of the field offices now being operated and concurs in the recommendation of the Committee on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government that the situation be given early attention by the Department with a view to closing some of the field offices and reducing the size of others.

For the past 2 years funds have been provided for field work in the Virgin Islands. The committee does not feel that the results to date have justified any part of the expenditures and is including no funds for that purpose.

Export control.—The committee recommends \$5,000,000 for export control, which is a reduction of \$300,000 from the amount of the supplemental budget estimate, which is contained in House Document No. 97. Testimony before the committee indicates that there has been a considerable decrease in the number of license applications. The Bureau had anticipated an average daily number of applications of 4,275, which at the present time is found to be reduced to approximately 2,500. Likewise, the number of items under control has decreased considerably and thus should reflect a corresponding decrease in the work load. It was testified, however, that there had been an increase in the screening, enforcement, and compliance phase of the work, and for that reason the committee did not further reduce

this appropriation. The committee has not been favorably impressed with the operations of this activity to date and expects considerable and prompt improvement.

PATENT OFFICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$9, 785, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	10, 925, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	300, 000

Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	10, 625, 000
---------------------------------------	--------------

The amount included in the bill for this item is \$10,625,000, which is an increase of \$840,000 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1949. However, the anticipated supplemental due to pay increase under Public Law 900, for 1949, is \$615,000, thus making a net increase of \$225,000. The committee feels that this increase, coupled with the increased efficiency in operation and administration expected as a result of the management and operational studies being made, should aid considerably in reducing the backlog of work in this office. Charts exhibited to the committee indicated that, while the average disposal per examiner is still below that of the period from 1941 through 1945, the amount of work completed is on the increase. With increased output per examiner, and the number of examiner assistants at an all-time high, the backlog should decrease materially.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$8, 470, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	9, 160, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	450, 000

Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	8, 710, 000
---------------------------------------	-------------

The reductions made by the committee in the amount of the budget estimates for this Bureau total \$450,000. Of this reduction, \$200,000 is in the item "Operation and administration"; \$100,000 is applied to the item "Research and testing"; and \$150,000 in "Radio propagation and standards." The total amount included in the bill for this Bureau is an increase of \$240,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. This increase, however, is more than offset by the cost of Public Law 900. No part of the committee's reductions is to apply to activities involving the national defense. The committee is somewhat disappointed in the progress the Bureau has made to date with regard to the electronic computing machine which is being developed for the Census Bureau. It was the feeling of the committee that development of such a computing machine would reflect considerable decrease in the funds necessary for the Census Bureau. Every effort should be made to have this machine available in time for the work connected with the coming Seventeenth Decennial Census.

WEATHER BUREAU

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$22, 250, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	24, 187, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	187, 000

Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	24, 000, 000
---------------------------------------	--------------

The original budget estimate for the Weather Bureau in the amount of \$24,112,000 was increased to \$24,187,000 by a supplemental estimate contained in House Document No. 97. When the proposed supplemental for pay increase necessitated by Public Law 900 in the amount of \$1,500,000, and the comparative transfer for printing and binding in the amount of \$160,000 are added to the 1949 appropriation, the total is \$23,910,000, as compared with \$24,000,000 recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1950. In applying the reduction of \$187,000 made by the committee, no decrease is to be made in the funds for the special project provided in the supplemental estimate.

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$19, 352, 100
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	21, 234, 200
Reduction by the committee-----	530, 500
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	20, 703, 700

Appropriation items under this title provide funds for operation of all the Federal courts, including salaries of judges, judicial officers, and employees, and other expenses of the judiciary.

The amount allowed represents an increase of \$1,351,600 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. However, approximately \$927,000 of this amount is made necessary under Public Law 900, the Pay Act increase.

The committee was advised that the number of criminal cases coming before the Federal district courts in the last few years has been relatively constant, tending, if anything, downward and that these cases as a rule are disposed of rather quickly inasmuch as more than 90 percent of the convictions are upon pleas of guilty or nolo contendere. It was pointed out, however, that the time-consuming types of civil cases are increasing. The number of private civil cases filed in 1948 was 30,344, which is higher than in any previous year. This increase has caused some congestion and delay; however, the courts in 1948 stepped up the rate of termination of such cases. The number of private civil cases terminated, 26,417, was over 3,300 more than in the preceding year.

The action of the committee with respect to the major items of appropriation is hereinafter described.

Supreme Court of the United States.—The appropriation for the Supreme Court is contained in three items, namely: "Salaries," "Miscellaneous expenses," and "Care of the buildings and grounds." The budget estimates for these three items total \$1,237,500. The committee approves the budget estimates for "Salaries" and also for "Miscellaneous expenses." However, a reduction of \$170,000 is made in the item "Care of the building and grounds." The expenditure of this amount, which the committee recommends be deferred, was requested for installation of an air-conditioning system to cover the basement of the Supreme Court Building. The rest of the building already has air-conditioning equipment. It was testified that it was expected that the Supreme Court Building would be connected with the central heating and refrigeration system for the Capitol buildings, plans for which have not yet been consummated.

Customs Court.—The bill includes for this item, \$400,100, which is an increase of \$43,700 over the 1949 appropriation. This increase

will provide three additional positions: one attorney and two stenographers, as well as a small increase in the items of travel and equipment. The new attorney and one of the two stenographers are to be used for the maintenance of indices and digests of the court's decisions. The balance of the \$43,700 increase is necessitated by required promotion and pay-increase moneys.

Court of Claims.—The bill includes for this item, \$534,100, which is an increase of \$95,000 over the 1949 appropriation. Of the total amount, \$24,100 is for repairs and improvements, and \$510,000 for salaries and expenses. The increase will provide six new positions. Approval of these new positions was based on testimony that the work of the court has considerably increased. For fiscal year 1948 there were 1,812 new cases filed, as compared with 606 in fiscal year 1947. There were more new cases filed in fiscal year 1948 than in any previous year in the history of the court. It is the opinion of the committee that it is in the interest of economy to grant these additional positions inasmuch as a great many of the cases on the court's docket carry interest charges the amount of which is increased by delay in the adjudication of the cases.

Probation system.—The committee recommends, for this item, \$1,965,000, which is an increase of \$265,000 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1949 and a decrease of \$37,000 under the budget estimate. This increase over fiscal year 1949 appropriation is to provide for the cost of within-grade promotions, the annual cost of increases in salaries under Public Law 900, and the creation of 16 additional positions. The committee has approved addition of 10 probation officers and 6 clerks to alleviate probation conditions where the case loads are extraordinarily high.

In the Federal court system, as of June 30, 1948, there were 32,613 persons under the supervision of probation officers. At the present time, approximately 32 percent of the persons convicted in the Federal courts are placed upon probation under the supervision of a Federal probation officer.

Salaries of criers.—The committee recommends \$470,000 for this item, which is approximately the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1949. The reduction of \$71,250 by the committee in the amount of the budget estimate is based on the fact that a number of the judges do not have criers and have not requested them.

Fees of jurors.—A total of \$1,850,000 is recommended for this item, which is an increase of \$420,000 over the 1949 fiscal year appropriation, and a decrease of \$137,000 under the budget estimate. The increase is due largely to the enactment of Public Law 779 of the Eightieth Congress, which revised the system for compensating and reimbursing jurors. Testimony was received that developments since the time of the preparation of the estimates indicated that this item could be reduced by the amount of \$137,000.

Miscellaneous expenses.—The committee recommends \$611,000, a reduction of \$39,500 in the estimates, but an increase of \$11,000 over the current year's appropriation. The increases requested were for supplies and materials, equipment, printing and binding, and rents and utilities. The committee is of the opinion that the increase of

\$11,000 over the amount available during the current year should be adequate.

Referees in bankruptcy.—The full amount of the budget estimate, \$1,765,000 is approved for this item. This is an increase of \$177,000 over the amounts made available for the current year. During fiscal year 1949, \$1,268,000 was appropriated from the referees' special fund established by the act of June 28, 1946 (11 U. S. C. 68), and \$320,000 was appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury. The entire amount requested for 1950 is from the special funds, and no direct appropriation is required from the Treasury. For the year 1948 the expenditures for salaries of referees exceeded the payments into the special salary fund by \$89,193. In the first half of the current year the receipts exceeded expenditures by \$57,549. The receipts in the referees' expense fund in 1948 exceeded the referees' expenses, including clerical hire by \$125,934; thus yielding a surplus of \$36,741 for both salaries and expenses above the deficit in the salary fund. From the beginning of the referees' salary system, July 1, 1947, to December 31, 1948, it is estimated that the combined receipts into the salary and expense funds of referees will produce a surplus over the expenditures for both purposes of \$120,113. Moreover, it appears that the salary fund taken by itself will be sufficient to defray expenditures in salaries in the current year.

The number of bankruptcy cases filed in 1948, 18,510, was approximately 40 percent more than in 1947 and about 80 percent above the number in 1946, which was the low point after an uninterrupted decline since 1941. The rate of filing in the first half of the current fiscal year 1949 points to a further increase of more than 40 percent over 1948 and a total number of cases for the year in excess of 26,000. It is estimated, on the basis of present trend and past experience, that the number of cases to be filed in 1950 will reach at least 32,000.

The increase of \$177,000 over the current year's appropriation will provide for increases in the salaries of part-time and full-time referees and will also provide for placing some of the part-time referees on a full-time basis. Further, it will provide for 20 additional clerical positions which are necessary as a result of the increase in bankruptcy work.

TITLE V—GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The committee recommends the amount of the budget estimate of \$400,000 for the vocational expense limitation for Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated. This is an increase of \$20,000 over the present fiscal year, which increase will provide for expansion of activities in five military disciplinary barracks. The \$330,000 budget estimate for administrative expenser, an increase of \$63,000 over the current year, is also recommended. This will provide funds for necessary administrative and supervisory work for extension of the operations of the Corporation to the five military disciplinary barracks.

Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, was created as an inde-

pendent agency in 1934, and in 1935 the corporation and its functions were transferred to the Department of Justice to be administered under the general direction and supervision of the Attorney General. The functions of the corporation are: (a) To establish and operate industries in the United States penal institutions for the production of articles and commodities for consumption in the institutions or for sale to the departments and independent establishments of the Government; (b) to provide such forms of employment and vocational training as will give the inmates of all penal and correctional institutions a maximum opportunity to acquire a knowledge and a skill in trade and occupation which will provide them with a means of earning a livelihood upon release. These industries must be so diversified as to "reduce to a minimum competition with private industry or free labor." The corporation was authorized to extend its functions and duties to military disciplinary barracks by the act of June 29, 1948, Public Law 821, Eightieth Congress. The corporation has no capital stock. All funds of the corporation are deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the "Prison industries fund" which is used as operating capital. The corporation has no borrowing or lending power.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

	1948 actual	1949 estimate	1950 estimate
Sales to Government agencies	\$14, 785, 201	\$15, 000, 000	\$15, 250, 000
Percent of cost of sales to sales	76. 6	79. 9	80. 0
Percent of administrative expense to sales	1. 67	1. 79	2. 20
Net industrial profit	\$3, 003, 226	\$2, 501, 626	\$2, 522, 272
Percent of earnings to sales	20. 31	16. 67	16. 54
Average number of inmates provided employment	3, 157	3, 600	3, 600
Number of inmates provided vocational training	7, 956	8, 500	8, 500
Dividends paid into Treasury	\$2, 000, 000	\$2, 562, 000	\$1, 500, 000

THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,751,600 for this corporation. This is an increase of \$2,251,600 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1949 and is a decrease of \$248,400 below the amount of the budget estimate. This decrease below the budget estimate is composed of \$23,400 asked for replacement of automobiles and \$225,000 in the amount for administrative expenses. The amount allowed for administrative expenses during the current year is \$490,000 while the amount recommended for 1950 is \$525,000. No reduction has been made in the amount requested for the program activities.

The Institute of Inter-American Affairs was incorporated for a 3-year period on August 5, 1947. It collaborates with other governments and other governmental agencies of the American Republics in technical programs in the fields of public health, sanitation, agriculture, and education.

The major activities of the corporation are conducted in accordance with the terms of agreements entered into with the governments of the other American Republics. In recommending this appropriation

the committee is of the opinion that this program contributes toward strengthening the ties of friendship and understanding among the peoples of the American Republics.

Program high lights

[Dollars in thousands]

	1948 actual	1949 estimate	1950 estimate
Contributions to cooperative programs:			
Insitute.....	\$9, 166	\$5, 726	\$5, 674
Cooperating governments.....	\$11, 073	\$10, 904	\$10, 920
Number of cooperating republics.....	17	16	16
Number of cooperative programs.....	31	25	25

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore included in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On pages 5 and 6, in connection with appropriations for buildings fund, Department of State:

Provided, That, when specifically authorized by the Secretary of State or such Assistant Secretary as he may designate, section 6 of the Act of May 7, 1926, may be construed as including leaseholds of not less than ten years.

On page 12, in connection with the appropriation for international contingencies:

not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence for persons serving without compensation in an advisory capacity while away from their homes or regular places of business;

On page 20, in connection with the appropriation for international information and educational activities:

*advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended; * * * establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease, and construction of necessary buildings thereon;*

On pages 34 and 35, in connection with the Immigration and Naturalization Service:

not to exceed \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate

On page 55, in connection with the National Bureau of Standards:

construction of working quarters in the field when suitable facilities are not otherwise available and living quarters at remote localities; repairs and alterations to buildings and other plant facilities, and not to exceed \$600,000 for improvements to buildings, grounds, and other plant facilities including construction of minor buildings and other facilities in the District of Columbia and in the field to house special apparatus or material which must be isolated from other activities;

On page 58, in connection with the appropriation for radio propagation and standards:

Provided, That for employees conducting observations on radio propagation phenomena in the Arctic region, the funds appropriated and the funds transferred or advanced from other Government agencies to the National Bureau of Standards shall

be available for the appointment of such employees at base rates not in excess of \$5,000 per annum without regard to the civil service and classification laws and titles II and III of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945; and for the furnishing of food, shelter, and protective clothing and equipment, without repayment therefor, to employees of the Government assigned to Arctic stations; and the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are authorized, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to transfer without charge to the National Bureau of Standards materials, equipment, and supplies, surplus to their needs and necessary for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of Arctic ionosphere observation stations,

Compliance with clause 2 (A) of rule XIII:

PENDING BILL

On page 25, lines 12 through 15:

Provided, That, notwithstanding the proviso under this head in title I of the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949, any funds heretofore made available to the Corporation shall remain available until expended.

EXISTING LAW

Public Law 860,—Eightieth Congress

Provided, That funds made available to the Corporation by this Act and under prior appropriations and not obligated by the Corporation on or before June 30, 1949, shall not be available for obligation after that date and shall lapse pursuant to section 3690 of the Revised Statutes and the Act of June 20, 1874, as amended (31 U. S. C. 712, 713).

PERMANENT ANNUAL AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation, 1949	Budget estimate, 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS			
Department of State, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc-----	\$208, 300	\$204, 900	-\$3, 400
Department of Justice, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc-----	620, 000	518, 000	-102, 000
Department of Commerce, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc-----	37, 500	37, 500	-----
The Judiciary, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc-----	750	1, 000	+250
Total, permanent appropriations-----	\$66, 550	761, 400	-105, 150
TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS			
Miscellaneous trust accounts, Department of State-----	2, 533, 300	2, 553, 300	+20, 000
Foreign Service retirement and disability-----	3, 478, 500	3, 515, 500	+37, 000
Immigration and Naturalization Service-----	121, 000	126, 000	+5, 000
Federal Prison System-----	2, 300, 000	2, 300, 000	-----
Office of the Secretary, Department of Commerce-----	35, 000	25, 000	-10, 000
Bureau of the Census-----	225, 000	225, 000	-----
Civil Aeronautics Administration-----	-----	4, 000	+4, 000
Coast and Geodetic Survey-----	4, 500	4, 500	-----
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce-----	21, 000	21, 000	-----
Patent Office-----	35, 000	35, 000	-----
National Bureau of Standards-----	2, 500	2, 500	-----
Weather Bureau-----	18, 321	-----	-18, 321
Total, trust account appropriations-----	8, 774, 121	8, 811, 800	+37, 679

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Department and item	Approved, 1949	Budget estimates, 1950	Recommended in bill for 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1949 authorizations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with estimates for 1950
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
International information and educational activities-----				-\$1, 000, 000	-----
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico-----	\$1, 000, 000				
Philippine rehabilitation-----	26, 400, 000		\$2, 900, 000	+2, 900, 000	+\$2, 900, 000
				-26, 400, 000	-----
Total, Department of State-----	27, 400, 000		2, 900, 000	-24, 500, 000	+2, 900, 000
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Federal Prison System, buildings and equipment-----		\$1, 000, 000	900, 000	+900, 000	-100, 000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
Civil Aeronautics Administration:					
Air navigation facilities-----	12, 341, 449	26, 500, 000	18, 300, 000	+5, 958, 551	-8, 200, 000
Air navigation development-----		4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	+4, 000, 000	-----
Federal-Aid Airport Program-----	37, 000, 000	36, 500, 000	36, 500, 000	-500, 000	-----
Total, Department of Commerce-----	49, 341, 449	67, 000, 000	58, 800, 000	+9, 458, 551	-8, 200, 000
Total for all departments-----	76, 741, 449	68, 000, 000	62, 600, 000	-14, 141, 449	-5, 400, 000

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

Corporation	1949 authorizations	Budget estimates, 1950	Recommended in bill, 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1949 authorizations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with esti- mates for 1950
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.	\$647, 000	\$730, 000	\$730, 000	+\$83, 000	-----
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
The Institute of Inter-American Affairs	490, 000	750, 000	525, 000	+35, 000	-\$225, 000
Total	1, 137, 000	1, 480, 000	1, 255, 000	+118, 000	-225, 000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1949, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1950, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1950

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Object	Appropriations for 1949	Budget estimates for 1950	Recommended in bill for 1950	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill compared with 1949 appropriations	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill compared with estimates for 1950
Salaries and expenses, Department of State-----	¹ \$72, 919, 000	\$76, 952, 100	\$76, 652, 100	+\$3, 733, 100	— \$300, 000
North Atlantic fisheries-----	25, 000	-----	-----	-25, 000	-----
Representation allowances, Foreign Service-----	650, 000	650, 000	650, 000	-----	-----
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund-----	2, 150, 000	2, 187, 000	2, 187, 000	+37, 000	-----
Building fund, Department of State-----	35, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	-15, 000, 000	-5, 000, 000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service-----	9, 750, 000	11, 500, 000	11, 400, 000	+1, 650, 000	-100, 000
Participation in international organizations-----	100, 966, 490	² 99, 663, 558	99, 663, 558	-1, 302, 932	-----
International contingencies-----	3, 600, 000	3, 600, 000	3, 300, 000	-300, 000	-300, 000
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: Salaries and expenses-----	980, 000	1, 160, 000	1, 120, 000	+140, 000	-40, 000
Construction-----	³ 1, 500, 000	2, 900, 000	(?)	-1, 500, 000	-2, 900, 000
Rio Grande emergency flood protection-----	100	15, 000	15, 000	+14, 900	-----
American sections, international commissions, salaries and expenses-----	430, 500	⁴ 519, 700	500, 000	+69, 500	-19, 700
International information and educational activities-----	⁵ 31, 100, 000	36, 000, 000	34, 000, 000	+2, 900, 000	-2, 000, 000

Philippine rehabilitation, salaries and expenses-----	\$ 21, 373, 000	20, 166, 398	17, 166, 398	— 4, 206, 602	— 3, 000, 000
The Institute of Inter-American Affairs-----	2, 500, 000	5, 000, 000	4, 751, 600	+ 2, 251, 600	— 248, 400
Total-----	282, 944, 090	285, 313, 756	271, 405, 656	— 11, 538, 434	— 13, 908, 100

¹ Consolidation of the following appropriations with "Salaries and Expenses, Department of State": Printing and binding, Department of State; Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service; Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service; Printing and binding, Foreign Service; Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States.

² Includes decrease of \$1,146,940 contained in H. Doc. No. 60.

³ Contract authority of \$2,900,000.

⁴ Includes \$7,500 contained in H. Doc. No. 60.

⁵ Plus contract authority of \$1,000,000; includes appropriation of \$4,100,000 for Cooperation with the American Republics.

⁶ Plus contract authority of \$26,400,000.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries:					
Attorney General's Office-----	\$770, 000	\$850, 000	\$845, 000	+ \$75, 000	— \$5, 000
Administrative Division-----	1, 150, 000	1, 282, 000	1, 232, 000	+ 82, 000	— 50, 000
Legal activities not otherwise provided-----	¹ 5, 812, 000	¹ 6, 259, 000	5, 640, 400	— 171, 600	— 618, 600
Contingent expenses-----	220, 000	675, 000	1, 114, 600	+ 894, 600	+ 439, 600
Traveling expenses-----	145, 000	145, 000	218, 000	+ 73, 000	+ 73, 000
Printing and binding-----	550, 000	(²)	-----	— 550, 000	-----
Penalty mail costs-----	108, 000	-----	-----	— 108, 000	-----

¹ Includes the following budget items: Tax, Criminal, Claims, Customs, and Lands Divisions, and special attorneys and also includes \$80,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 117.

² Transferred to other appropriations.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1949, the estimates for 1950, and amounts recommended in bill for 1950—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1949	Budget estimates for 1950	Recommended in bill for 1950	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with 1949 appropriations	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with estimates for 1950
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—con.					
Federal tort claims-----	\$5, 000			—\$5, 000	
Antitrust Division-----	3, 411, 700	\$3, 650, 000	\$3, 750, 000	+ 338, 300	+ \$100, 000
Examination of judicial offices-----	109, 000	109, 000	109, 000		
Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry-----		3 1, 300, 000	1, 200, 000	+ 1, 200, 000	— 100, 000.
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field-----	545, 000	440, 000	440, 000	— 105, 000	
District attorneys-----	5, 200, 000	5, 585, 000	5, 585, 000	+ 385, 000	
Marshals-----	5, 310, 000	5, 630, 000	5, 630, 000	+ 320, 000	
Fees of witnesses-----	625, 000	715, 000	700, 000	+ 75, 000	— 15, 000
Total, legal activities and general adminis- tration-----	23, 960, 700	26, 640, 000	26, 464, 000	+ 2, 503, 300	— 176, 000
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	43, 900, 000	50, 987, 000	52, 585, 141	+ 8, 685, 141	+ 1, 598, 141
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	28, 150, 000	31, 075, 000	30, 500, 000	+ 2, 350, 000	— 575, 000

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
Bureau of Prisons-----	400, 000	486, 000	466, 000	+ 66, 000	- 20, 000
Penal and correctional institutions-----	17, 800, 000	19, 400, 000	18, 800, 000	+ 1, 000, 000	- 600, 000
Medical and hospital service-----	1, 497, 000	1, 592, 000	1, 592, 000	+ 95, 000	-----
Buildings and equipment, penal institutions-----	298, 000	⁴ 497, 000	⁵ 497, 000	+ 199, 000	-----
Support of United States prisoners-----	1, 650, 000	1, 725, 000	1, 675, 000	+ 25, 000	- 50, 000
Total, Federal prison system-----	21, 645, 000	23, 700, 000	23, 030, 000	+ 1, 385, 000	- 670, 000
Alien Property Custodian-----	(4, 100, 000)	(4, 100, 000)	(4, 000, 000)	(- 100, 000)	(- 100, 000)
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Justice-----	117, 655, 700	132, 402, 000	132, 579, 141	+ 14, 923, 441	+ 177, 141

³ Contained in H. Doc. No. 117.
⁴ Plus \$1,000,000 in contract authority.
⁵ Plus \$900,000 in contract authority.

TITLE III.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SECRETARY'S OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 025, 000	\$1, 119, 000	\$1, 200, 000	+ \$175, 000	+ \$81, 000
Printing and binding-----	1, 200, 000	(¹)	-----	- 1, 200, 000	-----
Technical and scientific services-----	200, 000	² 255, 000	219, 000	+ 19, 000	- 36, 000
Liquidation of war agencies-----	175, 000	-----	-----	- 175, 000	-----

¹ Transferred to other appropriation items.
² Includes \$80,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 97.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1949, the estimates for 1950, and amounts recommended in bill for 1950—Con.

TITLE III.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1949	Budget estimates for 1950	Recommended in bill for 1950	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with 1949 appropriations	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with estimates for 1950
SECRETARY'S OFFICE—continued					
Voluntary agreements-----	\$600, 000	-----	-----	—\$600, 000	-----
Penalty mail costs-----	590, 000	-----	-----	—590, 000	-----
Total, Secretary's Office-----	3, 790, 000	\$1, 374, 000	\$1, 419, 000	—2, 371, 000	+ \$45, 000
CENSUS BUREAU					
Age and citizenship certification-----	102, 000	105, 000	105, 000	+3, 000	-----
Current census statistics-----	5, 100, 000	5, 750, 000	5, 750, 000	+650, 000	-----
Seventeenth decennial census-----	2, 676, 000	70, 000, 000	43, 000, 000	+40, 324, 000	—27, 000, 000
Census of business-----	1, 800, 000	-----	-----	—1, 800, 000	-----
General administration-----	725, 000	870, 000	755, 000	+30, 000	—115, 000
Total, Census Bureau-----	10, 403, 000	76, 725, 000	49, 610, 000	+39, 207, 000	—27, 115, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	82, 451, 000	97, 437, 000	94, 402, 105	+11, 951, 105	—3, 034, 895
Air navigation facilities, establishment of-----	³ 10, 099, 000	⁴ 23, 650, 000	⁵ 18, 650, 000	+8, 551, 000	—5, 000, 000
Air navigation development-----	100, 000	⁶ 6, 000, 000	⁷ 3, 000, 000	+2, 900, 000	—3, 000, 000

Technical development-----	1, 800, 000	1, 800, 000	1, 450, 000	-350, 000	-350, 000
Federal-aid airport program-----	⁸ 3, 000, 000	⁹ 15, 000, 000	¹⁰ 14, 500, 000	+11, 500, 000	-500, 000
Public airports, Alaska-----		5, 800, 000	5, 800, 000	+5, 800, 000	-----
Washington National Airport:					
Maintenance and operation-----	1, 185, 000	1, 300, 000	1, 250, 000	+65, 000	-50, 000
Construction-----	1, 835, 000	21, 500	21, 500	-1, 813, 500	-----
Total, Civil Aeronautics Administration-----	100, 470, 000	151, 008, 500	139, 073, 605	+38, 603, 605	-11, 934, 895
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 400, 000	3, 980, 000	3, 620, 500	+220, 500	-359, 500
Printing and binding-----	50, 000	(¹¹)	-----	-50, 000	-----
Total, Civil Aeronautics Board-----	3, 450, 000	3, 980, 000	3, 620, 500	+170, 500	-359, 500
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY					
Departmental salaries and expenses-----	3, 400, 000	3, 843, 000	3, 750, 000	+350, 000	-93, 000
Field salaries and expenses-----	5, 600, 000	6, 000, 000	5, 900, 000	+300, 000	-100, 000
Pay and allowances, commissioned officers-----	1, 255, 000	1, 310, 000	1, 310, 000	+55, 000	-----
Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey-----	10, 255, 000	11, 153, 000	10, 960, 000	+705, 000	-193, 000

³ Plus contract authority of \$12,341,499.⁴ Plus contract authority of \$26,500,000.⁵ Plus contract authority of \$18,300,000.⁶ Plus contract authority of \$4,000,000.⁷ Plus contract authority of \$4,000,000.⁸ Plus contract authority of \$37,000,000.⁹ Plus contract authority of \$36,500,000.¹⁰ Plus contract authority of \$36,500,000.¹¹ Transferred to "Salaries and Expenses, Civil Aeronautics Board."

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1949, the estimates for 1950, and amounts recommended in bill for 1950—Con.

TITLE III.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1949	Budget estimates for 1950	Recommended in bill for 1950	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with 1949 appropriations	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with estimates for 1950
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE					
Departmental salaries and expenses-----	\$4, 764, 500	¹² \$5, 155, 000	\$4, 878, 500	+\$114, 000	—\$276, 500
Field office service-----	2, 115, 000	2, 106, 000	2, 031, 000	—84, 000	—75, 000
Export control-----	4, 000, 000	¹³ 5, 300, 000	5, 000, 000	+ 1, 000, 000	—300, 000
Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Com- merce-----	10, 879, 500	12, 561, 000	11, 909, 500	+ 1, 030, 000	—651, 500
PATENT OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	8, 285, 000	10, 925, 000	10, 625, 000	+ 2, 340, 000	—300, 000
Printing and binding-----	1, 500, 000	(¹⁴)	-----	—1, 500, 000	-----
Total, Patent Office-----	9, 785, 000	10, 925, 000	10, 625, 000	+ 840, 000	—300, 000
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS					
Operation and Administration-----	1, 350, 000	1, 510, 000	1, 310, 000	—40, 000	—200, 000
Research and testing-----	4, 120, 000	4, 400, 000	4, 300, 000	+ 180, 000	—100, 000
Radio propagation and standards-----	3, 000, 000	3, 250, 000	3, 100, 000	+ 100, 000	—150, 000
Total, National Bureau of Standards-----	8, 470, 000	9, 160, 000	8, 710, 000	+ 240, 000	—450, 000

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses-----	22, 250, 000	¹⁵ 24, 187, 000	24, 000, 000	+ 1, 750, 000	— 187, 000
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Commerce-----	179, 752, 500	301, 073, 500	259, 927, 605	+ 80, 175, 105	— 41, 145, 895

¹² Includes \$245,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 97.¹³ Contained in H. Doc. No. 97.¹⁴ Transferred to "Salaries and expenses, Patent Office."¹⁵ Includes \$75,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 97.

TITLE IV.—THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES					
Salaries-----	\$786, 600	\$867, 000	\$867, 000	+ \$80, 400	-----
Printing and binding-----	8, 500	(¹)	-----	— 8, 500	-----
Miscellaneous expenses-----	45, 100	52, 100	52, 100	+ 7, 000	-----
Care of the building and grounds-----	175, 700	318, 400	148, 400	— 27, 300	— \$170, 000
Total, Supreme Court-----	1, 015, 900	1, 237, 500	1, 067, 500	+ 51, 600	— 170, 000
COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS					
Salaries and expenses-----	177, 400	187, 900	187, 900	+ 10, 500	-----
CUSTOMS COURTS					
Salaries and expenses-----	356, 400	424, 500	400, 100	+ 43, 700	— 24, 400
COURT OF CLAIMS					
Salaries and expenses-----	432, 000	515, 550	510, 000	+ 78, 000	— 5, 550
Repairs and improvements-----	7, 100	² 24, 100	24, 100	+ 17, 000	-----
Total, Court of Claims-----	439, 100	539, 650	534, 100	+ 95, 000	— 5, 550

¹ Transferred to other appropriation items.² Includes \$2,500 contained in H. Doc. No. 57.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1949, the estimates for 1950, and amounts recommended in bill for 1950—Con.

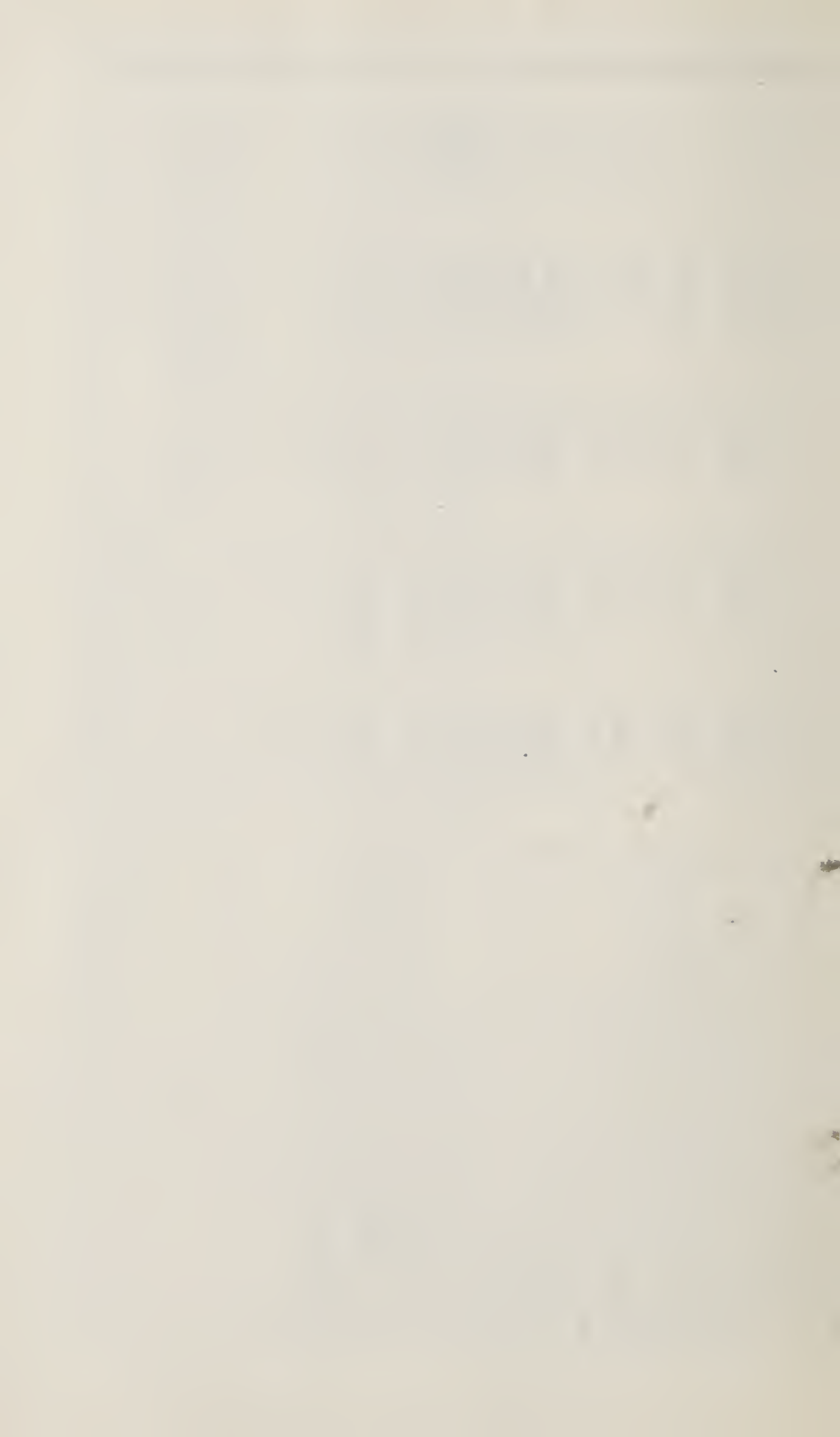
TITLE IV.—THE JUDICIARY—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1949	Budget estimates for 1950	Recommended in bill for 1950	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with 1949 appropriations	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with estimates for 1950
OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES					
Hawaii-----	\$106, 500	\$106, 500	\$106, 500		
Salaries of judges-----	4, 575, 000	4, 675, 000	4, 675, 000	+ \$100, 000	
Salaries of clerks of court-----	3, 758, 000	4, 221, 300	4, 221, 300	+ 463, 300	
Probation system-----	1, 700, 000	2, 002, 000	1, 965, 000	+ 265, 000	—\$37, 000
Salaries of criers-----	468, 000	541, 250	470, 000	+ 2, 000	—71, 250
Fees of commissioners-----	475, 000	475, 000	475, 000		
Fees of jurors-----	1, 430, 000	1, 987, 000	1, 850, 000	+ 420, 000	—137, 000
Miscellaneous salaries-----	1, 844, 000	2, 077, 800	2, 037, 000	+ 193, 000	—40, 800
Miscellaneous expenses-----	600, 000	650, 500	611, 000	+ 11, 000	—39, 500
Travel expenses-----	607, 000	619, 000	614, 000	+ 7, 000	—5, 000
Printing and binding, Administrative Office and United States Courts-----	85, 800	(1)		—85, 800	
Printing and binding, Supreme Court Reports-----	91, 200	91, 200	91, 200		
Salaries of court reporters-----	865, 000	873, 400	873, 400	+ 8, 400	

Referees in bankruptcy:

Salaries-----	170, 000	-----	-----	-----	-170, 000	-----
Expenses-----	150, 000	-----	-----	-----	-150, 000	-----
Administrative Office of the United States Courts-----	430, 000	500, 800	500, 800	500, 800	+70, 800	-----
Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia-----	5, 300	16, 000	16, 000	16, 000	+10, 700	-----
Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia-----	2, 500	7, 900	7, 900	7, 900	+5, 400	-----
Referees in bankruptcy, special account:						
Salaries-----	(614, 000)	(879, 000)	(879, 000)	(879, 000)	(+265, 000)	-----
Expenses-----	(654, 000)	(886, 000)	(886, 000)	(886, 000)	(+232, 000)	-----
Total, other courts and services-----	17, 363, 300	18, 844, 650	18, 514, 100	18, 514, 100	+1, 150, 800	-330, 550
Total, title IV, the Judiciary-----	19, 352, 100	21, 234, 200	20, 703, 700	20, 703, 700	+1, 351, 600	-530, 500
Grand total, titles I, II, III, and IV, Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary-----	599, 704, 390	740, 023, 456	684, 616, 102	684, 616, 102	+84, 911, 712	-55, 407, 354

1 Transferred to other appropriation items.



NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4016

[Report No. 386]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 5, 1949

Mr. ROONEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for
6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Department of State not otherwise provided for, including personal services in the District of Columbia; salary of the Under Secretary of State, \$12,000; expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) not otherwise provided for; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r) ; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; purchase (two for Chiefs of Missions at not to exceed \$3,000 each) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance and operation of aircraft outside the continental United States; printing and binding, including printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; newspapers for departmental use (not to exceed \$15,000) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$1,000 for payment of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672) ; health service program as authorized by law; purchase of uniforms; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; dues

1 for library membership in organizations which issue publi-
2 cations to members only, or to members at a price lower
3 than to others; rental of tie lines and teletype equipment;
4 employment of aliens, by contract, for services abroad;
5 refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports;
6 establishment, maintenance, and operation of passport and
7 despatch agencies; examination of estimates of appropriations
8 in the field; ice and drinking water for use abroad; excise
9 taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; loss by exchange;
10 radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions
11 to commercial information, telephone and similar services
12 abroad; relief, protection, and burial of American seamen,
13 and alien seamen in foreign countries and in the United
14 States Territories and possessions; expenses incurred in
15 acknowledging services of officers and crews of foreign vessels
16 and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens
17 from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and ex-
18 penses of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and
19 Muscat, institutions for American convicts and persons de-
20 clared insane by any consular court, and care and transpor-
21 tation of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses,
22 as authorized by law (18 U. S. C. 659), of bringing to the
23 United States from foreign countries persons charged with
24 crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, without
25 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended (41

1 U. S. C. 5), of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows:
2 (1) stenographic reporting, (2) translating, (3) analysis
3 and tabulation of technical information, (4) preparation of
4 special maps, globes, and geographic aids, (5) maintenance,
5 improvement, and repair of diplomatic and consular prop-
6 erties in foreign countries, including minor construction on
7 Government-owned properties, (6) not to exceed \$200,000
8 for maintenance and operation of commissary and mess
9 services, (7) fuel and utilities for Government-owned or
10 leased property abroad, (8) rental or lease, for periods not
11 exceeding ten years, of offices, buildings, grounds, and living
12 quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, for which pay-
13 ments may be made in advance, (9) electrical appliances,
14 motor-driven equipment (other than motor vehicles), and
15 household furniture and furnishings not otherwise provided
16 for, for use abroad, and (10) household equipment to be
17 loaned pursuant to law (22 U. S. C. 1137) ; \$76,652,100:
18 *Provided*, That pursuant to section 8 of the Act of August
19 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 118d-1), passenger motor vehicles in
20 possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged
21 or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales
22 shall be available without fiscal year limitation for replace-
23 ment of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, includ-
24 ing the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall
25 not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission auto-

1 mobile at each diplomatic mission and \$1,400 in the case
2 of all other such vehicles except station wagons, and such
3 replacements shall not be charged against the numerical
4 limitation hereinbefore set forth: *Provided further*, That of
5 the amount appropriated herein, not to exceed \$30,000 shall
6 be expended for carrying out the provisions of the Act of
7 July 31, 1945 (5 U. S. C. 168d).

8 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

9 For representation allowances as authorized by section
10 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.
11 1131), \$650,000.

12 FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

13 For financing the liability of the United States, created
14 by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061-
15 1116), \$2,187,000, which amount shall be placed to the
16 credit of the "Foreign Service retirement and disability
17 fund."

18 BUILDINGS FUND

19 For carrying into effect the Act of July 25, 1946 (22
20 U. S. C. 295b), including the initial alterations, repair, and
21 furnishing of buildings acquired under said Act, \$20,000,000,
22 which is exclusively for expenditure under the provisions of
23 said Act which relate to payments representing the value
24 of foreign property or credits: *Provided*, That, when specifi-
25 cally authorized by the Secretary of State or such Assistant

1 Secretary as he may designate, section 6 of the Act of
2 May 7, 1926, may be construed as including leaseholds of
3 not less than ten years.

4 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR
5 SERVICE

6 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of
7 State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplo-
8 matic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the
9 requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31
10 U. S. C. 107), including personal services in the District of
11 Columbia, \$11,400,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of
12 State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority
13 vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertain-
14 ing to certification of expenditures.

15 UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL
16 ORGANIZATIONS

17 For expenses necessary for United States participa-
18 tion in international organizations, including payment of the
19 annual contributions, quotas, and assessments, and costs of
20 permanent United States representation to such organizations,
21 in not to exceed the respective amounts as follows:

22 American International Institute for the Protection of
23 Childhood (22 U. S. C. 269b) , \$2,000;

24 Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of
25 International Arbitration (22 U. S. C. 276, 276a; Public

1 Law 409, approved February 6, 1948), \$30,000, of which
 2 \$15,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, to assist in
 3 meeting the expenses of the American group, shall be dis-
 4 bursed on vouchers to be approved by the President and the
 5 executive secretary of the American group;

6 Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco (14
 7 Stat. 679), \$825;

8 Caribbean Commission (Public Law 431, approved
 9 March 4, 1948), \$133,116;

10 Central Bureau of the International Map of the World
 11 on the Millionth Scale (22 U. S. C. 269a), \$50;

12 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Na-
 13 tions (22 U. S. C. 279-279d), \$1,250,000;

14 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory (22 U. S. C. 278, 278a,
 15 278b; Public Law 867, approved July 1, 1948), \$100,000;

16 Inter-American Indian Institute (56 Stat. 1303),
 17 \$4,800;

18 Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (58
 19 Stat. 1169), \$149,292;

20 Inter-American Radio Office (53 Stat. 1576), or its
 21 successor, \$6,378;

22 Inter-American Statistical Institute (22 U. S. C. 269d),
 23 \$29,854;

24 International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbi-
 25 tration (32 Stat. 1779, 36 Stat. 2199), \$1,600;

1 International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial
2 Property (53 Stat. 1748), \$1,802;

3 International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs
4 (26 Stat. 1520), \$2,233;

5 International Bureau of Weights and Measures (20 Stat.
6 714, 43 Stat. 1687), \$10,160;

7 International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated
8 Unions (22 U. S. C. 274), \$7,517;

9 International Hydrographic Bureau (22 U. S. C. 275),
10 \$9,147;

11 International Labor Organization (22 U. S. C. 271;
12 Public Law 843, approved June 30, 1948), \$848,058;

13 International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (22
14 U. S. C. 263), \$5,220;

15 International Telecommunication Union (Convention
16 ratified by the Senate, June 2, 1948), \$146,311;

17 Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (22
18 U. S. C. 273), \$10,000;

19 Pan-American Railway Congress (Public Law 794,
20 approved June 28, 1948), \$5,000;

21 Pan-American Sanitary Bureau (44 Stat. 2041),
22 \$1,153,498;

23 Pan-American Union (treaty of February 20, 1928;
24 22 U. S. C. 264; 44 U. S. C. 282), \$1,247,123;

1 Payment to the Government of Panama (33 Stat. 2238,
2 53 Stat. 1818) , \$430,000 ;

3 South Pacific Commission (Public Law 403, approved
4 January 28, 1948) , \$20,000 ;

5 World Health Organization (Public Law 643, approved
6 June 14, 1948) , \$1,920,000 ;

7 United Nations (22 U. S. C. 287-287e) , including
8 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-
9 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946
10 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) , \$18,128,772, of which amount
11 \$16,601,022 shall be available for contribution ;

12 United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural
13 Organization (22 U. S. C. 287m-287t) , \$2,928,773, of
14 which amount \$2,887,173 shall be available for con-
15 tribution ;

16 International Civil Aviation Organization (61 Stat.
17 1180) , \$582,000, of which amount \$500,000 shall be avail-
18 able for contribution ;

19 International Refugee Organization (22 U. S. C. 289-
20 289d) , \$70,500,029, of which amount \$70,447,729 shall
21 be available for contribution ;

22 In all, \$99,663,558, together with such additional sums
23 due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of

1 State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the
2 Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies,
3 the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties,
4 conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obli-
5 gation: *Provided*, That, without regard to section 3709 of
6 the Revised Statutes, as amended, amounts for United States
7 representation in United Nations, United Nations Educa-
8 tional, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, International
9 Refugee Organization, and International Civil Aviation
10 Organization shall be available for expenses pursuant to the
11 provisions of the pertinent Acts and Conventions authorizing
12 such representation, including attendance at meetings of
13 societies or associations concerned with the work of the
14 organizations; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing
15 and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act
16 of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); and pur-
17 chase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs: *Provided*
18 *further*, That the provisions of section 7 of the United
19 Nations Participation Act of 1945, and regulations there-
20 under, applicable to expenses incurred pursuant to that
21 Act shall be applicable to the obligation and expenditure of
22 funds in connection with the United States participation in
23 the International Civil Aviation Organization: *Provided*
24 *further*, That the Department of State, when requested by
25 the United Nations, is authorized to acquire surplus property

1 for the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of
2 the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 765-784), as
3 amended, with funds hereby appropriated for the United
4 States contribution to the United Nations, and such contri-
5 bution shall be reduced by the value of the surplus property
6 and necessary expenses, including transportation costs, inci-
7 dental to the acquisition thereof: *Provided further*, That the
8 amount for United States representation in United Nations
9 shall be available for the furnishing of living quarters for the
10 use of the Representative of the United States at the seat of
11 the United Nations under the same terms and condi-
12 tions specified in this title for rental of quarters and
13 furnishing of fuel and utilities for the Foreign Service;
14 and for making allotments to the United States Mission
15 to the United Nations to defray the unusual expenses
16 incident to the maintenance of an official residence for the
17 United States Representative to the United Nations in the
18 same manner that such allotments are authorized to Foreign
19 Service Posts by section 902 of the Foreign Service Act of
20 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1132).

21 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

22 For necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709
23 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, of participation
24 by the United States upon approval by the Secretary
25 of State, in international activities which arise from

1 time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for
2 which specific appropriations have not been provided pur-
3 suant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Con-
4 gress, including personal services in the District of Columbia
5 or elsewhere without regard to civil-service and classifica-
6 tion laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses without
7 regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations
8 and without regard to the rates of per diem allowances in
9 lieu of subsistence expenses under the Subsistence Expense
10 Act of 1926, as amended; transportation of families and
11 effects under such regulations as the Secretary of State may
12 prescribe; not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence
13 for persons serving without compensation in an advisory
14 capacity while away from their homes or regular places of
15 business; stenographic and other services; rent of quarters
16 by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles;
17 contributions for the share of the United States in expenses
18 of international organizations; printing and binding without
19 regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
20 U. S. C. 111) ; \$3,300,000, of which not to exceed a total
21 of \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances
22 as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13,
23 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) and for entertainment.

1 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,
2 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

3 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
4 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,
5 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and
6 Mexico, and to comply with the Act approved August 19,
7 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277d), including opera-
8 tion and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canali-
9 zation, flood control, bank protection, boundary fence, and
10 sanitation projects; examinations, preliminary surveys, and
11 investigations; detailed plan preparation and construction
12 (including surveys and operation and maintenance and pro-
13 tection during construction); and Rio Grande emergency
14 flood protection; construction and operation of gaging sta-
15 tions; purchase and exchange of map-reproduction machines
16 and other equipment and machinery; personal services in the
17 District of Columbia; services in accordance with section 15
18 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for
19 individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem; travel expenses,
20 including, in the discretion of the Commissioner, expenses
21 (not to exceed \$500) of attendance at meetings of organiza-
22 tions concerned with the activities of the International
23 Boundary and Water Commission which may be necessary

1 for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the
2 Commission; printing and binding; purchase of (fourteen
3 for replacement only) passenger motor vehicles; hire,
4 with or without personal services, of work animals, and
5 animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and aircraft
6 and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or con-
7 demnation, of real and personal property, including ex-
8 penses of abstracts and certificates of title; purchase of ice
9 and drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and
10 materials by contract; drilling and testing of foundations and
11 dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, purchase of plan-
12 ographs and lithographs, and leasing of private property to
13 remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials,
14 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
15 as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); payment of claims pursuant
16 to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
17 2672), and the Act of August 27, 1935, as amended (22
18 U. S. C. 277e); and payment of official telephone service
19 in the field in case of official telephones installed in private
20 houses when authorized under regulations established by the
21 Commissioner; as follows:

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For salaries and expenses, regular boundary activities,
24 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investiga-
25 tions, \$1,120,000.

CONSTRUCTION

1
2 In addition to the appropriation of \$1,500,000 under
3 the heading "Construction" in the Department of State Ap-
4 propriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 597), and to previous
5 appropriations for detail plan preparation and construction
6 of projects authorized by the Convention concluded February
7 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts
8 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-
9 277d), August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392), June 4, 1936
10 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), and
11 the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United
12 States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3,
13 1944, the Department of State is authorized to enter into
14 contracts, prior to July 1, 1950, for the purposes herein-
15 above set forth in an amount not to exceed \$2,900,000:
16 *Provided*, That no contract shall be entered into for the
17 Lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on
18 any land, site, or easement in connection with this project
19 except such as has been acquired by donation and the title
20 thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the
21 United States: *Provided further*, That contracts for the Rio
22 Grande bank-protection project shall be subject to the provi-
23 sions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said
24 project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945
25 (Public Law 40).

1 RIO GRANDE EMERGENCY FLOOD PROTECTION

2 For emergency flood-control work, including protection,
3 reconstruction, and repair of all structures under the juris-
4 diction of the International Boundary and Water Commis-
5 sion, United States and Mexico, threatened or damaged by
6 floodwaters of the Rio Grande, which have heretofore been
7 authorized and erected under the provisions of treaties
8 between the United States and Mexico, or in pursuance of
9 Federal laws authorizing improvements on the Rio Grande,
10 \$15,000, to be immediately available, to be merged with
11 the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this pur-
12 pose for the next preceding fiscal year, and to remain avail-
13 able until expended.

14 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

15 Salaries and expenses, American sections, international
16 commissions, \$500,000, to be disbursed under the direction
17 of the Secretary of State, as follows: For necessary expenses
18 to enable the President to perform the obligations of the
19 United States under certain treaties between the United
20 States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, including per-
21 sonal services in the District of Columbia; stenographic re-
22 porting services by contract; printing and binding; and hire
23 of passenger motor vehicles; as follows: For the Interna-
24 tional Joint Commission, United States and Canada, under
25 the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great

1 Britain signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), including
2 the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United
3 States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the
4 other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without com-
5 pensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other employees
6 appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United
7 States with the approval solely of the Secretary of State;
8 travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in attending
9 hearings of the Commission at such places in the United
10 States and Canada as the Commission or the American
11 Commissioners shall determine to be necessary, not to
12 exceed \$47,900; for special and technical investigations in
13 connection with matters falling within the jurisdiction of
14 the International Joint Commission, United States and
15 Canada, including the purchase for replacement only of one
16 passenger automobile; and the Secretary of State is author-
17 ized to transfer to any department or independent estab-
18 lishment of the Government with the consent of the head
19 thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure by
20 such department or establishment for the purposes set forth
21 in this clause, not to exceed \$144,000; for the International
22 Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and
23 Alaska, under the terms of the treaty between the United
24 States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, signed Feb-

1 ruary 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), including the completion
2 of such remaining work as may be required under the award
3 of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and existing treaties be-
4 tween the United States and Great Britain; commutation
5 of subsistence to employees while on field duty not to exceed
6 \$4 per day each, but not to exceed \$3 per day each when
7 a member of a field party and subsisting in camp; hire of
8 freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field
9 employees; and for payment for timber necessarily cut in
10 keeping the boundary line clear, not to exceed \$73,300;
11 for the share of the United States of the expenses of the
12 International Fisheries Commission under the convention
13 between the United States and Canada, concluded January
14 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 1351), not to exceed \$35,000; for the
15 share of the United States of the expenses of the Interna-
16 tional Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the con-
17 vention between the United States and Canada, concluded
18 May 26, 1930 (50 Stat. 1355), not to exceed \$219,500,
19 of which not to exceed \$50,000 may be transferred to the
20 appropriation for "Restoration of salmon runs, Fraser River
21 system, International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission"
22 contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944:
23 *Provided*, That sums appropriated for the United States
24 share of the expenses of the International Fisheries Com-
25 mission and of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries

1 Commission may, except for the expenses of the members,
2 be advanced to the respective Commissions for the expenses
3 of said Commissions.

4 INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL
5 ACTIVITIES

6 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of
7 State to carry out international information and educational
8 activities as authorized by the United States Information and
9 Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402,
10 approved January 27, 1948) and the Act of August 9,
11 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the program
12 authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property
13 Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)),
14 including personal services in the District of Columbia;
15 employment, without regard to the civil-service and clas-
16 sification laws, of persons on a temporary basis (not to
17 exceed \$60,000) and aliens within the United States;
18 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-
19 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946
20 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VIII; expenses of
21 attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for
22 under this appropriation (not to exceed \$11,000) ; printing
23 and binding; entertainment within the United States (not to
24 exceed \$5,000) ; purchase (not to exceed three) and hire of
25 passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section

1 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; advance
2 of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes
3 as amended; actual expenses of preparing and transporting
4 to their former homes the remains of persons, not United
5 States Government employees, who may die away from their
6 homes while participating in activities authorized under this
7 appropriation; establishment and operation of agricultural
8 and other experiment and demonstration stations in other
9 American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease, and
10 construction of necessary buildings thereon; radio activities
11 and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual
12 materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and
13 facilities therefore, narration and script-writing, by contract
14 or otherwise, acquisition of printed materials, purchase of ob-
15 jects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or or-
16 ganizations, and information and educational activities outside
17 the continental United States, all without regard to section
18 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$34,000,000, of which
19 \$1,000,000 shall be available for payment of obligations in-
20 curred under authority granted under this head in the De-
21 partment of State Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into
22 contracts for construction of buildings and acquisition of land,
23 and of which not to exceed \$2,760,000 may be trans-
24 ferred to other appropriations of the Department of State:
25 *Provided, That, notwithstanding the provisions of sec-*

tion 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of the international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That in the acquisition of leasehold interests payments may be made in advance for the entire term or any part thereof: *Provided further*, That funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein shall be available for payment to private organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and distribution of motion-picture films.

PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of titles III and V of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (50 U. S. C. App. 1781-1791, 1801), hereinafter called the Act, without regard, outside the United States,

1 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, includ-
2 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, and em-
3 ployment of personnel outside the continental United States
4 without regard to civil-service and classification laws; tem-
5 porary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
6 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; hire of passenger motor
7 vehicles; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft;
8 purchase of health and accident insurance for trainees (for
9 whom such benefits are not otherwise allowed) while in
10 the United States in pursuance of training programs; actual
11 expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes
12 the remains of trainees who may die away from their homes
13 while participating in activities authorized under this appro-
14 priation; advances of funds to trainees, such advancements
15 to be deducted from allowances due to such trainees; not
16 to exceed \$28,645 for a health-service program as authorized
17 by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; printing and binding with-
18 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919
19 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; expenses of attendance at meetings of
20 organizations concerned with the furtherance of the pur-
21 poses hereof; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the
22 Philippine Islands or the United States, of charts, reports,
23 and publications pertaining to the various programs set forth
24 in the Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of addi-
25 tional buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings

1 acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act; and
2 acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house employ-
3 ees of the United States Government, including military
4 personnel, by purchase, rental (without regard to section
5 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C.
6 278a)), lease, or construction and necessary repairs and
7 alterations to and maintenance of such quarters; amounts as
8 follows: (a) For carrying out the provisions of sections
9 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III of the Act, \$14,789,850;
10 and (b) for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309,
11 310, and 311 of said title III, \$2,376,548; in all,
12 \$17,166,398: *Provided*, That this appropriation, together
13 with the limitations included herein, shall be consolidated
14 with the appropriation and limitations under this head in
15 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949: *Pro-*
16 *vided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
17 available for engaging in any phase of activity or for
18 undertaking any phase of activity authorized by the
19 Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 that would result
20 in obligating the Government of the United States in
21 any sense or respect to the future payment of amounts
22 in excess of the amounts authorized to be appropriated
23 in such Act, nor shall any part of this appropriation
24 be available for expanding any public works project au-
25 thorized by law to be replaced or rehabilitated beyond such

1 as may be justified by sound engineering practice and which
2 can be accomplished within the amount authorized to be
3 appropriated: *Provided further*, That the total amount that
4 may be obligated for the entire accomplishment of section
5 307 (a) of title III of such Act shall not exceed \$8,000,000:
6 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available
7 to make contracts with nonprofit institutions in the United
8 States and the Philippines in connection with training pro-
9 grams: *Provided further*, That sums from the foregoing ap-
10 plicable appropriations may be transferred directly to and
11 merged with the appropriations contemplated in section
12 306 (b) of the Act to reimburse said latter appropriations
13 for expenditures therefrom for the purpose hereof: *Provided*
14 *further*, That the construction of diplomatic and consular
15 establishments of the United States in the Philippine Islands
16 shall be without regard to the proviso contained in title 22 of
17 the United States Code, section 295a: *Provided further*,
18 That the Secretary of State, or such official as he may desig-
19 nate, is authorized to transfer from any of the foregoing
20 amounts to any department or independent establishment
21 of the Government for participation in the foregoing pro-
22 grams, sums for expenditure by such department or estab-
23 lishment for the purposes hereof, and sums so transferred
24 shall be available for expenditure in accordance with the pro-
25 visions hereof and, to the extent determined by the Secretary

1 of State, in accordance with the law governing expenditures
 2 of the department or establishment to which transferred:
 3 *Provided further*, That transfers of funds to participating
 4 agencies for the programs set forth in sections 302 to 305
 5 of the Act shall be approved by the President prior to such
 6 transfer.

7 THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

8 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions
 9 of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs Act of August 5,
 10 1947 (22 U. S. C. 281-2811), including hire of passenger
 11 motor vehicles, \$4,751,600 to remain available until ex-
 12 pended: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the proviso under
 13 this head in title I of The Government Corporations Appro-
 14 priation Act, 1949, any funds heretofore made available to
 15 the Corporation shall remain available until expended.

16 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

17 SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries
 18 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under
 19 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741
 20 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

21 SEC. 103. The provision of law prescribing the use of
 22 vessels of United States registry by any officer or employee
 23 of the United States (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply to
 24 any travel or transportation of effects payable from funds

1 appropriated, allocated, or transferred to the Secretary of
2 State or the Department of State.

3 SEC. 104. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6
4 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the
5 provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in
6 his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, termi-
7 nate the employment of any officer or employee of the
8 Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United
9 States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary
10 or advisable in the interests of the United States.

11 SEC. 105. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-
12 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and
13 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the
14 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31
15 U. S. C. 543).

16 SEC. 106. Appropriations under this Act available for
17 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the
18 continental United States, including travel of dependents and
19 transportation of personal effects, household goods, or auto-
20 mobiles of such personnel, shall be available for such ex-
21 penses when any part of such travel or transportation begins
22 in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued
23 in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or
24 transportation may not be completed during the current fiscal
25 year.

SEC. 107. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16a of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), Government-owned vehicles may be used in foreign countries for transportation of United States Government employees from their residence to the office and return when public transportation facilities are unsafe or are not available: *Provided*, That each Chief of Mission shall have prior authority from the Secretary of State to approve such transportation.

SEC. 108. This title may be cited as the "Department of State Appropriation Act, 1950".

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For personal services in the District of Columbia, including a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General as follows:

For the offices of the Attorney General, Solicitor General, Assistant to the Attorney General, Assistant Solicitor General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals, and Board of Parole, \$845,000.

For the Administrative Division, \$1,232,000.

For legal activities not otherwise provided for, \$5,640,400, including not to exceed \$100,000 (no part of which, except for payment of foreign counsel, shall be used

1 to pay the compensation of any persons except attorneys
2 duly licensed and authorized to practice under the laws of
3 any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia) for com-
4 pensation (not to exceed in any case \$10,330 per annum)
5 of special attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General
6 and to United States district attorneys not otherwise pro-
7 vided for, employed by the Attorney General to aid in special
8 matters and cases, and of foreign counsel employed by the
9 Attorney General in special cases: *Provided*, That reports
10 be submitted to the Congress on the 1st of July and January
11 showing the names of the persons employed under the fore-
12 going limitation, the annual rate of compensation or amount
13 of any fee paid to each, together with a description of their
14 duties.

15 Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropria-
16 tions for personal services (other than the Administrative
17 Division) shall be available for the employment, on duties
18 properly chargeable to each of said appropriations, of special
19 assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the
20 Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

21 Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous and emergency
22 expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General
23 or his Administrative Assistant, including printing and bind-
24 ing, stenographic reporting services by contract as author-
25 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.

1 55a), a health service program as authorized by law (5
2 U. S. C. 150), and examination of estimates of appropria-
3 tion in the field; \$1,114,600, of which \$398,800 shall be
4 available for contractual services and services authorized by
5 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946, in the Lands
6 Division.

7 Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses
8 not otherwise provided for, \$218,000.

9 Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses
10 necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws,
11 including traveling expenses, services as authorized by sec-
12 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
13 and personal services in the District of Columbia, \$3,750,-
14 000, of which \$125,000 shall be available exclusively for
15 activities in connection with railroad reparations cases: *Pro-*
16 *vided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended
17 for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional
18 offices of the Antitrust Division.

19 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of
20 the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys,
21 clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts, pro-
22 bation officers, and United States commissioners, for which
23 purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said
24 officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents
25 of the Attorney General at any time; and also the official

1 acts, records, and accounts of reporters, referees, and trus-
2 tees of such courts; travel expenses; \$109,000, to be ex-
3 pended under the direction of the Attorney General.

4 Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese
5 ancestry: For expenses necessary for payment of claims of
6 persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act of July
7 2, 1948 (Public Law 886), including personal services in
8 the District of Columbia, travel, and printing and binding,
9 \$1,200,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000 shall be
10 available for administrative expenses.

11 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries
12 and other expenses of the field service, not otherwise specifi-
13 cally provided for, including travel expenses; a health service
14 program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; temporary
15 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
16 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and notarial fees or like services;
17 \$440,000.

18 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:
19 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States
20 district attorneys, their regular assistants and other em-

1 ployees, including the office expenses of United States district
2 attorneys in Alaska, \$5,585,000.

3 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For
4 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy
5 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered
6 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in
7 Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when so
8 specifically directed by the Attorney General; meals and
9 lodging for deputy marshals in attendance upon juries when
10 ordered by the court; traveling expenses, including the actual
11 and necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners
12 in the custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms;
13 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles, including two
14 vans for replacement only at not to exceed \$5,000 each;
15 and firearms and ammunition; \$5,630,000, of which amount
16 not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the employment
17 of temporary deputy marshals, in lieu of bailiffs, at a rate
18 not to exceed \$10 per day.

19 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per
20 diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence,
21 such payments to be made on the certification of the attorney
22 for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by
23 law (28 U. S. C. 551), \$700,000: *Provided*, That not to
24 exceed \$50,000 of this amount shall be available for such
25 compensation and expenses of witnesses or informants as may

1 be authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his
2 Administrative Assistant, which approval shall be conclusive:
3 *Provided further*, That no part of the sum herein appropri-
4 ated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attend-
5 ance fee for any one calendar day: *Provided further*, That
6 whenever an employee of the United States performs travel
7 in order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States
8 in any case involving the activity in connection with which
9 such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection
10 therewith shall be payable from the appropriation other-
11 wise available for the travel expenses of such employee.

12 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

13 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
14 crimes: For expenses necessary for the detection and prose-
15 cution of crimes against the United States; for the protection
16 of the person of the President of the United States; the
17 acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of iden-
18 tification and other records and their exchange with the duly
19 authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States,
20 cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations
21 regarding official matters under the control of the Depart-
22 ment of Justice and the Department of State as may be
23 directed by the Attorney General; including personal services
24 in the District of Columbia; a health service program as
25 authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; purchase of five hun-

1 dred (for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor
2 vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replace-
3 ment only, of one armored motor vehicle; printing and
4 binding; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000
5 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes
6 set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including
7 expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attend-
8 ance at meetings concerned with the work of such Bureau
9 when authorized in writing by the Attorney General;
10 not to exceed \$3,000 for membership in the International
11 Commission of Criminal Police; payment of rewards when
12 specifically authorized by the Attorney General for in-
13 formation leading to the apprehension of fugitives from
14 justice; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen
15 emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended
16 under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall
17 make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as
18 he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such
19 certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum
20 therein expressed to have been expended; \$52,585,141:
21 *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of the
22 Bureau shall be \$14,000 per annum so long as the position
23 is filled by the present incumbent: *Provided further*, That of
24 the amount herein appropriated \$100,000 is to be held as

1 a reserve for emergencies arising in connection with kid-
2 napping, extortion, bank robbery, and to be released for
3 expenditure in such amounts and at such times as the At-
4 torney General may determine.

5 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
6 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any
7 civil-service employee.

8 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

9 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
10 Service: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, neces-
11 sary for the administration and enforcement of the laws
12 relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registra-
13 tion; personal services in the District of Columbia; a health
14 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150);
15 care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other ex-
16 penses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of
17 aliens in the United States and to, through, or in foreign
18 countries; advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging
19 while en route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in
20 excess of \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under
21 the immigration laws, for work performed; payment of
22 rewards for information leading to the apprehension or
23 conviction of violators of the immigration laws; not to ex-
24 ceed \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential
25 character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney

1 General and accounted for solely on his certificate; traveling
2 expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at
3 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
4 purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty, for replace-
5 ment only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase
6 (not to exceed four), maintenance, and operation of aircraft;
7 firearms and ammunition; printing and binding, including
8 citizenship textbooks for free distribution; refunds of head
9 tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items
10 properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become
11 public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and
12 passage money; stenographic reporting services by contract
13 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
14 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and
15 repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident
16 thereto; and for all necessary expenses incident to the
17 maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and trans-
18 portation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent
19 children, including transportation and other expenses in the
20 return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to
21 such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney
22 General; \$30,500,000: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of
23 Immigration and Naturalization may contract with officers
24 and employees for the use, on official business, of privately
25 owned horses: *Provided further*, That provisions of law

1 prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens in the
2 Government service shall not apply to the employment of
3 interpreters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service
4 (not to exceed ten permanent and such temporary em-
5 ployees as are required from time to time) where competent
6 citizen interpreters are not available.

7 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

8 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries
9 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and else-
10 where in connection with the supervision of the maintenance
11 and care of United States prisoners, including printing and
12 binding and the compilation of statistics relating to prisoners
13 in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institu-
14 tions, \$466,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 of
15 this amount shall be available for expenses of attendance at
16 meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Prisons
17 when incurred on the written authorization of the Attorney
18 General.

19 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-
20 tions: For expenses necessary for the support of prisoners,
21 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and cor-
22 rectional institutions and the construction of buildings at
23 prison camps, interment or transporting remains of deceased
24 inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States;
25 including purchase of eight passenger motor vehicles, in-

1 cluding one bus at not to exceed \$20,000, for replace-
 2 ment only; not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses of attend-
 3 ance at meetings concerned with the work of the Federal
 4 Prison System when authorized in writing by the Attor-
 5 ney General; traveling expenses; furnishing of uniforms and
 6 other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in
 7 the performance of their official duties; not to exceed \$35,000
 8 for the acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal penal or
 9 correctional institution when, in the opinion of the Attorney
 10 General, the additional land is essential to the protection of
 11 the health or safety of the institution; firearms and ammu-
 12 nition; purchase and exchange of farm products and live-
 13 stock; \$18,800,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Re-
 14 vised Statutes, as amended, shall not be construed to apply to
 15 any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation
 16 when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500:
 17 *Provided further*, That collections in cash for meals, laun-
 18 dry, barber service, uniform equipment, and any other items
 19 for which payment is made originally from appropriated
 20 funds, may be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of
 21 the appropriation for maintenance and operation of the
 22 institutions.

23 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for in-
 24 mates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances

1 necessary for patients including personal services in the
2 District of Columbia and furnishing and laundering of uni-
3 forms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for
4 the employees in the performance of their official duties;
5 \$1,592,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the
6 Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary,
7 in the discretion of the Attorney General for direct expend-
8 iture by that Service.

9 Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction,
10 remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities
11 at existing penal and correctional institutions and all neces-
12 sary expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the
13 direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase of
14 material and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor
15 of United States prisoners as the Attorney General may
16 direct, \$497,000, of which \$280,000 shall be available for
17 replacement of a power plant at the United States Peniten-
18 tiary, Leavenworth, Kansas; and, in addition, the Attorney
19 General is authorized to enter into contracts and incur obliga-
20 tions in an amount not to exceed \$900,000, for completion
21 of such replacement at a total cost not to exceed \$1,180,000.

22 Support of United States prisoners: For support of
23 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in
24 the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and
25 medical aid; rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of

1 buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied
2 under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14,
3 1930 (18 U. S. C. 4003, 4009); support of prisoners
4 becoming insane during imprisonment and who continue
5 insane after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives
6 or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of
7 deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United
8 States and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains
9 are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing,
10 and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their
11 capture; and for repairs, betterments, and improvements
12 of United States jails, including sidewalks; \$1,675,000.

13 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

14 Office of Alien Property: The Attorney General, or such
15 officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out
16 of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or
17 transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading
18 with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50
19 U. S. C. App.), necessary expenses incurred in carrying
20 out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney Gen-
21 eral pursuant to said Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed
22 \$4,000,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year
23 for the general administrative expenses of the Office of
24 Alien Property, including printing and binding; rent of pri-
25 vate or Government-owned space in the District of Colum-

1 bia; not to exceed \$70,000 for services as authorized
 2 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
 3 55a) ; personal services in the District of Columbia; a health
 4 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150),
 5 and traveling expenses, including attendance at meetings of
 6 organizations concerned with the work of the Office:
 7 *Provided further*, That on or before November 1 of
 8 the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a
 9 report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate
 10 and the House of Representatives giving detailed informa-
 11 tion on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses
 12 incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in con-
 13 nection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property:
 14 *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized
 15 the amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the Admin-
 16 istrative Division, Department of Justice.

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

18 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title
 19 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-
 20 after employed as an attorney unless such person shall be
 21 duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney
 22 under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of
 23 Columbia.

24 SEC. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the

1 offices of the United States district attorney and the United
2 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appro-
3 priations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States
4 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to
5 the credit of the District of Columbia.

6 SEC. 204. In the procurement of lawbooks, books of
7 reference, and periodicals, the Department of Justice is
8 authorized to exchange or sell similar items and apply the
9 exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in
10 whole or in part payment therefor.

11 SEC. 205. Appropriations under this title available for
12 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment of claims
13 pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
14 (28 U. S. C. 2672).

15 SEC. 206. This title may be cited as the "Department
16 of Justice Appropriation Act, 1950".

17 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
20 Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title
21 referred to as the Secretary) including personal services in
22 the District of Columbia; purchase of one passenger motor
23 vehicle for replacement only at not to exceed \$3,000;
24 printing and binding; service as authorized by section 15

1 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates
2 for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem; and teletype
3 news service (not exceeding \$1,000); \$1,200,000.

4 Technical and scientific services: For necessary ex-
5 penses in the performance of activities and services relating
6 to the collection, compilation, and dissemination of tech-
7 nological information as an aid to business in the develop-
8 ment of foreign and domestic commerce, including personal
9 services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed
10 \$2,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
11 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and printing and
12 binding, \$219,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary is author-
13 ized, upon request of any public or private organization or
14 individual, to reproduce by appropriate process, independ-
15 ently or through any other agency of the Government, any
16 scientific or technical report, document, or descriptive mate-
17 rial, foreign or domestic, which has been released for public
18 dissemination, and to sell such reproductions at a price not
19 less than the estimated total cost of reproducing and dissemi-
20 nating same as may be determined by the Secretary, the
21 moneys received from such sale to be deposited in a special
22 account in the Treasury, such account to be available for
23 reimbursing any appropriation which may have borne the
24 expense of such reproduction and dissemination and making
25 refunds to organizations and individuals when entitled thereto.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:
For expenses necessary for searching census records and supplying information incident to carrying out the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory requirements with respect to age and citizenship certification, including personal services at the seat of government, travel, micro-film, binding records, and photographic supplies, \$105,000:

Provided, That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security Administration.

Current census statistics: For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics provided for by law; temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce without regard to the Classification Act; printing and binding; the cost of obtaining State, municipal, and other records; preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character by contract; and purchase, construction, repair, and rental of mechanical and electrical tabulating equipment and other labor-saving devices; \$5,750,000, of which \$100,000 shall be available exclusively for vessel shipping statistics.

1 Seventeenth decennial census: For expenses necessary
2 for taking, compiling, and publishing the seventeenth de-
3 cennial census as authorized by law (13 U. S. C. 201-219),
4 including personal services at the seat of government and
5 elsewhere at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce
6 without regard to the Classification Act and the Federal
7 Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended; printing and
8 binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
9 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); health service
10 program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); and
11 compensation of employees of the Department of Com-
12 merce and other departments and independent establishments
13 of the Government who may be detailed for field work;
14 \$43,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1952.

15 General administration, Bureau of the Census: For ex-
16 penses necessary for general administration, including tem-
17 porary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of
18 Commerce without regard to the Classification Act; and
19 printing and binding; \$755,000.

20 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
22 Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the pro-
23 visions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended
24 (49 U. S. C. 401), and other Acts incident to the enforce-
25 ment of safety regulations; maintenance and operation of air

1 navigation facilities and air traffic control; furnishing ad-
2 visory service to States and other public and private agen-
3 cies in connection with the construction or improvement of
4 airports and landing areas; and the disposal of surplus air-
5 ports; including personal services in the District of Columbia;
6 hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$395,000); the operation
7 and maintenance of eighty-five aircraft; printing and bind-
8 ing; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mile-
9 age of expert and other witnesses; examination of estimates
10 of appropriations in the field; purchase (not to exceed forty,
11 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
12 purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes; and salaries and
13 traveling expenses, together with tuition (not to exceed
14 \$20,000) and other contractual expenses in connection there-
15 with, of employees detailed to attend courses of training con-
16 ducted by the Government or other organizations serving
17 aviation; \$94,402,105, and the Departments of the Air
18 Force, Army and Navy, are authorized to transfer to the
19 Civil Aeronautics Administration without charge, subject to
20 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, aircraft (for re-
21 placement only), aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment,
22 and hangar, line, and shop equipment surplus to the needs
23 of such Departments: *Provided*, That there may be credited
24 to this appropriation, funds received from States, counties,
25 municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses in-

1 curred in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic
2 control towers.

3 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acqui-
4 sition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of
5 air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional
6 civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of
7 additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and
8 communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and
9 modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acqui-
10 sition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; the construction
11 and furnishing of quarters and related accommodations for
12 officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics Adminis-
13 tration and the Weather Bureau stationed at remote localities
14 not on foreign soil where such accommodations are not other-
15 wise available; personal services in the District of Columbia;
16 purchase (not to exceed eight) and hire of passenger
17 motor vehicles; printing and binding; and not to exceed
18 \$200,000 for emergency repairs and replacement of facili-
19 ties damaged by fire, flood, or storm; \$18,650,000, of
20 which \$8,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred
21 under authority heretofore granted to enter into contracts
22 for the foregoing purposes; and, in addition, the Civil
23 Aeronautics Administration is authorized to enter into con-
24 tracts and incur obligations for purposes contained in this
25 paragraph in an amount not exceeding \$18,300,000: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That authority heretofore granted under this head
2 to enter into contracts for such purposes may be exercised
3 until June 30, 1950: *Provided further*, That the consoli-
4 dated appropriation under this head for the next preceding
5 fiscal year is hereby consolidated with and made a part of
6 this appropriation to be disbursed and accounted for as one
7 fund: *Provided further*, That transfers may be made from
8 this appropriation to the appropriation "Salaries and ex-
9 penses, Civil Aeronautics Administration," for costs of
10 maintenance and operation of aircraft for initial flight check-
11 ing of facilities established under this appropriation (not
12 to exceed \$350,000) ; for necessary expenses in connection
13 with the transportation by air to and from and within the
14 Territories of the United States of materials and equipment
15 secured under this appropriation (not to exceed \$115,000) ;
16 and for necessary administrative costs (not to exceed
17 \$375,000) : *Provided further*, That the Departments of the
18 Army, Navy, and Air Force are authorized during the
19 current fiscal year to transfer without charge, subject to
20 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, air navigation
21 and communication facilities, including appurtenances
22 thereto, to the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

23 Technical development: For expenses necessary in
24 carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of
25 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such

1 developmental work and service testing as tends to the
2 creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including land-
3 ing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances,
4 personnel, and operation methods, and personal services in
5 the District of Columbia; acquisition of necessary sites by
6 lease or grant; operation and maintenance of five aircraft,
7 which shall be in addition to the number authorized under
8 the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-
9 nautics Administration," in the Department of Commerce
10 Appropriation Act, 1949; and printing and binding;
11 \$1,450,000.

12 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
13 port: For expenses incident to the care, operation, mainte-
14 nance, and protection of the Washington National Airport,
15 including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for re-
16 placement only; printing and binding; not to exceed \$2,900
17 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms; and arms
18 and ammunition; \$1,250,000; and the Departments of the
19 Air Force, Army and Navy, are authorized to transfer to
20 the Administrator without payment therefor such equipment,
21 not to exceed \$30,000 in value, as is commonly used in
22 ground operation at airports for use of the Washington Na-
23 tional Airport.

24 Construction, Washington National Airport: For an
25 additional amount for construction at the Washington Na-

1 tional Airport, to be used for installation of an additional
2 fuel oil storage tank, \$21,500, to remain available until
3 expended.

4 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For
5 carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of
6 May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), to be available until
7 June 30, 1953, \$14,500,000, of which \$11,500,000 is for
8 liquidation of obligations incurred under authority heretofore
9 granted to enter into contracts for the foregoing purposes;
10 and in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is
11 authorized until June 30, 1953, to enter into contracts and
12 incur obligations for purposes of this paragraph in an
13 amount not exceeding \$36,500,000, of which \$36,000,000
14 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with sections
15 5 (b) and 6 of said Act, and \$500,000 shall be for projects
16 in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands in accord-
17 ance with section 5 (c) , as amended: *Provided*, That of
18 the amount appropriated herein \$3,000,000 shall be avail-
19 able as one fund for necessary planning, research, and
20 administrative expenses; including personal services in the
21 District of Columbia; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and
22 printing and binding; of which \$3,000,000 not to exceed
23 \$550,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries
24 and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", to provide
25 for necessary administrative expenses, including the main-

1 tenance and operation of aircraft and printing and binding:
2 *Provided further*, That the appropriation under this head
3 for the next preceding fiscal year is hereby merged with
4 this appropriation.

5 Construction of public airports, Territory of Alaska:
6 For an additional amount for construction of public air-
7 ports, Territory of Alaska, \$5,800,000, to remain available
8 until expended for liquidation of obligations incurred under
9 authority granted in the Second Deficiency Appropriation
10 Act, 1948, to enter into contracts for such purpose.

11 Air navigation development: For expenses necessary for
12 planning and developing a national system of aids to air
13 navigation and air traffic control common to military and
14 civil air navigation, including research, experimental inves-
15 tigations, purchase, and development, by contract or other-
16 wise, of new types of air navigation aids (including plans,
17 specifications, and drawings) ; personal services in the Dis-
18 trict of Columbia; hire of passenger motor vehicles and
19 aircraft; printing and binding; services as authorized by
20 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
21 at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem;
22 acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; and
23 payments in advance under contracts for research or
24 development work; not to exceed \$130,000 for administra-
25 tive expenses; \$3,000,000, and, in addition, the Civil Aero-
26 nautics Administration is authorized to enter into contracts

1 and incur obligations for the purposes contained in this
2 paragraph in an amount not exceeding \$4,000,000.

3 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

4 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For
5 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, includ-
6 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; contract
7 stenographic reporting services; employment of temporary
8 guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section
9 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; salaries and
10 traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses
11 of training conducted by the Government or industries serv-
12 ing aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appro-
13 priations in the field; hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire,
14 operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft; and printing
15 and binding; \$3,620,500.

16 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

17 Salaries and expenses, departmental: For expenses
18 necessary to carry out in the District of Columbia the pro-
19 visions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C.
20 883a-883i), including the purchase of maps and nautical
21 and aeronautical charts; maintenance of an instrument
22 shop and procurement or exchange of metal working
23 and woodworking supplies and equipment; motion-
24 picture equipment; chart paper, drafting, photographic,
25 photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment;

1 printing and binding; instruments (except surveying instru-
2 ments) ; and stationery for field use; \$3,750,000, of which
3 not to exceed \$3,230,000 shall be available for personal
4 services.

5 Salaries and expenses, field: For expenses necessary to
6 carry out in the field the provisions of the Act of August 6,
7 1947 (33 U. S. C. 883a-883i), including the operation
8 and maintenance of ships and other field units; replace-
9 ment of observatories and auxiliary buildings where neces-
10 sary; purchase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of
11 sites where necessary and the erection of temporary mag-
12 netic and seismological buildings; operation, maintenance,
13 and repair of an airplane for photographic surveys; packing,
14 crating, and transporting personal household effects of com-
15 missioned officers when transferred from one official station
16 to another, and of commissioned officers who die on active
17 duty, and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as
18 authorized by law; and extra compensation at not to exceed
19 \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when
20 assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, and at not
21 to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of other
22 Federal agencies while observing tides or currents or tending
23 seismographs; \$5,900,000.

24 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances
25 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-

1 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers
2 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment
3 of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law,
4 \$1,310,000.

5 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic
6 Survey shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed
7 ten vehicles known as station wagons and suburban
8 carry-alls, of which five shall be for replacement only, and
9 (not to exceed \$25,000) for services as authorized by
10 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

11 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

12 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-
13 ices and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign
14 and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, includ-
15 ing printing and binding, the purchase of commercial and
16 trade reports, and not to exceed \$50,000 for services as
17 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
18 U. S. C. 55a), \$4,878,500: *Provided*, That expenses of
19 field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel
20 of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein
21 appropriated.

22 Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate
23 and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch of-
24 fices for the collection and dissemination of information use-
25 ful in the development and improvement of commerce

1 throughout the United States and its possessions, including
2 not to exceed \$90,000 for personal services in the District
3 of Columbia, and printing and binding, \$2,031,000.

4 Export control: For expenses necessary for carrying
5 out the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949 (Public
6 Law 11, approved February 26, 1949), relating to export
7 controls, including personal services in the District of Colum-
8 bia and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
9 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
10 \$50 per diem for individuals, and printing and binding,
11 \$5,000,000, of which not to exceed \$1,500,000 may be
12 transferred to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Depart-
13 ment, for enforcement of the export control program, and
14 of which not to exceed \$105,000 may be transferred to the
15 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of
16 the Secretary.

17 PATENT OFFICE

18 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
19 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and the
20 salary of the Commissioner at \$10,330 per annum; services
21 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
22 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75
23 per diem (not to exceed \$25,000); expenses of transport-
24 ing to foreign governments publications of patents issued by
25 the Patent Office; defense of suits instituted against the

1 Commissioner of Patents; travel; printing and binding; and
2 other contingent expenses of the Patent Office: *Provided*,
3 That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may
4 be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of
5 photolithography; \$10,625,000.

6 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

7 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
8 of the Act approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597;
9 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and Acts supplementary thereto
10 affecting the functions of the Bureau and the functions set
11 forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of
12 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal
13 services in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in
14 the field; construction of working quarters in the field when
15 suitable facilities are not otherwise available and living quar-
16 ters at remote localities; repairs and alterations to buildings
17 and other plant facilities, and not to exceed \$600,000 for
18 improvements to buildings, grounds, and other plant facilities
19 including construction of minor buildings and other facilities
20 in the District of Columbia and in the field to house special
21 apparatus or material which must be isolated from other
22 activities; building of temporary experimental structures;
23 expenses of the visiting committee; demonstration of the re-
24 sults of the Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may
25 be deemed most effective; purchase, repair, and cleaning of

1 uniforms for guards; purchase of not to exceed five passenger
2 motor vehicles for replacement only; printing and binding;
3 not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by section
4 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and
5 purchase of reprints from trade journals or other periodicals
6 of articles prepared officially by Government employees, as
7 follows:

8 Operation and administration: For the general opera-
9 tion and administration of the Bureau; improvement and
10 care of the grounds; plant equipment; maintenance and pro-
11 tection of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;
12 \$1,310,000.

13 Research and testing: For calibrating and certifying
14 measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms
15 of the national standards; the preparation and distribution
16 of standard materials; the testing of equipment, materials,
17 and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the
18 improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to
19 governmental agencies on scientific and technical matters;
20 the maintenance and development of national standards of
21 measurement; the development of improved methods of
22 measurement; the determination of physical constants and
23 the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms
24 and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and
25 safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids

1 and heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive sub-
2 stances, and X-rays; the development of methods of chemi-
3 cal analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the
4 properties of rare substances; investigations relating to
5 the utilization of materials, including lubricants and
6 liquid fuels; the study of new processes and methods of
7 fabrication; the solutions of problems arising in connection
8 with standards; cooperation with Government purchasing
9 agencies, industries, and national organizations in developing
10 specifications and facilitating their use; encouragement of
11 the application of the latest developments in the utilization
12 and standardization of building materials; the development
13 of engineering and safety codes, simplified practice recom-
14 mendations, and commercial standards of quality and per-
15 formance; and the compilation of and dissemination of
16 scientific and technical data; \$4,300,000.

17 Radio propagation and standards: For development and
18 maintenance of primary standards of measurement of elec-
19 trical quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and certifying
20 radio measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in
21 terms of the national primary standards; investigation of
22 the phenomena affecting the propagation of radio waves;
23 the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; the
24 compilation and dissemination of scientific and technical data
25 relating to the propagation of radio waves, and measure-

1 ment of electrical quantities at radio frequencies: *Provided*,
2 That for employees conducting observations on radio propa-
3 gation phenomena in the Arctic region, the funds appro-
4 priated and the funds transferred or advanced from other
5 Government agencies to the National Bureau of Standards
6 shall be available for the appointment of such employees
7 at base rates not in excess of \$5,000 per annum without
8 regard to the civil service and classification laws and titles
9 II and III of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945; and
10 for the furnishing of food, shelter, and protective clothing
11 and equipment, without repayment therefor, to employees
12 of the Government assigned to Arctic stations; and the
13 Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are au-
14 thorized, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
15 to transfer without charge to the National Bureau of
16 Standards materials, equipment, and supplies, surplus to
17 their needs and necessary for the establishment, maintenance,
18 and operation of Arctic ionosphere observation stations,
19 \$3,100,000.

20 WEATHER BUREAU

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
22 Weather Bureau, including personal services in the District
23 of Columbia; maintenance and operation of aircraft, and
24 purchase of one for replacement only; printing and binding;
25 not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized by section

1 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to
2 exceed \$10,000 for maintenance of a printing office in the
3 City of Washington, as authorized by law; not to exceed
4 \$10,000 for the United States contribution to the cost of
5 the secretariat of the International Meteorological Committee;
6 and erection of temporary living and working quarters for
7 observers at remote localities where such quarters are not
8 otherwise available; \$24,000,000: *Provided*, That during
9 the current fiscal year, the maximum amount authorized
10 under section 3 (a) of the Act of June 2, 1948 (Public
11 Law 573), for extra compensation to employees of other
12 Government agencies for taking and transmitting meteorological
13 observations, shall be \$5 per day; and the maximum
14 base rate of pay authorized under section 3 (b) of said Act,
15 for employees conducting meteorological investigations in
16 the Arctic region, shall be \$5,000 per annum, except that
17 not more than five of such employees at any one time may
18 receive a base rate of \$7,500 per annum.

19 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

20 SEC. 302. The appropriations "Salaries and expenses,
21 Civil Aeronautics Administration"; "Salaries and expenses",
22 Civil Aeronautics Board; "Radio propagation and standards",
23 National Bureau of Standards; and "Salaries and
24 expenses", Weather Bureau, shall be available under regulations
25 to be prescribed by the Secretary, for furnishing to

1 employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil
2 Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau in Alaska and
3 other areas outside the United States, where determined
4 necessary by the Secretary, free emergency medical services
5 by contract or otherwise and medical supplies in an amount
6 not to exceed \$20,000, and for the purchase, transportation,
7 and storage of food and other subsistence supplies by contract
8 or otherwise for resale to such employees, through commis-
9 saries and mess halls, the proceeds from such resales to be
10 credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for
11 such supplies was made and a report shall be made to Con-
12 gress annually showing the expenditures made for such sup-
13 plies and the proceeds from such resale; and appropriations of
14 the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather
15 Bureau shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$20,000
16 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies for
17 the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities,
18 reimbursement for such relief to be in accordance with regu-
19 lations prescribed by the Secretary.

20 SEC. 303. The appropriations of the Department of
21 Commerce available for salaries and expenses shall be avail-
22 able for health programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.
23 150), and for the payment of claims pursuant to section
24 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672).

25 SEC. 304. Appropriations of the Department of Com-

1 merce available for salaries and expenses shall be avail-
2 able for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned
3 with the activities for which the appropriations are made.

4 SEC. 305. During the current fiscal year officers
5 and employees of the Department of Commerce having
6 special scientific or other technical or professional quali-
7 fications may be detailed to the Government of any foreign
8 country under the same terms and conditions as provided
9 in the Act of May 25, 1938, as amended (5 U. S. C. 118e),
10 for detail of employees of the United States to the foreign
11 Governments specified in said Act.

12 SEC. 306. This title may be cited as the "Department
13 of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1950".

14 TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

15 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

16 SALARIES

17 For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices,
18 Reporter of the Court, and all other officers and em-
19 ployees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court,
20 except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be em-
21 ployed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or
22 work of the Court, \$867,000.

23 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

24 For miscellaneous expenses to be expended as the Chief
25 Justice may approve, \$52,100.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with sections 3709, as amended, and 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5, 16); \$148,400.

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, as may be approved by the chief judge, \$187,900.

CUSTOMS COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, travel-

1 ing expenses, and printing and binding, as may be approved
2 by the chief judge, \$400,100: *Provided*, That traveling
3 expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon
4 the written certificate of the judge.

5 COURT OF CLAIMS

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
8 seven regular and six additional commissioners, and all
9 other officers and employees of the court, and for other nec-
10 essary expenses, including stenographic and other fees and
11 charges necessary in the taking of testimony, travel, and
12 printing and binding, \$510,000.

13 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

14 For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court
15 of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision
16 of the Architect of the Capitol, \$24,100.

17 OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES

18 HAWAII

19 For salaries of the chief justice and two associate jus-
20 tices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, of
21 judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of judges retired
22 under title 28, United States Code, section 373, \$106,500.

23 SALARIES OF JUDGES

24 For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including
25 judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands,

1 and the Panama Canal Zone) ; and justices and judges re-
2 tired or resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections
3 371, 372, and 373 ; \$4,675,000.

4 SALARIES OF CLERKS OF COURTS

5 For salaries of clerks of United States courts of appeals
6 and United States district courts, their deputies, and other
7 assistants, \$4,221,300.

8 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used
9 to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the
10 United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama; Flor-
11 ence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama;
12 Grand Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango,
13 Colorado; Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton,
14 Illinois; Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New
15 Mexico; Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Caro-
16 lina; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen,
17 South Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South
18 Dakota; Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston, Wyo-
19 ming; or Lander, Wyoming; but this paragraph shall not be
20 so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions of court
21 of such employees as may be necessary from other offices to
22 the offices named herein.

23 PROBATION SYSTEM

24 For salaries of probation officers and their clerical as-
25 sistants, as authorized by title 18, United States Code, sec-

1 tions 3654 and 3656, \$1,965,000: *Provided*, That nothing
2 herein contained shall be construed to abridge the right of
3 the district judges to appoint probation officers, or to make
4 such orders as may be necessary to govern probation officers
5 in their own courts: *Provided further*, That no part of this
6 appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or expenses
7 of any probation officer who, in the judgment of the chief
8 or presiding judge certified to the Attorney General, fails
9 to carry out the official orders of the Attorney General
10 with respect to supervising or furnishing information con-
11 cerning any prisoner released conditionally or on parole from
12 any Federal penal or correctional institution.

13 SALARIES OF CRIERS

14 For salaries of criers as authorized by title 28, United
15 States Code, sections 713 (a) and 755, \$470,000.

16 FEES OF COMMISSIONERS

17 For fees of the United States commissioners and other
18 committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States
19 Code, section 3041, including fees and expenses of concilia-
20 tion commissioners, United States courts, including the
21 objects and subject to the conditions specified for such fees
22 and expenses of conciliation commissioners in the Depart-
23 ment of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, \$475,000.

24 FEES OF JURORS

25 For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors; meals and lodg-

ing for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362) ; and compensation for jury commissioners; \$1,850,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of jury commissioners for the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of section 1401, title 11 of the District of Columbia Code, but such compensation shall not exceed \$250 each per annum.

MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES

For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$2,037,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associated (P-3), full (P-4) or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appoint-

1 ing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial
 2 council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such de-
 3 termination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided*
 4 *further*, That (exclusive of any additional compensation
 5 under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any
 6 other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) the
 7 aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks ap-
 8 pointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum,
 9 except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit
 10 and senior district judge of each district having five or more
 11 district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not
 12 exceed \$7,500.

13 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

14 For miscellaneous expenses of the United States courts
 15 and their officers; printing and binding; purchase of fire-
 16 arms and ammunition; and purchase of envelopes without
 17 regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476);
 18 \$611,000.

19 TRAVEL EXPENSES

20 For necessary traveling expenses, not otherwise pro-
 21 vided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including traveling
 22 expenses of probation officers and their clerks, \$614,000:
 23 *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an amount
 24 not to exceed \$6,500, for expenses of attendance at meetings

1 concerned with the work of Federal probation when in-
2 curred on the written authorization of the Director of the
3 Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

4 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

5 For printing and binding the advance opinions, pre-
6 liminary prints, and bound reports of the Supreme Court of
7 the United States, \$91,200.

8 SALARIES OF COURT REPORTERS

9 For salaries of court reporters for the district courts of
10 the United States, as authorized by title 28, United States
11 Code, section 753, \$873,400.

12 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

13 For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of
14 the United States Courts, including personal services in the
15 District of Columbia, travel, printing and binding, advertis-
16 ing, rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and
17 examination of estimates for appropriations in the field,
18 \$500,800.

19 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, DISTRICT COURT OF THE
20 UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

21 For repairs and improvements to the courthouse, in-
22 cluding repair and maintenance of the mechanical equip-
23 ment, and for labor and material and every item incident
24 thereto, \$16,000, to be expended under the direction of the
25 Architect of the Capitol.

1 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF
2 APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

3 For repairs and improvements to the United States
4 Court of Appeals Building, including repair and mainte-
5 nance of the mechanical equipment and for labor and mate-
6 rial and every item incident thereto, \$7,900, to be expended
7 under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

8 SALARIES OF REFEREES

9 For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of
10 June 28, 1946 (11 U. S. C. 68), \$879,000 to be derived
11 from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of
12 said Act.

13 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

14 For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States
15 courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants,
16 travel, printing and binding, purchase of envelopes without
17 regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476),
18 \$886,000 to be derived from the referees' expense fund
19 established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946 (11
20 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

21 Any surplus arising in the referees' salary and expense
22 funds for the fiscal years 1948 and 1949 shall remain
23 available until June 30, 1950, for the payment of salaries
24 and expenses of referees within the limitations prescribed
25 hereinbefore.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

2 SEC. 402. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for
3 the District Court of the United States for the District
4 of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30
5 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court
6 of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appro-
7 priations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United
8 States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the
9 District of Columbia.

10 SEC. 403. The reports of the United States Court of
11 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for
12 a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not
13 more than \$6.50 per volume.

14 SEC. 404. This title may be cited as the “Judiciary
15 Appropriation Act, 1950”.

16 TITLE V—GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

17 The following corporations, respectively, are hereby
18 authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of
19 funds and borrowing authority available to each such cor-
20 poration and in accord with law, and to make such contracts
21 and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations
22 as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation
23 Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying
24 out the programs set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year

1 ending June 30, 1950, for each such corporation, except as
2 hereinafter provided:

3 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed
5 \$330,000 of the funds of the Corporation shall be available
6 for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$400,000
7 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both
8 amounts to be computed on an accrual basis and to be de-
9 termined in accordance with the Corporation's prescribed
10 accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be
11 exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures
12 which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized
13 or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced,
14 including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in con-
15 nection with acquisition, construction, operation, mainte-
16 nance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities
17 and other property belonging to the Corporation or in which
18 it has an interest.

19 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

20 The Institute of Inter-American Affairs: Not to exceed
21 \$525,000 of the funds available to the Corporation shall
22 be available during the current fiscal year for its adminis-
23 trative expenses, including administrative services performed
24 for the Corporation by other Government agencies.

1 SEC. 502. This title may be cited as “Federal Prison
2 Industries, Incorporated, and The Institute of Inter-Ameri-
3 can Affairs Appropriation Act, 1950”.

4 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
7 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
8 the United States or who is a member of an organization
9 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
10 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
11 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
12 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
13 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof
14 an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that
15 the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the
16 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the
17 Government of the United States, is not a member of an
18 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
19 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
20 that such person does not advocate, and is not a member
21 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the
22 Government of the United States by force or violence:
23 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike
24 against the Government of the United States or who is a
25 member of an organization of Government employees that

•

1 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
2 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an
3 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
4 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
5 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from
6 any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a
7 felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than
8 \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:
9 *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be
10 in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other pro-
11 visions of existing law.

12 SEC. 602. This Act may be cited as the "Departments
13 of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropria-
14 tion Act, 1950".

INDEX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

	Page
American sections, international commissions.....	16
Buildings fund.....	5
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	6
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.....	5
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:	
Construction.....	15
Rio Grande emergency flood protection.....	16
Salaries and expenses.....	14
International contingencies.....	11
International information and educational activities.....	19
Philippine rehabilitation.....	21
Representation allowances.....	5
Salaries and expenses.....	2
United States participation in international organizations.....	6

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Alien Property, Office of:	
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	39
Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	32
Immigration and Naturalization Service.....	34
Legal activities and general administration:	
Antitrust Division.....	29
Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry.....	30
Contingent expenses.....	28
District attorneys and assistants, salaries and expenses of.....	30
Judicial offices, examination of.....	29
Marshals, salaries and expenses of.....	31
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field.....	30
Salaries:	
Administrative Division.....	27
Attorney General, etc., offices of.....	27
Legal activities not otherwise provided for.....	27
Traveling expenses.....	29
Witnesses, fees of.....	31
Prison System:	
Buildings and facilities, construction of.....	38
Medical and hospital service.....	37
Penal and correctional institutions.....	36
Prisons, Bureau of.....	36
Support of United States prisoners.....	38

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Census, Bureau of:	Page
Age and citizenship certification.....	43
Current census statistics.....	43
General administration.....	44
Seventeenth decennial census.....	44
Civil Aeronautics Board: Salaries and expenses.....	51
Civil Aeronautics, Office of Administrator of:	
Air navigation development.....	50
Air-navigation facilities, establishment of.....	46
Federal-aid airport program.....	49
Alaska airports.....	50
Salaries and expenses.....	44
Technical development.....	47
Washington National Airport:	
Construction.....	48
Maintenance and operation.....	48
Coast and Geodetic Survey:	
Pay, commissioned officers.....	52
Salaries and expenses:	
Departmental.....	51
Field.....	52
Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Bureau of:	
Export control.....	54
Salaries and expenses:	
Departmental.....	53
Field.....	53
National Bureau of Standards:	
Operation and administration.....	56
Radio propagation and standards.....	57
Research and testing.....	56
Office of the Secretary:	
Salaries and expenses.....	41
Technical and scientific services.....	42
Patent Office: Salaries and expenses.....	54
Weather Bureau: Salaries and expenses.....	58

THE JUDICIARY

Court of Claims:	
Repairs and improvements.....	63
Salaries and expenses.....	63
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: Salaries and expenses.....	62
Customs Court: Salaries and expenses.....	62
Other courts and services:	
Administrative Office of the United States Courts.....	68
Clerks of court, salaries of.....	64
Commissioners, fees of.....	65
Court reporters, salaries of.....	68
Criers, salaries of.....	65
District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, repairs and improvements.....	68
Hawaii.....	63
Judges, salaries of.....	63

THE JUDICIARY—Continued

Other courts and services—Continued	Page
Jurors, fees of-----	65
Miscellaneous expenses-----	67
Miscellaneous salaries-----	66
Printing and binding, Supreme Court Reports-----	68
Probation system-----	64
Referees, expenses of-----	69
Referees, salaries of-----	69
Travel expenses-----	67
United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, repairs and improvements-----	69
Supreme Court of the United States:	
Buildings and grounds, care of-----	62
Miscellaneous expenses-----	61
Salaries-----	61

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Federal Prison Industries, Inc-----	71
The Institute of Inter-American Affairs-----	25, 71

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ROONEY

APRIL 5, 1949

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

81ST CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } No. 386

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY
APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1950

APRIL 5, 1949.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ROONEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 4016]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year 1950, and authorizing the expenditure of corporate funds of Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, and the Institute of Inter-American Affairs.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for the various branches of the Government service under the jurisdiction of the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary. There are also included Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, and the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, corporations which for the current year are included in the Government Corporations Appropriation Act.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The estimates of appropriations upon which the bill is based were submitted by the President in the budget for the fiscal year 1950 and will be found in that document as follows:

	Pages
Department of State.....	899-924, inclusive.
Department of Justice.....	653-673, inclusive.
Department of Commerce.....	421-469, inclusive.
The Judiciary.....	29-40, inclusive.
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated.....	1325-1331, inclusive.
The Institute of Inter-American Affairs.....	1333-1340, inclusive.

The committee also considered budget amendments contained in House Documents Nos. 57, 60, 97, and 117. The following tabulation summarizes the amounts recommended in the bill in comparison with the corresponding budget estimates and 1949 appropriations.

APPROPRIATED FUNDS

Department or agency	Appropriations for 1949	Estimates for 1950	Amount recommended in bill for 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1949 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1950 estimates
State.....	\$282,944,090	\$285,313,756	\$271,405,656	-\$11,538,434	-\$13,908,100
Justice.....	117,655,700	132,402,009	132,579,141	+14,923,441	+177,141
Commerce.....	179,752,500	301,073,500	259,927,605	+80,175,105	-41,145,895
The Judiciary.....	19,352,100	21,234,200	26,703,700	+1,351,600	-530,500
Total.....	599,704,390	740,023,456	684,616,102	+84,911,712	-55,407,354

In addition to the regular annual appropriations indicated above, there is an estimated \$761,400 for permanent and \$8,811,800 in trust-account appropriations. A detailed tabulation of these items will be found at the end of this report. The 1949 appropriation figures reflected in the tabulation represent actual appropriations to April 1, 1949.

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Department or agency	Authorization for 1949	Estimates for 1950	Amount recommended in bill for 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1949 authorization	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1950 estimates
State.....	\$27,400,000		\$2,900,000	-\$24,500,000	+\$2,900,000
Justice.....		\$1,000,000	900,000	+900,000	-100,000
Commerce.....	49,341,449	67,600,000	58,800,000	+9,458,551	-8,200,000
Total.....	76,741,499	68,000,000	62,600,000	-14,141,449	-5,400,000

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The total of the regular annual appropriations carried in the bill for the four agencies of Government encompassed therein is \$684,616,102, to which must be added \$62,600,000 in contract authority, or a total in appropriations and contract authority of \$747,216,102. The reduc-

tions recommended by the committee are \$55,407,354 in direct appropriations and \$5,400,000 in contract authority, resulting in a total reduction of \$60,807,354. The total direct appropriation recommended is \$84,911,712 in excess of the current fiscal year appropriation. However, \$43,000,000 is for the taking of the Seventeenth Decennial Census and \$39,700,000 for the liquidation of contract authority granted in prior years. It should also be borne in mind that the 1950 estimates contain approximately \$24,000,000 for increased personnel costs resulting from the passage of the Federal Employees' Salary Act of 1948, the cost of which has not been reflected in the 1949 appropriation totals.

The agencies represented in the bill should take steps to improve the justifications submitted to the committee in support of the budget requests. The justifications should be clear, concise and, insofar as practicable, uniform. The committee is interested in facts and figures and not in long narratives and generalities. The budget officers should proceed immediately to develop plans and standard forms to be utilized in connection with the justification of the 1951 budget requests.

The committee is dissatisfied with the condition of much of the transcript of the hearings upon its return by the departments. Instructions were attached to each day's testimony when submitted to the departments, stating specifically that editorial changes by witnesses were to be held to a minimum and limited to corrections of grammatical and other obvious errors. The instructions notwithstanding, some of the testimony when returned contained statements so changed that they bore little resemblance to the actual testimony given. It should be the responsibility of the budget officer of each department to see to it that in the future committee directives are complied with more closely and that any proposed changes in the transcript are written only in lead pencil.

TITLE I—STATE DEPARTMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949.....	\$282, 944, 090
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950.....	285, 313, 756
Reduction by the committee.....	13, 908, 100
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950.....	271, 405, 656

The total amount recommended in the accompanying bill for the Department of State is \$271,405,656. This is a decrease of \$11,538,434 under the appropriation for the current fiscal year and is a decrease of \$13,908,100 in the budget estimates. The principal decreases under the current fiscal year's appropriations are \$15,000,000 in the "Building fund"; \$4,206,602 in the "Philippine rehabilitation"; \$1,500,000 in the "International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, construction"; and \$1,302,932 in "United States participation in international organizations." The principal increases recommended for fiscal year 1950 over the 1949 appropriations are "Salaries and expenses, Department of State," \$3,733,100; "International information and educational activities," \$2,900,000; and "The Institute of Inter-American Affairs," \$2,251,600.

REORGANIZATION

The committee in its report accompanying the 1946 appropriation stated:

However, there is a feeling on the part of the committee that, because of the rapid expansion of the State Department through its recent reorganizations, there has not been sufficient time accurately to relate the personnel requirements to the newly established functions and to the realignment of previously established functions in the Department.

The 1948 committee report contained the following:

The Department of State, top-ranking Department in the executive branch of the Government, appears to be an uncoordinated series of offices, divisions, and sundry offshoots. It has become the repository of a variety of functions with a variety of missions to perform and little has been done to coordinate all of these functions.

While the committee may look with trepidation on another reorganization of the Department, it would seem that a reorganization looking toward a consolidation of closely allied functions, with a corresponding reduction in the number of offices and divisions, should be made.

In 1949 the committee report stated:

The organization of the Department seems to be set up on a horizontal rather than vertical basis, with a central point of authority for the clearance of official actions. Under the present system, there are few actions that can clear the Department without being referred to anywhere from two to six, or even more, divisions that may have an interest in the particular subject matter. * * *

The above excerpts from previous committee reports are set forth to emphasize the concern which this committee has had for several years regarding the organization of the Department of State. The Department in the years during and following the war seems to have been operating on a crisis basis, establishing a new office or a new division each time an additional problem or responsibility was assumed by the Department. The very nature of the activities of the Department would seem to call for a more elastic organization so that as special problems are created, or as old ones are disposed of, the activities of the Department can continue in a more coordinate manner.

The report of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government on foreign affairs contains the following recommendation:

The State Department should be organized so that the Secretary of State, legally and practically, is in command of the Department and the Foreign Service so that the line of command from the Secretary of State through the Under and Assistant Secretaries to the lowest level is clear and unencumbered, and so that the Secretary of State is provided with adequate staff services at the top level. The Department should also have authority and funds to equip itself with persons of the highest capacity to represent this country at international organizations and conferences.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, testified on February 7, 1949, before the committee:

The Department of State and the Foreign Service have been adjusting their organization and operations to external events and the changing international environment. Both the traditional tools of foreign offices and new techniques are being utilized. However, further modifications and improvements in the administration of the Department are needed and will be adopted and I intend to pursue these necessary modifications without delay. Priority will be given to improvements of operations to make the Department of State and the Foreign Service responsive instruments for the execution of foreign policy.

At the same time, I should like to state to the committee that the officers of the Foreign Service serving abroad and in the Department have done outstanding work under very difficult circumstances. I intend that any action taken in connection with realinement of functions shall not affect adversely their status or ability to continue their real contributions to the work of the Department. Similarly, the officers from overseas will return to their posts after a tour of duty in the United States with better understanding of the problems involved in the formulation of policy by the Department.

In this connection, the Budget proposes an amalgamation of the departmental and Foreign Service appropriations. The President has decided as a matter of policy to recommend that the Secretary of State be given greater flexibility in adjusting the personnel and facilities of the Department to the work load and problems which are his responsibilities. If the committee approves this recommendation of the President which was incorporated in the President's budget prior to the time I became Secretary of State, I am certain it would make for more effective administration. However, I would like to let the committee know that I expect to proceed with great care in making any adjustments which may be necessary.

This change in appropriation structure would make it possible for departmental officers to serve overseas for a few years while their positions are occupied by officers returned from overseas duty. I believe this will make for greater understanding by the departmental officers of the difficulties involved in overseas service and make them aware of most appropriate methods for their solution.

The change has an additional value in that it will permit us to decentralize to the overseas posts greater responsibility for administrative services and policy if that is found desirable. We are, at present, carefully studying these possibilities.

In order that every possible assistance might be given to the Department of State in its proposed plan of reorganization, the committee has agreed to the amalgamation of the five appropriations for foreign service and departmental activities into one appropriation on a tentative basis for 1 year. It is believed that this will provide the Secretary of State with greater flexibility in the use of foreign-service and civil-service personnel in departmental and field assignments.

The committee has made no cut whatever in the budget estimate for personal services in this combined appropriation item. In allowing the full amount of the budget estimate for personal services, the committee is anxious that every opportunity be given, particularly in view of the chaotic situation in world affairs, to modify and improve the administration of the Department so as to make it most effective in the formulation and execution of policies pertaining to international relations. The committee will follow with keen interest the progress of the Department in its proposed reorganization and will scrutinize closely the results therefrom.

The committee has observed the number of publications dealing with the affairs of the Department of State being printed at the present time. It is suggested that all public-relations work of whatever nature be centralized under one head and, in conjunction therewith, the Department make some effort to reduce the number of publications presently being printed and to initiate the printing of a publication that tells the story of the foreign policies of the Government in a simple and concise form. The day is past when information concerning the foreign policies of this Government is sought only by scholars and professors. The country as a whole is steadily becoming more international minded. In addition, there is at present a total of approximately 14,000,000 veterans of World War II who are decidedly interested in the foreign policies of this country and what our nation is striving for in its relations with the rest of the world. The average American does not have the time to devote to the reading

of a tome written in technical and legalistic terms but needs this information currently and in simple, easily readable form.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$72, 919, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	76, 952, 100
Reduction by the committee-----	300, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	76, 652, 100

This appropriation is the combination of current appropriation items "Salaries and expenses, Department of State"; "Printing and binding, Department of State"; "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service"; "Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service," and "Printing and binding, Foreign Service" as recommended by the Bureau of the Budget and to which reference has previously been made. The committee has also included the appropriation for "Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States," for which the amount \$30,000 is recommended.

The consolidated amount of \$76,652,100 recommended by the committee is an increase of \$3,733,100 over the appropriation for fiscal 1949; however, when the proposed supplemental totaling \$1,492,000 for fiscal year 1949 to cover the cost of salary increases, Public Law 900, is taken into consideration, the increase is \$2,241,100. The entire amount for activities previously carried under the heading "Salaries and expenses, Department of State," and "Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service" has been granted. Likewise, the entire amount for personal services for activities formerly carried under the heading "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service," has been approved. The only reduction made in the entire combined item is the sum of \$300,000, of which \$200,000 is to apply to equipment for the Foreign Service and \$100,000 to supplies for the Foreign Service, for both of which substantial increases were requested of the committee. The funds recommended herein will provide additional personnel to strengthen staff services to the Secretary and the Under Secretary as recommended by the so-called Hoover Commission.

The committee feels that considerable savings and more efficient administration will result from the proposed organizational changes.

Although provision therefor was not contained in the budget estimate, the committee recommends that the prewar regional offices of the Passport Division at Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; and New Orleans, La.; be reopened, the cost to be absorbed within the entire appropriation, "Salaries and expenses." Increased funds, fiscal year 1949, will provide for installation of a position-classification program as provided for in the Foreign Service Act of 1946. The budget estimates provided for a total of \$1,387,820 for home travel, and \$469,880 for travel, consultation and detail. The committee is particularly desirous that the full amount, which is recommended by the committee for home travel, be utilized by the Department for that purpose. The committee strongly urges that more attention be given to the program of "re-Americanization" of Foreign Service officers. It is a known fact that all too often our Foreign Service officers are compelled to remain abroad so long that they lose some of their acquaintance with the American way of life.

During the course of the hearings, the committee explored in considerable detail the mounting costs of communication services for the Department, especially in the use of fast telegrams. A waste and extravagance report of the Audit Division of the General Accounting Office disclosed that telegrams had been used in a number of instances where night telegrams, or even air mail, would have sufficed. It was admitted by the Department that a considerable sum of money could have been saved by the use of night telegrams and air mail in the particular instances. The Department indicated that a complete reorganization of its communications handling has been effectuated and that a strict control in this regard is now maintained.

While no appropriation was requested under "Expenses, North Atlantic fisheries, Department of State" for 1950, provision is made for two additional positions in the Office of the Special Assistant for Fisheries and Wildlife to complete work under the 1949 fisheries appropriation and to continue the development of United States policy relating to fisheries in international waters.

BUILDINGS FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$35, 000, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	25, 000, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	5, 000, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	20, 000, 000

The bill includes \$20,000,000 for the Foreign Service buildings fund. While this amount appears as a general appropriation, it actually does not pass out of the control or possession of the United States Government. This money will be transferred from the buildings fund back to the United States Treasury. The transfer is merely a book-keeping transaction reflecting the value of foreign credits utilized by the State Department in the acquisition of real estate and improvements for the Foreign Service. The committee favors acquisition of buildings for use of the Foreign Service only where there is an actual need for such buildings and when a net savings will result from such acquisition. It is the opinion of the committee, however, that more than casual consideration should be given to the future cost of maintenance and upkeep of the properties. The committee questions the advisability of the acquisition, operation, and maintenance of such elaborate properties as the one acquired in Bermuda.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$9, 750, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	11, 500, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	100, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	11, 400, 000

This appropriation, as the title implies, is used as an emergency fund as well as for the purpose of defraying the cost of repatriating American nationals stranded in many parts of the world. The reduction of \$100,000 is made on the premise that repatriation will not proceed at the rate anticipated by the Department and that the Department has overestimated the emergency requirements.

UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949.....	\$100, 966, 490
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950.....	99, 663, 558
Reduction by the committee.....	

Recommendation, fiscal year 1950.....	99, 663, 558
---------------------------------------	--------------

This appropriation provides funds for United States participation in international organizations, as authorized by treaties or special acts of Congress. It provides funds for payments of the United States annual share of the expenses of the international organizations and maintenance of permanent representatives and their staffs at their headquarters. The total amount of the Budget request for this purpose, \$99,663,558, is included in the bill.

The committee is in complete accord with the following statement made before this committee by Assistant Secretary Rusk:

One of the first questions that comes up is whether we have too many organizations, and the State Department believes that we do.

The committee urges that the Department continue to carefully examine the existing organizations in order that as many as possible may be eliminated or consolidated. Any proposed creation of new organizations must also be carefully scrutinized to determine the necessity therefor. The budgets of the existing international organizations must be reviewed by the Department in detail to avoid and eliminate waste and extravagance. Also of primary importance is the question of the amount of the share which the United States is expected to contribute to these organizations. The committee feels that in far too many instances the percentage which this country is called upon to contribute is excessive and that every effort must be made to obtain substantial reductions in such percentage.

These international organizations fall into four general categories and are set out in the following table which gives the amount contained in the bill for each.

Organization

United Nations and specialized agencies:

United Nations.....	\$18, 128, 772
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.....	2, 928, 773
International Refugee Organization.....	70, 500, 029
International Civil Aviation Organization.....	582, 000
World Health Organization.....	1, 920, 000
Food and Agriculture Organization.....	1, 250, 000
International Labor Organization.....	848, 058
International Telecommunications Union.....	146, 311

Subtotal.....	96, 303, 943
---------------	--------------

Inter-American organizations:

American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood.....	2, 000
Gorgas Memorial Laboratory.....	100, 000
Inter-American Indian Institute.....	4, 800
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.....	149, 292
Inter-American Radio Office (or its successor).....	6, 378
Inter-American Statistical Institute.....	29, 854

Organization—Continued

Inter-American organizations—Continued

Pan American Institute of Geography and History-----	\$10, 000
Pan American Railway Congress-----	5, 000
Pan American Sanitary Bureau-----	1, 153, 498
Pan American Union-----	1, 257, 123
Subtotal-----	2, 707, 945
Other international organizations-----	221, 670
Payment to the Government of Panama-----	430, 000
Total-----	99, 663, 558

United Nations.—The total estimated requirements for the United Nations for the calendar year 1949 (fiscal year 1950) is \$41,617,000. Of this amount, \$38,692,578 represents the assessments for the 1949 budget, and \$2,924,422 for the 1948 supplemental budget. The United States share of expenses of the United Nations for the calendar year 1949 is 39.89 percent, the same as the previous 2 years. As the result of the efforts of the United States delegation, the General Assembly passed a resolution which "accepts the principle of a ceiling to be fixed on the percentage rate of contributions of the member state bearing the highest rate of assessments," and recognizes "that in normal times no one member state should contribute more than one-third of the ordinary expenses of the United Nations for any one year." The General Assembly, however, because of the alleged economic difficulties of other members, continued the United States assessment at 39.89 percent. Consequently, the United States share of the expenses of the United Nations for the fiscal year 1950 was fixed at \$16,601,022. The amount included in the bill for the United States mission to the United Nations for the fiscal year 1950 is \$1,327,750, and an additional \$200,000 is provided for participation in the Economic Commission for Europe.

UNESCO.—The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations' total assessment for fiscal year 1950 is \$7,639,372. The United States share of this budget is 38.47 percent, which is a reduction from 41.88 percent in effect during the current year and 44.03 percent for the preceding year. The committee expects that every effort will be made to obtain a further reduction in this percentage. No payment is required to the revolving fund this year; in fact, the United States has a credit of \$51,693 to be applied to the amount of its contribution. There is also included in the bill an amount of \$41,600 for the Office of the United States Adviser on UNESCO Affairs at Paris.

International Refugee Organization.—The budget for the fiscal year 1950, as determined by the Council of IRO, amounts to \$154,560,500, of which \$150,060,500 is for operation and the remainder for administration. The United States is assessed 39.89 percent of the administrative budget and 45.75 percent of the operational budget, which results in a cost to the United States of \$70,447,729. In addition, the cost of the United States representative and staff is \$52,300. It was developed in the hearings that the IRO budget was prepared last year and that no consideration was given to decreased food costs. The committee feels that substantial savings can be reflected in this item.

Information was furnished the committee that the repatriation and resettlement activities of this organization have not been carried on with due promptness and that red tape has slowed down the clearing out of refugee camps. The committee is of the opinion that with the very substantial sum of money allowed this organization in this bill every effort must be made toward the completion of the program by the end of fiscal year 1950 and, further, that in the event circumstances make it impossible to complete this work by that time there should be a sufficient surplus of funds remaining to conclude the program without additional appropriations.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES
AND MEXICO

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$2, 480, 100
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	4, 075, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	2, 940, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	1, 135, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,135,000 for this activity, an apparent reduction of \$2,940,000 in the budget estimate. However, \$2,900,000 of this reduction is offset by the inclusion in the bill of contractual authority in a like amount. It was developed in the hearings that a balance of \$7,917,700 will be brought forward from 1949 and be available in 1950. The committee is of the opinion that the cash balance to be carried forward in 1950 will be sufficient to meet the expenditures during that period and that the granting of contract authority in the amount of \$2,900,000 will allow the planned construction work to proceed. This action should in no way retard the construction of the highly important Faleon Dam. A total of \$1,120,000 is recommended for the item "Salaries and expenses," which is an increase of \$140,000 over the current fiscal year appropriation and a decrease of \$40,000 in the budget estimate. The full amount of the budget estimate, \$15,000, is granted for the item "Rio Grande emergency flood protection."

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$31, 100, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	36, 000, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	2, 000, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	34, 000, 000

The amount of \$34,000,000, a reduction of \$2,000,000 in the budget estimate, is recommended for this activity in the coming fiscal year. Included in this appropriation are funds for the program previously financed from the appropriation entitled "Cooperation with the American Republics," which has been consolidated with this appropriation as the result of the passage of Public Law 402, Eightieth Congress. The appropriation for "International information and educational activities" for fiscal year 1949 is in the amount of \$27,000,000. The appropriation for "Cooperation with the American Republics" is \$4,100,000, making a total appropriation for fiscal year 1949 of \$31,100,000 for the combined item. Thus, there is an increase of \$2,900,000 in the amount recommended in the bill over the appropria-

tion for fiscal year 1949. The amount which will be available in 1950, as recommended in the bill, when compared with the 1949 appropriation, is substantially more than the \$2,900,000 increase indicates, since the 1949 appropriation contained \$4,000,000 for the establishment of radio facilities, a nonrecurring item. When all transfers, nonrecurring items, and the cost of Public Law 900 are taken into consideration, the increase over 1949 for International Information and Educational Activities will approximate \$5,500,000. This increase will provide for greater overseas activities and an extension of the Exchange of Educational and Technical Information program.

In recommending the reduction of \$2,000,000, the committee does not indicate disapproval of the purposes and objectives of the program. It is believed, however, that too rapid an expansion of the organization would lead to waste and inefficiency. Many of the past difficulties of this activity have been the result of a too-rapid growth. The Economic Cooperation Administration carries on considerable activity in the information field in explaining the purposes of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948.

The committee was not at all impressed with the testimony in justification of the provision for construction of two new curtain-type antennae at domestic short-wave transmitters at a cost of \$514,900 and recommends the deletion of this item.

PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949.....	\$21, 373, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950.....	20, 166, 398
Reduction by the committee.....	3, 000, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950.....	17, 166, 398

The committee's recommendation in the amount of \$17,166,398 for the ensuing year is a reduction of \$3,000,000 in the budget estimate. The reduction is to apply solely to the amount requested for the Public Roads Administration. This amount can be deferred at this time without retarding the program in any way. This road-building program is not progressing as rapidly as anticipated. A statement furnished the committee with respect to estimated funds available for obligation by participating agencies indicates that there will be a balance of \$4,238,602 available to the Public Roads Administration in 1950 for this program.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949.....	\$117, 655, 700
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950.....	132, 402, 000
Increase by the committee.....	177, 141
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950.....	132, 579, 141

A total appropriation of \$132,579,141 is recommended for all activities of the Department of Justice in the coming fiscal year. This is an increase of \$14,923,441 over the current year's appropriation. However, of this amount, approximately \$8,550,000 is for added costs for employces' pay increases due to Public Law 900. While reductions are recommended in several items, the committee

not only allowed the amounts requested in the budget for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice but granted additional amounts of \$1,598,141 and \$100,000, respectively, thus restoring the reductions made by the Bureau of the Budget in the departmental estimates for these two items. The net result is an increase of only \$177,141 over the budget estimate for the entire Department of Justice.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$23, 960, 700
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	26, 640, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	176, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	26, 464, 000

Attorney General's Office.—The amount of \$845,000, an increase of \$75,000 over the current year's appropriation, is recommended for this office. This increase, in addition to providing within-grade salary promotions and the cost of Public Law 900, will provide \$18,570 for salaries of the two additional members of the Board of Parole. Testimony was heard that a request for additional reporters for the Board of Parole had been eliminated by the Bureau of the Budget. The possibility of using mechanical transcription should be further explored by the Board of Parole and wherever possible the personnel of the Bureau of Prisons, and not inmates, should be used when available in the various institutions.

Administrative Division.—A total of \$1,232,000, an apparent reduction of \$50,000 in the budget estimates, is recommended for this Division. However, the committee is offsetting this reduction by increasing the amount of the transfer from the Office of Alien Property from \$50,000 to \$100,000 in order to more adequately cover the cost of services rendered by the Administrative Division for the Office of Alien Property.

Legal activities not otherwise provided for.—The committee recommends the consolidation of the following appropriation items, namely: Tax Division, Criminal Division, Claims Division, Lands Division, Customs Division, and Special Attorneys, into one appropriation. In so doing, the committee feels that more effective use can be made of the personnel involved. Each of these divisions has peak periods when the work load is heaviest. By combining the divisions appropriation-wise, the department may transfer employees from one division to another as required by shifting work loads. This should result in considerable money savings and contribute toward more effective utilization of available personnel. The combined budget estimates for the six items total \$6,259,000. The committee recommends \$5,640,400, an apparent decrease of \$618,600. The actual money reduction, however, is only \$91,000, since \$454,600 is being transferred to the item "Contingent expenses" and \$73,000 to the item "Traveling expenses." Of the amount transferred to "Contingent expenses," \$451,000 is for the Lands Division and \$3,600 for the Customs Division. Of the \$73,000 transferred to the item "Traveling expenses," \$5,000 is for the Customs Division and \$68,000 for the Lands Division. In arriving at the approved amount, the committee reduced the Tax Division by \$15,000; the Claims Division

by \$30,000; and the Lands Division by \$46,000. The amount of these reductions should be more than offset by the savings resulting from the consolidation of the items.

Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry.—The committee recommends \$1,200,000 for this item, a decrease of \$100,000 from the amount of the supplemental estimate contained in House Document No. 117. This is a new appropriation item necessitated by the passage of Public Law 886 of the Eightieth Congress which provided that the Attorney General may make payments of awards, not exceeding \$2,500, for certain claims resulting from evacuation under military orders of certain persons of Japanese ancestry. The reduction made by the committee applies only to the administrative expense.

Antitrust Division.—The bill includes \$3,750,000 for this Division, which is an increase of \$338,300 over the current year's appropriation, and an increase of \$100,000 in the amount of the budget estimate. For several years, by granting the funds requested and, in some instances, increasing those amounts, the committee has given substantial support to the Department of Justice in its efforts to effectively enforce the antitrust laws and, thus, protect the free economy of this Nation. During the present fiscal year, the Antitrust Division has expanded its staff in the seven established field offices and has set up five new offices at Philadelphia, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Kansas City, Kans.; and Jacksonville, Fla. As a result, 40 new cases were instituted in the first 6 months of the current fiscal year, as compared with 18 new cases instituted during the same period of the previous year. In the first half of the current year, 124 major investigations have been started, compared with 127 new investigations in the entire preceding fiscal year. A total of \$376,500 in fines has been collected in the first half of 1949, as compared with \$382,001 for the entire fiscal year 1948. In granting this Division the amount originally requested of the Bureau of the Budget by the Department, the committee expects the Division to increase its already accelerated activities in antitrust work with continued special emphasis in the food, clothing, and housing fields.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949.....	\$43, 900, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950.....	50, 987, 000
Increase by the committee.....	1, 598, 141
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950.....	52, 585, 141

The committee approves an increase of \$1,598,141 above the budget estimate, or a total of \$52,585,141, for this Bureau. This increase represents the amount of the reduction made by the Bureau of the Budget of the Department's estimate for the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In recommending this very substantial increase over the budget estimate, the committee desires to take every precaution possible to safeguard the internal security of this Nation. The internal-security work of the Bureau, which covers subversive activities in this country, has shown an increase of 230 percent during the last 12 months. As of January 1, 1949, there were pending 18,679 internal-security investigative matters.

The appropriation for the current year for the Federal Bureau of Investigation is \$43,900,000. The additional amount necessary for payments to employees under Public Law 900 is approximately \$3,000,000. The net increase in appropriation for fiscal 1950 over the current year, therefore, is approximately \$5,685,000. It is possible that the amount of the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget will prove to be adequate for the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation during 1950. However, the unanimous committee is not disposed to risk jeopardizing in any way whatsoever the internal security of this country. It was testified that there has been a continuous increase in the investigative operations of the Bureau. The postwar volume of work has already exceeded the work load carried during the war years. The volume received during fiscal year 1948 represented the highest work load in the Bureau's history. During that fiscal year, 547,523 investigative matters were received and handled, an increase of 78 percent over the previous year. One of the reasons for this increase has been the enactment of new legislation broadening the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau. During the past 9 years, 93 additional public laws have materially increased its responsibilities. In 1948, seven new laws were passed by Congress specifically increasing the work load.

During the hearings Director Hoover testified as follows:

The Bureau has always expended only such funds as are absolutely needed. The chart which I am handing to the chairman will show what our practice has been every year. We have saved a certain amount of the money annually out of the appropriation granted. It has not been our policy to use all the money granted merely because the appropriation was made. We try to confine our operations to cover only absolutely essential requirements.

The committee has confidence in the Director and feels that any money not needed in the coming fiscal year by the Bureau will be returned to the Treasury.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949.....	\$28, 150, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950.....	31, 075, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	575, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950.....	30, 500, 000

The bill includes the amount of \$30,500,000 for this Service, an increase of \$2,350,000 over the current year's appropriation, and a decrease of \$575,000 from the amount of the budget estimate. When the increase made necessary by Public Law 900 of the Eightieth Congress is considered, the amount recommended is approximately the same as for the current fiscal year. During the hearings on the 1949 appropriation bill, the urgency for additional personnel for the border patrol was stressed. The committee included at that time additional funds for the strengthening of this activity. However, it developed during this year's hearings that more than 6 months elapsed before any of the funds for additional border patrol personnel were expended out of the appropriation made available for this purpose. The committee realizes that it takes time to properly screen applicants in order to obtain competent and trustworthy personnel but does not understand this undue delay in strengthening the border patrol. It understands that the vacancies have since been filled.

The functions of the Immigration and Naturalization Service relate to admission, registration, and fingerprinting of aliens, naturalization of lawfully resident aliens, investigation of alleged violations of the immigration and nationality laws, prevention of the illegal entry of aliens, and apprehension of smugglers of aliens and those who have effected unlawful entry. During 1948, 646,576 aliens were admitted to this country and 448,218 departed. The Service made approximately 123,000 investigations, looking toward the institution of deportation proceedings and a total of 20,371 aliens were deported. There were 4,768 aliens registered under the act of March 2, 1929. A total of 60,187 declarations of naturalization were filed with the courts and 68,265 petitions for naturalization were filed during the same period.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service is required to perform certain functions under Public Law 774, known as the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. The funds for that purpose are included in the appropriations for the Displaced Persons Commission.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$21, 645, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	23, 700, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	670, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	23, 030, 000

The cost of the activities of the Federal Prison System is defrayed out of five separate appropriation items. The total amount recommended for these five items for the coming fiscal year is \$23,030,000, which is an increase of \$1,385,000 over the current year's appropriation. This increase is due largely to the salary increase under Public Law 900, for which a supplemental estimate of \$1,299,000 is proposed for 1949.

A reduction of \$20,000 is made by the committee in the budget estimate of the item, "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons." The budget proposed a net increase of four positions for the compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institutions. It is the opinion of the committee that whatever additional work is entailed in the compiling of these statistics should be absorbed rather than create new positions for this purpose. A reduction of \$600,000 is made in the item, "Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions." The fiscal year 1950 estimates are based on an average population of 17,000 prisoners. The average population for the first 6 months of this fiscal year is only 16,742. The per capita rate for care of prisoners appropriated for fiscal year 1949 was 55.898 cents. The 1950 estimates were based on a per capita rate of 62 cents per day. It is the opinion of the committee that the present decrease in commodity prices should reflect a lower per capita rate.

The committee is in complete accord with reclassification of the positions of chaplains at the institutions, as proposed by the Bureau.

The full amount of \$1,592,000 requested for medical and hospital service is included in the bill. Likewise, the entire budget estimate of \$497,000 for construction of buildings and facilities is included. This latter item, in addition to providing improvements at various institutions, provides for replacement of a power plant at the United States

penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans. Contract authority of \$900,000 is recommended for replacement of this power plant in addition to the direct appropriation of \$280,000.

A decrease of \$50,000 is recommended in the item, "Support of United States prisoners" in non-Federal institutions and in the Territory of Alaska, leaving a total of \$1,675,000 in the bill for this purpose, as compared with \$1,650,000 for the present fiscal year. The increase requested was based on higher costs per prisoner per day charged by the local city and county jails. In view of the present downward trend in commodity prices, it is not felt that the increase is justified.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

Authorization, fiscal year 1949	\$4, 100, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950	4, 100, 000
Reduction by the committee	100, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950	4, 000, 000

The committee recommends an authorization of \$4,000,000 for this office for fiscal year 1950, which is a decrease of \$100,000 under the previous year, and a decrease of a like amount in the budget estimate. The funds necessary to defray the administrative costs of this office are derived from the sale and liquidation of acquired property and are not appropriations out of the United States Treasury. The committee urges that every effort be made to complete the vesting program and the liquidation of vested property, where appropriate, as soon as possible.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949	\$179, 752, 500
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950	301, 073, 500
Reduction by the committee	41, 145, 895
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950	259, 927, 605

The amount of \$259,927,605, recommended by the committee for fiscal year 1950, is an increase of \$80,175,105 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. It is to be noted, however, that over \$12,000,000 is required to meet the cost in 1950 of the Federal Pay Act, Public Law 900, that \$25,300,000 is included for the liquidation of contract authority previously granted, and that \$43,000,000 is for the taking of the Seventeenth Decennial Census. Of the total direct appropriations recommended in the bill, \$139,073,605 is for the Civil Aeronautics Administration. In addition thereto, \$58,800,000, a reduction of \$8,200,000 under the budget estimates in requested new contract authority, is included for the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Taking both the direct appropriation and the contract authority into consideration, the amount included in the bill for the Civil Aeronautics Administration represents over 62 percent of the total for the Department of Commerce.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$3, 790, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	1, 374, 000
Increase by the committee-----	45, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	1, 419, 000

There are two items of appropriation, namely, "Salaries and expenses," and "Technical and scientific services," under this general heading. Although the appropriation for the current fiscal year is shown as \$3,790,000, when the effect of comparative transfers to appropriations for printing and binding, exclusion of the functions of "Liquidation of war agencies," and "Voluntary agreements" not provided for in the 1950 estimates, and when penalty mail, and the provisions of Public Law 900 are taken into consideration, the comparable base figure for 1950 is approximately \$1,351,000.

For "Salaries and expenses," Office of the Secretary, the bill includes \$1,200,000, which is an apparent increase of \$81,000 over the budget estimate. The committee, however, has excluded from the accompanying bill proposed transfers to this item of \$11,000 from "Technical and scientific services," and \$228,000 from the item "Departmental salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce." The proposed transfer of \$105,000 to "Salaries and expenses," Office of the Secretary, from the item "Export control" is agreed to. The net result is a reduction of \$158,000 in the amount requested for the item "Salaries and expenses," Office of the Secretary.

The original budget estimate for the Office of Technical Services was \$175,000. This amount was subsequently increased to \$255,000 by a supplemental estimate contained in House Document No. 97. The committee recommends \$219,000 for this purpose, which is an actual reduction of \$25,000 in the estimates, since the proposed transfer of \$11,000 to the item "Salaries and expenses," Office of the Secretary, has been eliminated. No part of this reduction is to apply to the \$80,000 supplemental contained in House Document No. 97, which is for the specific purpose of strengthening the program of this office in its aid to small business.

CENSUS BUREAU

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$10, 403, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	76, 725, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	27, 115, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	49, 610, 000

Grouped under this heading are four items of appropriation: "Age and citizenship certification," "Current census statistics," "Seventeenth Decennial Census," and "General administration."

The full amount of the budget estimate, \$105,000, is included in the bill for "Age and citizenship certification."

A reduction of \$27,000,000 in the item "Seventeenth Decennial Census," is recommended. An examination of the procedure fol-

lowed in making appropriations for the Sixteenth Decennial Census disclosed that the appropriations were made on an annual rather than on a program basis. The testimony of the Census Bureau indicated that of the \$70,000,000 requested, it was anticipated that only \$38,000,000 would be obligated in fiscal year 1950. It was testified that there was a possibility of the work proceeding more rapidly than planned, in which event more than \$38,000,000 might be required. The committee recommends the amount of \$43,000,000 in order to insure no delay in the work of taking and compiling the Census, but desires to emphasize that, unless the census work actually does proceed at a rate faster than anticipated by the Bureau, the total obligation for fiscal year 1950 should remain below the estimated figure of \$38,000,000. This action in no way anticipates any increase in the over-all cost of the Seventeenth Decennial Census. Instead, every effort should be made to effectuate savings wherever possible in order to reduce the estimated total cost.

The full amount of the budget estimate for "Current census statistics," \$5,750,000, is included in the bill. The activities under this item include compilation of business, industrial, foreign trade, vessel shipping, Government, population, and agriculture statistics. When the cost of the pay increases under Public Law 900, and the comparative transfer from "Printing and binding" are considered, there is an increase of \$115,000 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1949. The amount recommended will provide for resumption of the publication of the annual volume, Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States. The Bureau is also directed to resume monthly reporting of stocks of certain canned foods in the hands of wholesale grocers and warehouses which are now being made on a quarterly basis and to issue quarterly reports on 19 other canned agricultural products instead of annual reports, the cost of which, estimated at \$30,000 annually, is to be absorbed within this appropriation.

There is included in the bill a total of \$755,000 for "General Administration, Bureau of the Census." This is a reduction of \$115,000 from the amount of the budget estimate which included a like amount for activities previously carried under the appropriation, "Seventeenth Decennial Census." This sum has been deleted by the committee inasmuch as the entire cost of the Seventeenth Decennial Census should be reflected in one appropriation.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$100, 470, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	151, 008, 500
Reduction by the committee-----	11, 934, 895
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	139, 073, 605

In addition to the direct appropriations, there is included in the bill contractual authority in the amount of \$58,800,000. The committee is especially concerned over the rapidly mounting costs to the Government of the activities covered in the appropriations for the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The Federal Government is being continually called upon to furnish additional services in this field, the cost of which it is felt should be borne, in part at least, by the air lines.

Salaries and expenses.—The budget estimate of \$97,437,000 is approved in the amount of \$94,402,105, a reduction of \$3,034,895. Of this, a reduction of \$900,000 is made by denying inventory items of equipment in that amount. The administration's estimated annual requirement for equipment is approximately \$2,300,000. As of June 30, 1948, the inventory totaled \$1,990,000, and as of June 30, 1949, the inventory value is estimated at \$1,885,000. A reduction of \$500,000 is made in the amount requested for supplies and materials on the basis of need and decreased costs.

A reduction of \$1,434,895 in the item for personnel is made on the basis that the chief communicator in class 1 and 2 communication stations can be placed on a watch-assignment basis, thus reducing one position in each of these 385 stations with a resulting savings in personal services of \$1,434,895. At present the chief communicator performs no regular watch assignment.

A management survey of Civil Aeronautics Administration has been in progress for the past several months. The survey report was completed too late to permit an analysis by the committee. It is hoped that adoption of the recommendations will result in substantial savings and increased efficiency.

A further reduction of \$200,000 in personnel costs is recommended, to be applied primarily to administrative positions in Washington. One example of overstaffing is the testimony to the effect that 55 employees are required in the aircraft record section to maintain the registration of 92,000 airplanes.

The bill includes the amount of \$9,342,163 for the continued operation of 151 air-traffic-control towers presently in operation; \$825,500 for the operation of 17 air-traffic-control towers to be commissioned during the balance of fiscal year 1949; and \$221,536 for the operation of 12 towers proposed to be established in fiscal year 1950. Thus, the total estimated costs of the operation of control towers during the fiscal year 1950 is \$10,389,199.

In justifying the necessity for additional personnel in Airport Development, it was testified that airport operators had been shown how they could operate their coffee shops and restaurants and advised how they could make money by growing wheat on lands adjacent to the airports. The committee is confident that this information can be obtained by the airport operators without the assistance of Airport Development personnel and suggests that activities of such nature be discontinued immediately.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities.—The bill includes \$18,650,000 in direct appropriations and \$18,300,000 in contract authority for this item. This is an increase of \$8,551,000 in cash and \$5,958,501 in contract authority over the current fiscal year. The amount recommended by the committee represents a reduction of \$5,000,000 in direct appropriation and \$8,200,000 in contract authority below the budget estimate. Of the \$18,650,000 direct appropriation included in the bill, \$8,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred under prior contract authorization. The full amount for establishment of airport control towers as recommended in the budget estimates is included in the bill. During the hearings it was disclosed that there was included in the contract authority request, provision for the purchase of gasoline, etc., for making flight checks in 1951 and 1952. Of the total contract authority requested, it developed that \$4,200,000 is not to be used during fiscal year 1950.

The committee does not approve the policy of including operating expenses such as the purchase of gasoline and oil for future years in requested contract authorizations. Contract authorizations should be included in budgets only when necessary to complete construction or similar projects which cannot be completed in 1 fiscal year. The committee calls this matter to the especial attention of the Bureau of the Budget.

The committee is aware that much of the money spent in the past has been for equipment which has now become outmoded and outdated. In recommending the reduction in this item, the committee is not disapproving the program but feels that it should be pursued solidly and cautiously so as to insure receipt of the utmost value for the money expended. The committee recommends that a portion of the reduction made in this item be applied to the Alaska housing program.

A typical case of bad management by Civil Aeronautics Administration was brought out in the hearings while justification was being attempted of the request for \$111,430 for establishment of a very high-frequency link between the overseas receiving stations and Barnegat, N. J. At the present time a private company furnishes the Civil Aeronautics Administration with a cable, which makes the connection, at an annual rental of \$67,000 per year. This arrangement has been in effect for the last 6 or 8 years. It was testified that by establishing the proposed link at a cost of \$111,430, the annual rental charge and the cost of maintenance would be eliminated. It appeared that this step to save the \$67,000 annual rental charge could have been initiated at least 4 years ago. Had that been done or suggested by Civil Aeronautics Administration, \$156,570 of the taxpayers' money could have been saved. It is difficult to understand how such a situation could exist for so long.

Technical development.—The committee recommends a reduction of \$350,000 in this item, leaving a total of \$1,450,000 in the bill for this purpose. It is believed that much of the research now being carried on under this program, especially in the field of low-frequency omni-range development, will be done in the new program, Air Navigation Development, for which an appropriation is included in this bill. The committee has information that some of the work now being done under this program is of doubtful value, and it is therefore recommended that an immediate and thorough review be made of all the projects hereunder.

Federal-aid-airport program, Federal Airport Act.—The committee recommends for this item an appropriation of \$14,500,000, of which \$11,500,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred under prior contract authority, and \$3,000,000 for planning, research, and administrative expense. The reduction of \$500,000 made by the committee is directed solely to the amount requested for administration. Plans should now be available for practically every type airport with some adjustments for location. Many of the State governments have aviation boards with competent personnel to plan and supervise construction of airports. This should reflect a decrease in the amount

of administrative work necessary in connection with many airports by the Federal Government.

The bill also includes contract authority in the amount of \$36,-500,000 for carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946, \$36,000,000 of which shall be for projects in the States, and \$500,000 for projects in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The full amount of the budget estimate in cash and contract authority for airport projects has been recommended by the committee.

Air-navigation development.—This is a new item of appropriation. The Air Navigation Development Board was established in the fiscal year 1949, pursuant to recommendation of the President’s Air Policy Commission and the Congressional Aviation Policy Board and by joint agreement of the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of National Defense. The objective of this Board is to direct a research and development program for the achievement of a system of air navigation and air-traffic-control aids common to civil and military users. The committee was advised that heretofore there has been a lack of adequate planning and direction for the integration of the various devices and techniques for air navigation and air-traffic control, and for the development of others into a common national system. It is contended that the establishment of this Board will eliminate duplication of effort in the programs of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and the Civil Aeronautics Administration. During the present fiscal year, the Air Navigation Development Board is operating under a \$100,000 appropriation for administrative expense granted under the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

The budget estimate for this activity is \$6,000,000 in direct appropriation and \$4,000,000 in contract authority. The committee recommends a reduction of \$3,000,000 in the direct appropriation. In response to a request, a statement was furnished the committee indicating that a reduction of only \$4,065,000 was reflected in the present National Military Establishment and Department of Commerce budgets incident to activities of the Air Navigation Development Board. In view of this, and because of the fact that it is a new venture, it was thought that \$7,000,000 in cash and contract authority is sufficient to inaugurate such a program. Of the amount of \$143,400 requested for administration, \$130,000 is approved. Incidentally, this program is expected to extend through 1959 at an estimated cost of \$79,600,000 for development.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949	\$3, 450, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950	3, 980, 000
Reduction by the committee	359, 500
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950	3, 620, 500

The amount of \$3,620,500 contained in the bill for the Civil Aeronautics Board is an increase of \$170,500 over the amount appropriated

for fiscal year 1949. However, this amount of increase is offset by the estimated cost of the Pay Act increase under Public Law 900. The request for 50 additional positions is denied. An increase of \$400,000 in appropriations was granted last year with the expectation that the Board would thereafter meet its responsibilities more promptly and adequately. The committee is aware of the backlog of work in this Board, but is not convinced that the answer to the problem lies in continually increasing its appropriations. The committee is in complete accord with the following statement appearing in the Task Force Report on Regulatory Commissions prepared for the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government:

One weakness common among the commissions is particularly serious in the Civil Aeronautics Board—lack of efficient centralized administration and supervision of the staff. Our general discussion has emphasized that an agency headed by five members tends to be more preoccupied with the adjudication of cases presented to it than with the organization and direction of its staff work. This is true of the Civil Aeronautics Board. The Board has adopted no adequate methods to facilitate presentation and correction of deficiencies in staff organization and procedures.

Although the committee has suggested year after year that the air lines should pay part of the cost of maintaining the Federal airways, both Civil Aeronautics Board and Civil Aeronautics Administration make annual fervent pleas in behalf of the companies, insisting that they are not self-supporting. Since many of the executives of these air lines are paid six-figure salaries for directing companies which are subsidized to the great extent they are by the Federal Government, the committee strongly feels that the day has arrived when steps must be taken to more carefully scrutinize the finances of these companies.

In this connection, the members of the committee were utterly amazed to learn of the decision of Civil Aeronautics Board on Friday, February 25, 1949, granting an \$8,000,000 gift of the taxpayers' money to the "Big Four" air lines for transportation of air mail, a single pound of which they never actually carried. In making such decision under the guise of air-mail subsidy, it would seem an expensive gesture of sympathy to these air lines for supposititious business lost due to the grounding of a number of their Constellations and DC-6's which they had previously been operating with defective and dangerous equipment.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949.....	\$10, 255, 000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950.....	11, 153, 000
Reduction by the committee.....	193, 000
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950.....	10, 960, 000

The activities of the Coast and Geodetic Survey are encompassed in three separate appropriation items: "Salaries and expenses, departmental"; "Salaries and expenses, field"; and "Pay, commissioned officers." The committee recommends a reduction of \$93,000 in the item "Salaries and expenses, departmental," and a reduction of \$100,000 in the similar item for the field. The full amount of the budget estimate is allowed for "Pay, commissioned officers." The total included in the bill for these three items is an increase of \$705,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The amount recom-

mended will allow the Bureau to continue on approximately the same basis as at the present time, since the costs of the Pay Act increase under Public Law 900, and printing and binding are not reflected in the 1949 total.

This Bureau provides nautical charts, coast pilots, tide and current tables for the marine service, aeronautical charts for aviation, and geodetic and seismological service. The committee was advised that during the past year this Bureau had issued 1,178,000 nautical charts; 5,798,000 aeronautical charts; and 6,534,000 airport and radio-facility charts. The statutes now prescribe that these charts shall be sold to the public at the approximate cost of paper and printing. Receipts from sales of charts and related publications during the year amounted to \$418,664, which was deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$10, 879, 500
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	12, 561, 000
Reduction by the committee-----	651, 500
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	11, 909, 500

Salaries and expenses, departmental.—The original budget estimate for this item was \$4,910,000. This amount was increased to \$5,155,000 by a supplemental estimate contained in House Document No. 97. The amount recommended in the bill is \$4,878,500, a reduction of \$276,500 from the amount of the budget estimate. The actual reduction to the Bureau, however, is only \$48,500, since the proposed transfer of \$228,000 to the item "Salaries and expenses," Office of the Secretary, has been deleted. No part of the reduction is to apply to the Division of Small Business, for which the supplemental estimate provided additional funds. The committee favors and encourages every aid and assistance to small business.

Field office service.—A reduction of \$75,000 is recommended for this item, leaving a total of \$2,031,000 in the bill for this purpose. The committee questions the necessity of some of the field offices now being operated and concurs in the recommendation of the Committee on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government that the situation be given early attention by the Department with a view to closing some of the field offices and reducing the size of others.

For the past 2 years funds have been provided for field work in the Virgin Islands. The committee does not feel that the results to date have justified any part of the expenditures and is including no funds for that purpose.

Export control.—The committee recommends \$5,000,000 for export control, which is a reduction of \$300,000 from the amount of the supplemental budget estimate, which is contained in House Document No. 97. Testimony before the committee indicates that there has been a considerable decrease in the number of license applications. The Bureau had anticipated an average daily number of applications of 4,275, which at the present time is found to be reduced to approximately 2,500. Likewise, the number of items under control has decreased considerably and thus should reflect a corresponding decrease in the work load. It was testified, however, that there had been an increase in the screening, enforcement, and compliance phase of the work, and for that reason the committee did not further reduce

this appropriation. The committee has not been favorably impressed with the operations of this activity to date and expects considerable and prompt improvement.

PATENT OFFICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$9,785,000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	10,925,000
Reduction by the committee-----	300,000

Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	10,625,000
---------------------------------------	------------

The amount included in the bill for this item is \$10,625,000, which is an increase of \$840,000 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1949. However, the anticipated supplemental due to pay increase under Public Law 900, for 1949, is \$615,000, thus making a net increase of \$225,000. The committee feels that this increase, coupled with the increased efficiency in operation and administration expected as a result of the management and operational studies being made, should aid considerably in reducing the backlog of work in this office. Charts exhibited to the committee indicated that, while the average disposal per examiner is still below that of the period from 1941 through 1945, the amount of work completed is on the increase. With increased output per examiner, and the number of examiner assistants at an all-time high, the backlog should decrease materially.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$8,470,000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	9,160,000
Reduction by the committee-----	450,000

Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	8,710,000
---------------------------------------	-----------

The reductions made by the committee in the amount of the budget estimates for this Bureau total \$450,000. Of this reduction, \$200,000 is in the item "Operation and administration"; \$100,000 is applied to the item "Research and testing"; and \$150,000 in "Radio propagation and standards." The total amount included in the bill for this Bureau is an increase of \$240,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. This increase, however, is more than offset by the cost of Public Law 900. No part of the committee's reductions is to apply to activities involving the national defense. The committee is somewhat disappointed in the progress the Bureau has made to date with regard to the electronic computing machine which is being developed for the Census Bureau. It was the feeling of the committee that development of such a computing machine would reflect considerable decrease in the funds necessary for the Census Bureau. Every effort should be made to have this machine available in time for the work connected with the coming Seventeenth Decennial Census.

WEATHER BUREAU

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949-----	\$22,250,000
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950-----	24,187,000
Reduction by the committee-----	187,000

Recommendation, fiscal year 1950-----	24,000,000
---------------------------------------	------------

The original budget estimate for the Weather Bureau in the amount of \$24,112,000 was increased to \$24,187,000 by a supplemental estimate contained in House Document No. 97. When the proposed supplemental for pay increase necessitated by Public Law 900 in the amount of \$1,500,000, and the comparative transfer for printing and binding in the amount of \$160,000 are added to the 1949 appropriation, the total is \$23,910,000, as compared with \$24,000,000 recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1950. In applying the reduction of \$187,000 made by the committee, no decrease is to be made in the funds for the special project provided in the supplemental estimate.

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1949	\$19, 352, 100
Budget estimates, fiscal year 1950	21, 234, 200
Reduction by the committee	530, 500
Recommendation, fiscal year 1950	20, 703, 700

Appropriation items under this title provide funds for operation of all the Federal courts, including salaries of judges, judicial officers, and employees, and other expenses of the judiciary.

The amount allowed represents an increase of \$1,351,600 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. However, approximately \$927,000 of this amount is made necessary under Public Law 900, the Pay Act increase.

The committee was advised that the number of criminal cases coming before the Federal district courts in the last few years has been relatively constant, tending, if anything, downward and that these cases as a rule are disposed of rather quickly inasmuch as more than 90 percent of the convictions are upon pleas of guilty or *nolo contendere*. It was pointed out, however, that the time-consuming types of civil cases are increasing. The number of private civil cases filed in 1948 was 30,344, which is higher than in any previous year. This increase has caused some congestion and delay; however, the courts in 1948 stepped up the rate of termination of such cases. The number of private civil cases terminated, 26,417, was over 3,300 more than in the preceding year.

The action of the committee with respect to the major items of appropriation is hereinafter described.

Supreme Court of the United States.—The appropriation for the Supreme Court is contained in three items, namely: "Salaries," "Miscellaneous expenses," and "Care of the buildings and grounds." The budget estimates for these three items total \$1,237,500. The committee approves the budget estimates for "Salaries" and also for "Miscellaneous expenses." However, a reduction of \$170,000 is made in the item "Care of the building and grounds." The expenditure of this amount, which the committee recommends be deferred, was requested for installation of an air-conditioning system to cover the basement of the Supreme Court Building. The rest of the building already has air-conditioning equipment. It was testified that it was expected that the Supreme Court Building would be connected with the central heating and refrigeration system for the Capitol buildings, plans for which have not yet been consummated.

Customs Court.—The bill includes for this item, \$400,100, which is an increase of \$43,700 over the 1949 appropriation. This increase

will provide three additional positions: one attorney and two stenographers, as well as a small increase in the items of travel and equipment. The new attorney and one of the two stenographers are to be used for the maintenance of indices and digests of the court's decisions. The balance of the \$43,700 increase is necessitated by required promotion and pay-increase moneys.

Court of Claims.—The bill includes for this item, \$534,100, which is an increase of \$95,000 over the 1949 appropriation. Of the total amount, \$24,100 is for repairs and improvements, and \$510,000 for salaries and expenses. The increase will provide six new positions. Approval of these new positions was based on testimony that the work of the court has considerably increased. For fiscal year 1948 there were 1,812 new cases filed, as compared with 606 in fiscal year 1947. There were more new cases filed in fiscal year 1948 than in any previous year in the history of the court. It is the opinion of the committee that it is in the interest of economy to grant these additional positions inasmuch as a great many of the cases on the court's docket carry interest charges the amount of which is increased by delay in the adjudication of the cases.

Probation system.—The committee recommends, for this item, \$1,965,000, which is an increase of \$265,000 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1949 and a decrease of \$37,000 under the budget estimate. This increase over fiscal year 1949 appropriation is to provide for the cost of within-grade promotions, the annual cost of increases in salaries under Public Law 900, and the creation of 16 additional positions. The committee has approved addition of 10 probation officers and 6 clerks to alleviate probation conditions where the case loads are extraordinarily high.

In the Federal court system, as of June 30, 1948, there were 32,613 persons under the supervision of probation officers. At the present time, approximately 32 percent of the persons convicted in the Federal courts are placed upon probation under the supervision of a Federal probation officer.

Salaries of criers.—The committee recommends \$470,000 for this item, which is approximately the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1949. The reduction of \$71,250 by the committee in the amount of the budget estimate is based on the fact that a number of the judges do not have criers and have not requested them.

Fees of jurors.—A total of \$1,850,000 is recommended for this item, which is an increase of \$420,000 over the 1949 fiscal year appropriation, and a decrease of \$137,000 under the budget estimate. The increase is due largely to the enactment of Public Law 779 of the Eightieth Congress, which revised the system for compensating and reimbursing jurors. Testimony was received that developments since the time of the preparation of the estimates indicated that this item could be reduced by the amount of \$137,000.

Miscellaneous expenses.—The committee recommends \$611,000, a reduction of \$39,500 in the estimates, but an increase of \$11,000 over the current year's appropriation. The increases requested were for supplies and materials, equipment, printing and binding, and rents and utilities. The committee is of the opinion that the increase of

\$11,000 over the amount available during the current year should be adequate.

Referees in bankruptcy.—The full amount of the budget estimate, \$1,765,000 is approved for this item. This is an increase of \$177,000 over the amounts made available for the current year. During fiscal year 1949, \$1,268,000 was appropriated from the referees' special fund established by the act of June 28, 1946 (11 U. S. C. 68), and \$320,000 was appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury. The entire amount requested for 1950 is from the special funds, and no direct appropriation is required from the Treasury. For the year 1948 the expenditures for salaries of referees exceeded the payments into the special salary fund by \$89,193. In the first half of the current year the receipts exceeded expenditures by \$57,549. The receipts in the referees' expense fund in 1948 exceeded the referees' expenses, including clerical hire by \$125,934; thus yielding a surplus of \$36,741 for both salaries and expenses above the deficit in the salary fund. From the beginning of the referees' salary system, July 1, 1947, to December 31, 1948, it is estimated that the combined receipts into the salary and expense funds of referees will produce a surplus over the expenditures for both purposes of \$120,113. Moreover, it appears that the salary fund taken by itself will be sufficient to defray expenditures in salaries in the current year.

The number of bankruptcy cases filed in 1948, 18,510, was approximately 40 percent more than in 1947 and about 80 percent above the number in 1946, which was the low point after an uninterrupted decline since 1941. The rate of filing in the first half of the current fiscal year 1949 points to a further increase of more than 40 percent over 1948 and a total number of cases for the year in excess of 26,000. It is estimated, on the basis of present trend and past experience, that the number of cases to be filed in 1950 will reach at least 32,000.

The increase of \$177,000 over the current year's appropriation will provide for increases in the salaries of part-time and full-time referees and will also provide for placing some of the part-time referees on a full-time basis. Further, it will provide for 20 additional clerical positions which are necessary as a result of the increase in bankruptcy work.

TITLE V—GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The committee recommends the amount of the budget estimate of \$400,000 for the vocational expense limitation for Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated. This is an increase of \$20,000 over the present fiscal year, which increase will provide for expansion of activities in five military disciplinary barracks. The \$330,000 budget estimate for administrative expenses, an increase of \$63,000 over the current year, is also recommended. This will provide funds for necessary administrative and supervisory work for extension of the operations of the Corporation to the five military disciplinary barracks.

Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, was created as an inde-

pendent agency in 1934, and in 1935 the corporation and its functions were transferred to the Department of Justice to be administered under the general direction and supervision of the Attorney General. The functions of the corporation are: (a) To establish and operate industries in the United States penal institutions for the production of articles and commodities for consumption in the institutions or for sale to the departments and independent establishments of the Government; (b) to provide such forms of employment and vocational training as will give the inmates of all penal and correctional institutions a maximum opportunity to acquire a knowledge and a skill in trade and occupation which will provide them with a means of earning a livelihood upon release. These industries must be so diversified as to "reduce to a minimum competition with private industry or free labor." The corporation was authorized to extend its functions and duties to military disciplinary barracks by the act of June 29, 1948, Public Law 821, Eightieth Congress. The corporation has no capital stock. All funds of the corporation are deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the "Prison industries fund" which is used as operating capital. The corporation has no borrowing or lending power.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

	1948 actual	1949 estimate	1950 estimate
Sales to Government agencies	\$14, 785, 201	\$15, 000, 000	\$15, 250, 000
Percent of cost of sales to sales	76.6	79.9	80.0
Percent of administrative expense to sales	1.67	1.79	2.20
Net industrial profit	\$3, 003, 226	\$2, 501, 026	\$2, 522, 272
Percent of earnings to sales	20.31	16.67	16.54
Average number of inmates provided employment	3, 157	3, 600	3, 600
Number of inmates provided vocational training	7, 956	8, 500	8, 500
Dividends paid into Treasury	\$2, 000, 000	\$2, 562, 000	\$1, 500, 000

THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,751,600 for this corporation. This is an increase of \$2,251,600 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1949 and is a decrease of \$248,400 below the amount of the budget estimate. This decrease below the budget estimate is composed of \$23,400 asked for replacement of automobiles and \$225,000 in the amount for administrative expenses. The amount allowed for administrative expenses during the current year is \$490,000 while the amount recommended for 1950 is \$525,000. No reduction has been made in the amount requested for the program activities.

The Institute of Inter-American Affairs was incorporated for a 3-year period on August 5, 1947. It collaborates with other governments and other governmental agencies of the American Republics in technical programs in the fields of public health, sanitation, agriculture, and education.

The major activities of the corporation are conducted in accordance with the terms of agreements entered into with the governments of the other American Republics. In recommending this appropriation

the committee is of the opinion that this program contributes toward strengthening the ties of friendship and understanding among the peoples of the American Republics.

Program high lights

[Dollars in thousands]

	1948 actual	1949 estimate	1950 estimate
Contributions to cooperative programs:			
Insitute.....	\$9, 166	\$5, 726	\$5, 674
Cooperating governments.....	\$11, 073	\$10, 904	\$10, 920
Number of cooperating republics.....	17	16	16
Number of cooperative programs.....	31	25	25

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore included in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On pages 5 and 6, in connection with appropriations for buildings fund, Department of State:

Provided, That, when specifically authorized by the Secretary of State or such Assistant Secretary as he may designate, section 6 of the Act of May 7, 1926, may be construed as including leaseholds of not less than ten years.

On page 12, in connection with the appropriation for international contingencies:

not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence for persons serving without compensation in an advisory capacity while away from their homes or regular places of business;

On page 20, in connection with the appropriation for international information and educational activities:

*advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended; * * * establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease, and construction of necessary buildings thereon;*

On pages 34 and 35, in connection with the Immigration and Naturalization Service:

not to exceed \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate

On page 55, in connection with the National Bureau of Standards:

construction of working quarters in the field when suitable facilities are not otherwise available and living quarters at remote localities; repairs and alterations to buildings and other plant facilities, and not to exceed \$600,000 for improvements to buildings, grounds, and other plant facilities including construction of minor buildings and other facilities in the District of Columbia and in the field to house special apparatus or material which must be isolated from other activities;

On page 58, in connection with the appropriation for radio propagation and standards:

Provided, That for employeys conducting observations on radio propagation phenomena in the Arctic region, the funds appropriated and the funds transferred or advanced from other Government agencies to the National Bureau of Standards shall

be available for the appointment of such employees at base rates not in excess of \$5,000 per annum without regard to the civil service and classification laws and titles II and III of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945; and for the furnishing of food, shelter, and protective clothing and equipment, without repayment therefor, to employees of the Government assigned to Arctic stations; and the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are authorized, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to transfer without charge to the National Bureau of Standards materials, equipment, and supplies, surplus to their needs and necessary for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of Arctic ionosphere observation stations,

Compliance with clause 2 (A) of rule XIII:

PENDING BILL

On page 25, lines 12 through 15:

Provided, That, notwithstanding the proviso under this head in title I of the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949, any funds heretofore made available to the Corporation shall remain available until expended.

EXISTING LAW

Public Law 860,—Eightieth Congress

Provided, That funds made available to the Corporation by this Act and under prior appropriations and not obligated by the Corporation on or before June 30, 1949, shall not be available for obligation after that date and shall lapse pursuant to section 3690 of the Revised Statutes and the Act of June 20, 1874, as amended (31 U. S. C. 712, 713).

PERMANENT ANNUAL AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation, 1949	Budget estimate, 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS			
Department of State, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc-----	\$208, 300	\$204, 900	-\$3, 400
Department of Justice, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc-----	620, 000	518, 000	-102, 000
Department of Commerce, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc-----	37, 500	37, 500	-----
The Judiciary, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc-----	750	1, 000	+250
Total, permanent appropriations-----	866, 550	761, 400	-105, 150
TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS			
Miscellaneous trust accounts, Department of State-----	2, 533, 300	2, 553, 300	+20, 000
Foreign Service retirement and disability-----	3, 478, 500	3, 515, 500	+37, 000
Immigration and Naturalization Service-----	121, 000	126, 000	+5, 000
Federal Prison System-----	2, 300, 000	2, 300, 000	-----
Office of the Secretary, Department of Commerce-----	35, 000	25, 000	-10, 000
Bureau of the Census-----	225, 000	225, 000	-----
Civil Aeronautics Administration-----	-----	4, 000	+4, 000
Coast and Geodetic Survey-----	4, 500	4, 500	-----
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce-----	21, 000	21, 000	-----
Patent Office-----	35, 000	35, 000	-----
National Bureau of Standards-----	2, 500	2, 500	-----
Weather Bureau-----	18, 321	-----	-18, 321
Total, trust account appropriations-----	8, 774, 121	8, 811, 800	+37, 679

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Department and item	Approved, 1949	Budget estimates, 1950	Recommended in bill for 1950	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with 1949 authorizations	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with esti- mates for 1950
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
International information and educational activities-----	\$1, 000, 000	-----	-----	-\$1, 000, 000	-----
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico-----	-----	-----	\$2, 900, 000	+2, 900, 000	+\$2, 900, 000
Philippine rehabilitation-----	26, 400, 000	-----	-----	-26, 400, 000	-----
Total, Department of State-----	27, 400, 000	-----	2, 900, 000	-24, 500, 000	+2, 900, 000
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Federal Prison System, buildings and equipment-----	-----	\$1, 000, 000	900, 000	+900, 000	-100, 000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
Civil Aeronautics Administration:					
Air navigation facilities-----	12, 341, 449	26, 500, 000	18, 300, 000	+5, 958, 551	-8, 200, 000
Air navigation development-----	-----	4, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	+4, 000, 000	-----
Federal-Aid Airport Program-----	37, 000, 000	36, 500, 000	36, 500, 000	-500, 000	-----
Total, Department of Commerce-----	49, 341, 449	67, 000, 000	58, 800, 000	+9, 458, 551	-8, 200, 000
Total for all departments-----	76, 741, 449	68, 000, 000	62, 600, 000	-14, 141, 449	-5, 400, 000

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

Corporation	1949 authorizations	Budget estimates, 1950	Recommended in bill, 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1949 authorizations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with esti- mates for 1950
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Federal Prison Industries, Inc-----	\$647, 000	\$730, 000	\$730, 000	+ \$83, 000	-----
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
The Institute of Inter-American Affairs-----	490, 000	750, 000	525, 000	+ 35, 000	- \$225, 000
Total-----	1, 137, 000	1, 480, 000	1, 255, 000	+ 118, 000	- 225, 000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1949, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1950, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1950**

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Object	Appropriations for 1949	Budget estimates for 1950	Recommended in bill for 1950	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with 1949 appropriations	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with estimates for 1950
Salaries and expenses, Department of State-----	¹ \$72, 919, 000	\$76, 952, 100	\$76, 652, 100	+\$3, 733, 100	—\$300, 000
North Atlantic fisheries-----	25, 000	-----	-----	—25, 000	-----
Representation allowances, Foreign Service-----	650, 000	650, 000	650, 000	-----	-----
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund-----	2, 150, 000	2, 187, 000	2, 187, 000	+37, 000	-----
Building fund, Department of State-----	35, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	—15, 000, 000	—5, 000, 000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service-----	9, 750, 000	11, 500, 000	11, 400, 000	+1, 650, 000	—100, 000
Participation in international organizations-----	100, 966, 490	² 90, 663, 558	99, 663, 558	—1, 302, 932	-----
International contingencies-----	3, 600, 000	3, 600, 000	3, 300, 000	—300, 000	—300, 000
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico: Salaries and expenses-----	980, 000	1, 160, 000	1, 120, 000	+140, 000	—40, 000
Construction-----	1, 500, 000	2, 900, 000	(³)	—1, 500, 000	—2, 900, 000
Rio Grande emergency flood protection-----	100	15, 000	15, 000	+14, 900	-----
American sections, international commissions, salaries and expenses-----	430, 500	⁴ 519, 700	500, 000	+69, 500	—19, 700
International information and educational activities-----	⁵ 31, 100, 000	36, 000, 000	34, 000, 000	+2, 900, 000	—2, 000, 000

Philippine rehabilitation, salaries and expenses-----	21, 373, 000	20, 166, 398	17, 166, 398	— 4, 206, 602	— 3, 000, 000
The Institute of Inter-American Affairs-----	2, 500, 000	5, 000, 000	4, 751, 600	+ 2, 251, 600	— 248, 400
Total-----	282, 944, 090	285, 313, 756	271, 405, 656	— 11, 538, 434	— 13, 908, 100

¹ Consolidation of the following appropriations with "Salaries and Expenses, Department of State": Printing and binding, Department of State; Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service; Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service; Printing and binding, Foreign Service; Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States.

² Includes decrease of \$1,146,940 contained in H. Doc. No. 60.

³ Contract authority of \$2,900,000.

⁴ Includes \$7,500 contained in H. Doc. No. 60.

⁵ Plus contract authority of \$1,000,000; includes appropriation of \$4,100,000 for Cooperation with the American Republics.

⁶ Plus contract authority of \$26,400,000.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries:					
Attorney General's Office-----	\$770, 000	\$850, 000	\$845, 000	+ \$75, 000	— \$5, 000
Administrative Division-----	1, 150, 000	1, 282, 000	1, 232, 000	+ 82, 000	— 50, 000
Legal activities not otherwise provided-----	15, 812, 000	16, 259, 000	5, 640, 400	— 171, 600	— 618, 600
Contingent expenses-----	220, 000	675, 000	1, 114, 600	+ 894, 600	+ 439, 600
Traveling expenses-----	145, 000	145, 000	218, 000	+ 73, 000	+ 73, 000
Printing and binding-----	550, 000	(²)	-----	— 550, 000	-----
Penalty mail costs-----	108, 000	-----	-----	— 108, 000	-----

¹ Includes the following budget items: Tax, Criminal, Claims, Customs, and Lands Divisions, and special attorneys and also includes \$80,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 117.

² Transferred to other appropriations.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1949, the estimates for 1950, and amounts recommended in bill for 1950—Con.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1949	Budget estimates for 1950	Recommended in bill for 1950	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with 1949 appropriations	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with estimates for 1950
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—CON.					
Federal tort claims-----	\$5, 000			—\$5, 000	
Antitrust Division-----	3, 411, 700	\$3, 650, 000	\$3, 750, 000	+ 338, 300	+ \$100, 000
Examination of judicial offices-----	109, 000	109, 000	109, 000		
Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry-----		1, 300, 000	1, 200, 000	+ 1, 200, 000	—100, 000
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field-----	545, 000	440, 000	440, 000	—105, 000	
District attorneys-----	5, 200, 000	5, 585, 000	5, 585, 000	+ 385, 000	
Marshals-----	5, 310, 000	5, 630, 000	5, 630, 000	+ 320, 000	
Fees of witnesses-----	625, 000	715, 000	700, 000	+ 75, 000	—15, 000
Total, legal activities and general adminis- tration-----	23, 960, 700	26, 640, 000	26, 464, 000	+ 2, 503, 300	—176, 000
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	43, 900, 000	50, 987, 000	52, 585, 141	+ 8, 685, 141	+ 1, 598, 141
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	28, 150, 000	31, 075, 000	30, 500, 000	+ 2, 350, 000	—575, 000

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Bureau of Prisons-----	400, 000	486, 000	466, 000	+66, 000	-20, 000
Penal and correctional institutions-----	17, 800, 000	19, 400, 000	18, 800, 000	+1, 000, 000	-600, 000
Medical and hospital service-----	1, 497, 000	1, 592, 000	1, 592, 000	+95, 000	-----
Buildings and equipment, penal institutions-----	298, 000	⁴ 497, 000	⁵ 497, 000	+199, 000	-----
Support of United States prisoners-----	1, 650, 000	1, 725, 000	1, 675, 000	+25, 000	-50, 000
Total, Federal prison system-----	21, 645, 000	23, 700, 000	23, 030, 000	+1, 385, 000	-670, 000
Alien Property Custodian-----	(4, 100, 000)	(4, 100, 000)	(4, 000, 000)	(-100, 000)	(-100, 000)
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Justice-----	117, 655, 700	132, 402, 000	132, 579, 141	+14, 923, 441	+177, 141

³ Contained in H. Doc. No. 117.⁴ Plus \$1,000,000 in contract authority.⁵ Plus \$900,000 in contract authority.

TITLE III.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SECRETARY'S OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 025, 000	\$1, 119, 000	\$1, 200, 000	+\$175, 000	+\$81, 000
Printing and binding-----	1, 200, 000	(¹)	-----	-1, 200, 000	-----
Technical and scientific services-----	200, 000	² 255, 000	219, 000	+19, 000	-36, 000
Liquidation of war agencies-----	175, 000	-----	-----	-175, 000	-----

¹ Transferred to other appropriation items.² Includes \$80,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 97.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1949, the estimates for 1950, and amounts recommended in bill for 1950—Con.

TITLE III.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1949	Budget estimates for 1950	Recommended in bill for 1950	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with 1949 appropriations	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with estimates for 1950
SECRETARY'S OFFICE—continued					
Voluntary agreements-----	\$600, 000	-----	-----	—\$600, 000	-----
Penalty mail costs-----	590, 000	-----	-----	—590, 000	-----
Total, Secretary's Office-----	3, 790, 000	\$1, 374, 000	\$1, 419, 000	—2, 371, 000	+ \$45, 000
CENSUS BUREAU					
Age and citizenship certification-----	102, 000	105, 000	105, 000	+3, 000	-----
Current census statistics-----	5, 100, 000	5, 750, 000	5, 750, 000	+ 650, 000	-----
Seventeenth decennial census-----	2, 676, 000	70, 000, 000	43, 000, 000	+40, 324, 000	—27, 000, 000
Census of business-----	1, 800, 000	-----	-----	—1, 800, 000	-----
General administration-----	725, 000	870, 000	755, 000	+30, 000	—115, 000
Total, Census Bureau-----	10, 403, 000	76, 725, 000	49, 610, 000	+39, 207, 000	—27, 115, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	82, 451, 000	97, 437, 000	94, 402, 105	+11, 951, 105	—3, 034, 895
Air navigation facilities, establishment of-----	³ 10, 099, 000	⁴ 23, 650, 000	⁵ 18, 650, 000	+8, 551, 000	—5, 000, 000
Air navigation development-----	100, 000	⁶ 6, 000, 000	⁷ 3, 000, 000	+2, 900, 000	—3, 000, 000

Technical development-----	1, 800, 000	1, 800, 000	1, 450, 000	-350, 000	-350, 000
Federal-aid airport program-----	⁸ 3, 000, 000	⁹ 15, 000, 000	¹⁰ 14, 500, 000	+11, 500, 000	-500, 000
Public airports, Alaska-----		5, 800, 000	5, 800, 000	+5, 800, 000	-----
Washington National Airport:					
Maintenance and operation-----	1, 185, 000	1, 300, 000	1, 250, 000	+65, 000	-50, 000
Construction-----	1, 835, 000	21, 500	21, 500	-1, 813, 500	-----
Total, Civil Aeronautics Administration-----	100, 470, 000	151, 008, 500	139, 073, 605	+38, 603, 605	-11, 934, 895
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD					
Salaries and expenses-----	3, 400, 000	3, 980, 000	3, 620, 500	+220, 500	-359, 500
Printing and binding-----	50, 000	(¹¹)	-----	-50, 000	-----
Total, Civil Aeronautics Board-----	3, 450, 000	3, 980, 000	3, 620, 500	+170, 500	-359, 500
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY					
Departmental salaries and expenses-----	3, 400, 000	3, 843, 000	3, 750, 000	+350, 000	-93, 000
Field salaries and expenses-----	5, 600, 000	6, 000, 000	5, 900, 000	+300, 000	-100, 000
Pay and allowances, commissioned officers-----	1, 255, 000	1, 310, 000	1, 310, 000	+55, 000	-----
Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey-----	10, 255, 000	11, 153, 000	10, 960, 000	+705, 000	-193, 000

³ Plus contract authority of \$12,341,499.⁴ Plus contract authority of \$26,500,000.⁵ Plus contract authority of \$18,300,000.⁶ Plus contract authority of \$4,000,000.⁷ Plus contract authority of \$4,000,000.⁸ Plus contract authority of \$37,000,000.⁹ Plus contract authority of \$36,500,000.¹⁰ Plus contract authority of \$36,500,000¹¹ Transferred to "Salaries and Expenses, Civil Aeronautics Board."

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1949, the estimates for 1950, and amounts recommended in bill for 1950—Con.

TITLE III.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1949	Budget estimates for 1950	Recommended in bill for 1950	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with 1949 appropriations	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with estimates for 1950
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE					
Departmental salaries and expenses-----	\$4, 764, 500	¹² \$5, 155, 000	\$4, 878, 500	+\$114, 000	—\$276, 500
Field office service-----	2, 115, 000	2, 106, 000	2, 031, 000	—\$4, 000	—75, 000
Export control-----	4, 000, 000	¹³ 5, 300, 000	5, 000, 000	+ 1, 000, 000	—300, 000
Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce-----	10, 879, 500	12, 561, 000	11, 909, 500	+ 1, 030, 000	—651, 500
PATENT OFFICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	8, 285, 000	10, 925, 000	10, 625, 000	+ 2, 340, 000	—300, 000
Printing and binding-----	1, 500, 000	(¹⁴)	-----	—1, 500, 000	-----
Total, Patent Office-----	9, 785, 000	10, 925, 000	10, 625, 000	+ \$40, 000	—300, 000
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS					
Operation and Administration-----	1, 350, 000	1, 510, 000	1, 310, 000	—40, 000	—200, 000
Research and testing-----	4, 120, 000	4, 400, 000	4, 300, 000	+ 180, 000	—100, 000
Radio propagation and standards-----	3, 000, 000	3, 250, 000	3, 100, 000	+ 100, 000	—150, 000
Total, National Bureau of Standards-----	8, 470, 000	9, 160, 000	8, 710, 000	+ 240, 000	—450, 000

WEATHER BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses-----	22, 250, 000	¹³ 24, 187, 000	24, 000, 000	+1, 750, 000	-187, 000
Total, regular annual appropriations, Depart- ment of Commerce-----	179, 752, 500	301, 073, 500	259, 927, 605	+80, 175, 105	-41, 145, 895

¹² Includes \$245,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 97.
¹³ Contained in H. Doc. No. 97.
¹⁴ Transferred to "Salaries and expenses, Patent Office."
¹⁵ Includes \$75,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 97.

TITLE IV.—THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES					
Salaries-----	\$786, 600	\$867, 000	\$867, 000	+80, 400	-----
Printing and binding-----	8, 500	(¹)	-----	-8, 500	-----
Miscellaneous expenses-----	45, 100	52, 100	52, 100	+7, 000	-----
Care of the building and grounds-----	175, 700	318, 400	148, 400	-27, 300	-\$170, 000
Total, Supreme Court-----	1, 015, 900	1, 237, 500	1, 067, 500	+51, 600	-170, 000
COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS					
Salaries and expenses-----	177, 400	187, 900	187, 900	+10, 500	-----
CUSTOMS COURTS					
Salaries and expenses-----	356, 400	424, 500	400, 100	+43, 700	-24, 400
COURT OF CLAIMS					
Salaries and expenses-----	432, 000	515, 550	510, 000	+78, 000	-5, 550
Repairs and improvements-----	7, 100	² 24, 100	24, 100	+17, 000	-----
Total, Court of Claims-----	439, 100	539, 650	534, 100	+95, 000	-5, 550

¹ Transferred to other appropriation items.
² Includes \$2,500 contained in H. Doc. No. 57.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1949, the estimates for 1950, and amounts recommended in bill for 1950—Con.

TITLE IV.—THE JUDICIARY—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1949	Budget estimates for 1950	Recommended in bill for 1950	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with 1949 appropriations	Increase (+) or de- crease (—), bill compared with estimates for 1950
OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES					
Hawaii-----	\$106, 500	\$106, 500	\$106, 500		
Salaries of judges-----	4, 575, 000	4, 675, 000	4, 675, 000	+ \$100, 000	
Salaries of clerks of court-----	3, 758, 000	4, 221, 300	4, 221, 300	+ 463, 300	
Probation system-----	1, 700, 000	2, 002, 000	1, 965, 000	+ 265, 000	-- \$37, 000
Salaries of criers-----	468, 000	541, 250	470, 000	+ 2, 000	-- 71, 250
Fees of commissioners-----	475, 000	475, 000	475, 000		
Fees of jurors-----	1, 430, 000	1, 987, 000	1, 850, 000	+ 420, 000	-- 137, 000
Miscellaneous salaries-----	1, 844, 000	2, 077, 800	2, 037, 000	+ 193, 000	-- 40, 800
Miscellaneous expenses-----	600, 000	650, 500	611, 000	+ 11, 000	-- 39, 500
Travel expenses-----	607, 000	619, 000	614, 000	+ 7, 000	-- 5, 000
Printing and binding, Administrative Office and United States Courts-----	85, 800	(1)		-- 85, 800	
Printing and binding, Supreme Court Reports-----	91, 200	91, 200	91, 200		
Salaries of court reporters-----	865, 000	873, 400	873, 400	+ 8, 400	

Referees in bankruptcy:					
Salaries-----	170,000				-170,000
Expenses-----	150,000				-150,000
Administrative Office of the United States Courts-----	430,000	500,800		500,800	+70,800
Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia-----	5,300	16,000		16,000	+10,700
Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia-----	2,500	7,900		7,900	+5,400
Referees in bankruptcy, special account:					
Salaries-----	(614,000)	(879,000)		(879,000)	(+265,000)
Expenses-----	(654,000)	(886,000)		(886,000)	(+232,000)
Total, other courts and services-----	17,363,300	18,844,650		18,514,100	+1,150,800
Total, title IV, the Judiciary-----	19,352,100	21,234,200		20,703,700	+1,351,600
Grand total, titles I, II, III, and IV, Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary-----	599,704,390	740,023,456		684,616,102	+84,911,712
					-55,407,354

¹ Transferred to other appropriation items.

Union Calendar No. 134

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4016

[Report No. 386]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 5, 1949

Mr. ROONEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for
6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Department of State not otherwise provided for, including personal services in the District of Columbia; salary of the Under Secretary of State, \$12,000; expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) not otherwise provided for; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r) ; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; purchase (two for Chiefs of Missions at not to exceed \$3,000 each) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance and operation of aircraft outside the continental United States; printing and binding, including printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; newspapers for departmental use (not to exceed \$15,000) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$1,000 for payment of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672) ; health service program as authorized by law; purchase of uniforms; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; dues

1 for library membership in organizations which issue publi-
2 cations to members only, or to members at a price lower
3 than to others; rental of tie lines and teletype equipment;
4 employment of aliens, by contract, for services abroad;
5 refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports;
6 establishment, maintenance, and operation of passport and
7 despatch agencies; examination of estimates of appropriations
8 in the field; ice and drinking water for use abroad; excise
9 taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; loss by exchange;
10 radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions
11 to commercial information, telephone and similar services
12 abroad; relief, protection, and burial of American seamen,
13 and alien seamen in foreign countries and in the United
14 States Territories and possessions; expenses incurred in
15 acknowledging services of officers and crews of foreign vessels
16 and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens
17 from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and ex-
18 penses of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and
19 Muscat, institutions for American convicts and persons de-
20 clared insane by any consular court, and care and transpor-
21 tation of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses,
22 as authorized by law (18 U. S. C. 659), of bringing to the
23 United States from foreign countries persons charged with
24 crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, without
25 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended (41

U. S. C. 1137), of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows:

- (1) stenographic reporting, (2) translating, (3) analysis and tabulation of technical information, (4) preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids, (5) maintenance, improvement, and repair of diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including minor construction on Government-owned properties, (6) not to exceed \$200,000 for maintenance and operation of commissary and mess services, (7) fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased property abroad, (8) rental or lease, for periods not exceeding ten years, of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, for which payments may be made in advance, (9) electrical appliances, motor-driven equipment (other than motor vehicles), and household furniture and furnishings not otherwise provided for, for use abroad, and (10) household equipment to be loaned pursuant to law (22 U. S. C. 1137) ; \$76,652,100:

Provided, That pursuant to section 8 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 118d-1), passenger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available without fiscal year limitation for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission auto-

1 mobile at each diplomatic mission and \$1,400 in the case
2 of all other such vehicles except station wagons, and such
3 replacements shall not be charged against the numerical
4 limitation hereinbefore set forth: *Provided further*, That of
5 the amount appropriated herein, not to exceed \$30,000 shall
6 be expended for carrying out the provisions of the Act of
7 July 31, 1945 (5 U. S. C. 168d).

8 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

9 For representation allowances as authorized by section
10 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.
11 1131), \$650,000.

12 FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

13 For financing the liability of the United States, created
14 by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061-
15 1116), \$2,187,000, which amount shall be placed to the
16 credit of the "Foreign Service retirement and disability
17 fund."

18 BUILDINGS FUND

19 For carrying into effect the Act of July 25, 1946 (22
20 U. S. C. 295b), including the initial alterations, repair, and
21 furnishing of buildings acquired under said Act, \$20,000,000,
22 which is exclusively for expenditure under the provisions of
23 said Act which relate to payments representing the value
24 of foreign property or credits: *Provided*, That, when specifi-
25 cally authorized by the Secretary of State or such Assistant

1 Secretary as he may designate, section 6 of the Act of
2 May 7, 1926, may be construed as including leaseholds of
3 not less than ten years.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

6 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of
7 State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplo-
8 matic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the
9 requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31
10 U. S. C. 107), including personal services in the District of
11 Columbia, \$11,400,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of
12 State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority
13 vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertain-
14 ing to certification of expenditures.

UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary for United States participation in international organizations, including payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and assessments, and costs of permanent United States representation to such organizations, in not to exceed the respective amounts as follows:

22 American International Institute for the Protection of
23 Childhood (22 U. S. C. 269b), \$2,000;

24 Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of
25 International Arbitration (22 U. S. C. 276, 276a; Public

1 Law 409, approved February 6, 1948), \$30,000, of which
2 \$15,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, to assist in
3 meeting the expenses of the American group, shall be dis-
4 bursed on vouchers to be approved by the President and the
5 executive secretary of the American group;

6 Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco (14
7 Stat. 679), \$825;

8 Caribbean Commission (Public Law 431, approved
9 March 4, 1948), \$133,116;

10 Central Bureau of the International Map of the World
11 on the Millionth Scale (22 U. S. C. 269a), \$50;

12 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Na-
13 tions (22 U. S. C. 279-279d), \$1,250,000;

14 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory (22 U. S. C. 278, 278a,
15 278b; Public Law 867, approved July 1, 1948), \$100,000;

16 Inter-American Indian Institute (56 Stat. 1303),
17 \$4,800;

18 Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (58
19 Stat. 1169), \$149,292;

20 Inter-American Radio Office (53 Stat. 1576), or its
21 successor, \$6,378;

22 Inter-American Statistical Institute (22 U. S. C. 269d),
23 \$29,854;

24 International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbi-
25 tration (32 Stat. 1779, 36 Stat. 2199), \$1,600;

1 International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial
2 Property (53 Stat. 1748), \$1,802;

3 International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs
4 (26 Stat. 1520), \$2,233;

5 International Bureau of Weights and Measures (20 Stat.
6 714, 43 Stat. 1687), \$10,160;

7 International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated
8 Unions (22 U. S. C. 274), \$7,517;

9 International Hydrographic Bureau (22 U. S. C. 275),
10 \$9,147;

11 International Labor Organization (22 U. S. C. 271;
12 Public Law 843, approved June 30, 1948), \$848,058;

13 International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (22
14 U. S. C. 263), \$5,220;

15 International Telecommunication Union (Convention
16 ratified by the Senate, June 2, 1948), \$146,311;

17 Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (22
18 U. S. C. 273), \$10,000;

19 Pan-American Railway Congress (Public Law 794,
20 approved June 28, 1948), \$5,000;

21 Pan-American Sanitary Bureau (44 Stat. 2041),
22 \$1,153,498;

23 Pan-American Union (treaty of February 20, 1928;
24 22 U. S. C. 264; 44 U. S. C. 282), \$1,247,123;

1 Payment to the Government of Panama (33 Stat. 2238,
2 53 Stat. 1818), \$430,000;

3 South Pacific Commission (Public Law 403, approved
4 January 28, 1948), \$20,000;

5 World Health Organization (Public Law 643, approved
6 June 14, 1948), \$1,920,000;

7 United Nations (22 U. S. C. 287-287e), including
8 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-
9 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946
10 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), \$18,128,772, of which amount
11 \$16,601,022 shall be available for contribution;

12 United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural
13 Organization (22 U. S. C. 287m-287t), \$2,928,773, of
14 which amount \$2,887,173 shall be available for con-
15 tribution;

16 International Civil Aviation Organization (61 Stat.
17 1180), \$582,000, of which amount \$500,000 shall be avail-
18 able for contribution;

19 International Refugee Organization (22 U. S. C. 289-
20 289d), \$70,500,029, of which amount \$70,447,729 shall
21 be available for contribution;

22 In all, \$99,663,558, together with such additional sums
23 due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of

1 State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the
2 Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies,
3 the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties,
4 conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obli-
5 gation: *Provided*, That, without regard to section 3709 of
6 the Revised Statutes, as amended, amounts for United States
7 representation in United Nations, United Nations Educa-
8 tional, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, International
9 Refugee Organization, and International Civil Aviation
10 Organization shall be available for expenses pursuant to the
11 provisions of the pertinent Acts and Conventions authorizing
12 such representation, including attendance at meetings of
13 societies or associations concerned with the work of the
14 organizations; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing
15 and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act
16 of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); and pur-
17 chase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs: *Provided*
18 *further*, That the provisions of section 7 of the United
19 Nations Participation Act of 1945, and regulations there-
20 under, applicable to expenses incurred pursuant to that
21 Act shall be applicable to the obligation and expenditure of
22 funds in connection with the United States participation in
23 the International Civil Aviation Organization: *Provided*
24 *further*, That the Department of State, when requested by
25 the United Nations, is authorized to acquire surplus property

1 for the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of
2 the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 765-784), as
3 amended, with funds hereby appropriated for the United
4 States contribution to the United Nations, and such contri-
5 bution shall be reduced by the value of the surplus property
6 and necessary expenses, including transportation costs, inci-
7 dental to the acquisition thereof: *Provided further*, That the
8 amount for United States representation in United Nations
9 shall be available for the furnishing of living quarters for the
10 use of the Representative of the United States at the seat of
11 the United Nations under the same terms and condi-
12 tions specified in this title for rental of quarters and
13 furnishing of fuel and utilities for the Foreign Service;
14 and for making allotments to the United States Mission
15 to the United Nations to defray the unusual expenses
16 incident to the maintenance of an official residence for the
17 United States Representative to the United Nations in the
18 same manner that such allotments are authorized to Foreign
19 Service Posts by section 902 of the Foreign Service Act of
20 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1132).

21 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

22 For necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709
23 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, of participation
24 by the United States upon approval by the Secretary
25 of State, in international activities which arise from

1 time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for
2 which specific appropriations have not been provided pur-
3 suant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Con-
4 gress, including personal services in the District of Columbia
5 or elsewhere without regard to civil-service and classifica-
6 tion laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses without
7 regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations
8 and without regard to the rates of per diem allowances in
9 lieu of subsistence expenses under the Subsistence Expense
10 Act of 1926, as amended; transportation of families and
11 effects under such regulations as the Secretary of State may
12 prescribe; not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence
13 for persons serving without compensation in an advisory
14 capacity while away from their homes or regular places of
15 business; stenographic and other services; rent of quarters
16 by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles;
17 contributions for the share of the United States in expenses
18 of international organizations; printing and binding without
19 regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
20 U. S. C. 111) ; \$3,300,000, of which not to exceed a total
21 of \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances
22 as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13,
23 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) and for entertainment.

1 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,
2 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

3 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
4 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,
5 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and
6 Mexico, and to comply with the Act approved August 19,
7 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277d), including opera-
8 tion and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canali-
9 zation, flood control, bank protection, boundary fence, and
10 sanitation projects; examinations, preliminary surveys, and
11 investigations; detailed plan preparation and construction
12 (including surveys and operation and maintenance and pro-
13 tection during construction); and Rio Grande emergency
14 flood protection; construction and operation of gaging sta-
15 tions; purchase and exchange of map-reproduction machines
16 and other equipment and machinery; personal services in the
17 District of Columbia; services in accordance with section 15
18 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for
19 individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem; travel expenses,
20 including, in the discretion of the Commissioner, expenses
21 (not to exceed \$500) of attendance at meetings of organiza-
22 tions concerned with the activities of the International
23 Boundary and Water Commission which may be necessary

1 for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the
2 Commission; printing and binding; purchase of (fourteen
3 for replacement only) passenger motor vehicles; hire,
4 with or without personal services, of work animals, and
5 animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and aircraft
6 and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or con-
7 demnation, of real and personal property, including ex-
8 penses of abstracts and certificates of title; purchase of ice
9 and drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and
10 materials by contract; drilling and testing of foundations and
11 dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, purchase of plan-
12 ographs and lithographs, and leasing of private property to
13 remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials,
14 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
15 as amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ; payment of claims pursuant
16 to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
17 2672) , and the Act of August 27, 1935, as amended (22
18 U. S. C. 277e) ; and payment of official telephone service
19 in the field in case of official telephones installed in private
20 houses when authorized under regulations established by the
21 Commissioner; as follows:

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For salaries and expenses, regular boundary activities,
24 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investiga-
25 tions, \$1,120,000.

CONSTRUCTION

1
2 In addition to the appropriation of \$1,500,000 under
3 the heading "Construction" in the Department of State Ap-
4 propriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 597), and to previous
5 appropriations for detail plan preparation and construction
6 of projects authorized by the Convention concluded February
7 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts
8 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-
9 277d), August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392), June 4, 1936
10 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), and
11 the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United
12 States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3,
13 1944, the Department of State is authorized to enter into
14 contracts, prior to July 1, 1950, for the purposes herein-
15 above set forth in an amount not to exceed \$2,900,000:
16 *Provided*, That no contract shall be entered into for the
17 Lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on
18 any land, site, or easement in connection with this project
19 except such as has been acquired by donation and the title
20 thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the
21 United States: *Provided further*, That contracts for the Rio
22 Grande bank-protection project shall be subject to the provi-
23 sions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said
24 project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945
25 (Public Law 40).

1 RIO GRANDE EMERGENCY FLOOD PROTECTION

2 For emergency flood-control work, including protection,
3 reconstruction, and repair of all structures under the juris-
4 diction of the International Boundary and Water Commis-
5 sion, United States and Mexico, threatened or damaged by
6 floodwaters of the Rio Grande, which have heretofore been
7 authorized and erected under the provisions of treaties
8 between the United States and Mexico, or in pursuance of
9 Federal laws authorizing improvements on the Rio Grande,
10 \$15,000, to be immediately available, to be merged with
11 the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this pur-
12 pose for the next preceding fiscal year, and to remain avail-
13 able until expended.

14 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

15 Salaries and expenses, American sections, international
16 commissions, \$500,000, to be disbursed under the direction
17 of the Secretary of State, as follows: For necessary expenses
18 to enable the President to perform the obligations of the
19 United States under certain treaties between the United
20 States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, including per-
21 sonal services in the District of Columbia; stenographic re-
22 porting services by contract; printing and binding; and hire
23 of passenger motor vehicles; as follows: For the Interna-
24 tional Joint Commission, United States and Canada, under
25 the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great

1 Britain signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), including
2 the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United
3 States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the
4 other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without com-
5 pensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other employees
6 appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United
7 States with the approval solely of the Secretary of State;
8 travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in attending
9 hearings of the Commission at such places in the United
10 States and Canada as the Commission or the American
11 Commissioners shall determine to be necessary, not to
12 exceed \$47,900; for special and technical investigations in
13 connection with matters falling within the jurisdiction of
14 the International Joint Commission, United States and
15 Canada, including the purchase for replacement only of one
16 passenger automobile; and the Secretary of State is author-
17 ized to transfer to any department or independent estab-
18 lishment of the Government with the consent of the head
19 thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure by
20 such department or establishment for the purposes set forth
21 in this clause, not to exceed \$144,000; for the International
22 Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and
23 Alaska, under the terms of the treaty between the United
24 States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, signed Feb-

1 ruary 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), including the completion
2 of such remaining work as may be required under the award
3 of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and existing treaties be-
4 tween the United States and Great Britain; commutation
5 of subsistence to employees while on field duty not to exceed
6 \$4 per day each, but not to exceed \$3 per day each when
7 a member of a field party and subsisting in camp; hire of
8 freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field
9 employees; and for payment for timber necessarily cut in
10 keeping the boundary line clear, not to exceed \$73,300;
11 for the share of the United States of the expenses of the
12 International Fisheries Commission under the convention
13 between the United States and Canada, concluded January
14 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 1351), not to exceed \$35,000; for the
15 share of the United States of the expenses of the Interna-
16 tional Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the con-
17 vention between the United States and Canada, concluded
18 May 26, 1930 (50 Stat. 1355), not to exceed \$219,500,
19 of which not to exceed \$50,000 may be transferred to the
20 appropriation for "Restoration of salmon runs, Fraser River
21 system, International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission"
22 contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944:
23 *Provided*, That sums appropriated for the United States
24 share of the expenses of the International Fisheries Com-
25 mission and of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries

1 Commission may, except for the expenses of the members,
2 be advanced to the respective Commissions for the expenses
3 of said Commissions.

4 INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL
5 ACTIVITIES

6 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of
7 State to carry out international information and educational
8 activities as authorized by the United States Information and
9 Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402,
10 approved January 27, 1948) and the Act of August 9,
11 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the program
12 authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property
13 Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)),
14 including personal services in the District of Columbia;
15 employment, without regard to the civil-service and clas-
16 sification laws, of persons on a temporary basis (not to
17 exceed \$60,000) and aliens within the United States;
18 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-
19 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946
20 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VIII; expenses of
21 attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for
22 under this appropriation (not to exceed \$11,000) ; printing
23 and binding; entertainment within the United States (not to
24 exceed \$5,000) ; purchase (not to exceed three) and hire of
25 passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section

1 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; advance
2 of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes
3 as amended; actual expenses of preparing and transporting
4 to their former homes the remains of persons, not United
5 States Government employees, who may die away from their
6 homes while participating in activities authorized under this
7 appropriation; establishment and operation of agricultural
8 and other experiment and demonstration stations in other
9 American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease, and
10 construction of necessary buildings thereon; radio activities
11 and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual
12 materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and
13 facilities therefor, narration and script-writing, by contract
14 or otherwise, acquisition of printed materials, purchase of ob-
15 jects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or or-
16 ganizations, and information and educational activities outside
17 the continental United States, all without regard to section
18 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$34,000,000, of which
19 \$1,000,000 shall be available for payment of obligations in-
20 curred under authority granted under this head in the De-
21 partment of State Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into
22 contracts for construction of buildings and acquisition of land,
23 and of which not to exceed \$2,760,000 may be trans-
24 ferred to other appropriations of the Department of State:
25 *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of sec-

tion 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of the international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That in the acquisition of leasehold interests payments may be made in advance for the entire term or any part thereof: *Provided further*, That funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein shall be available for payment to private organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and distribution of motion-picture films.

PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of titles III and V of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (50 U. S. C. App. 1781-1791, 1801), hereinafter called the Act, without regard, outside the United States,

1 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, includ-
2 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, and em-
3 ployment of personnel outside the continental United States
4 without regard to civil-service and classification laws; tem-
5 porary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
6 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; hire of passenger motor
7 vehicles; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft;
8 purchase of health and accident insurance for trainees (for
9 whom such benefits are not otherwise allowed) while in
10 the United States in pursuance of training programs; actual
11 expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes
12 the remains of trainees who may die away from their homes
13 while participating in activities authorized under this appro-
14 priation; advances of funds to trainees, such advancements
15 to be deducted from allowances due to such trainees; not
16 to exceed \$28,645 for a health-service program as authorized
17 by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; printing and binding with-
18 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919
19 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; expenses of attendance at meetings of
20 organizations concerned with the furtherance of the pur-
21 poses hereof; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the
22 Philippine Islands or the United States, of charts, reports,
23 and publications pertaining to the various programs set forth
24 in the Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of addi-
25 tional buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings

1 acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act; and
2 acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house employ-
3 ees of the United States Government, including military
4 personnel, by purchase, rental (without regard to section
5 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C.
6 278a)), lease, or construction and necessary repairs and
7 alterations to and maintenance of such quarters; amounts as
8 follows: (a) For carrying out the provisions of sections
9 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III of the Act, \$14,789,850;
10 and (b) for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309,
11 310, and 311 of said title III, \$2,376,548; in all,
12 \$17,166,398: *Provided*, That this appropriation, together
13 with the limitations included herein, shall be consolidated
14 with the appropriation and limitations under this head in
15 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949: *Pro-*
16 *vided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
17 available for engaging in any phase of activity or for
18 undertaking any phase of activity authorized by the
19 Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 that would result
20 in obligating the Government of the United States in
21 any sense or respect to the future payment of amounts
22 in excess of the amounts authorized to be appropriated
23 in such Act, nor shall any part of this appropriation
24 be available for expanding any public works project au-
25 thorized by law to be replaced or rehabilitated beyond such

1 as may be justified by sound engineering practice and which
2 can be accomplished within the amount authorized to be
3 appropriated: *Provided further*, That the total amount that
4 may be obligated for the entire accomplishment of section
5 307 (a) of title III of such Act shall not exceed \$8,000,000:
6 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available
7 to make contracts with nonprofit institutions in the United
8 States and the Philippines in connection with training pro-
9 grams: *Provided further*, That sums from the foregoing ap-
10 plicable appropriations may be transferred directly to and
11 merged with the appropriations contemplated in section
12 306 (b) of the Act to reimburse said latter appropriations
13 for expenditures therefrom for the purpose hereof: *Provided*
14 *further*, That the construction of diplomatic and consular
15 establishments of the United States in the Philippine Islands
16 shall be without regard to the proviso contained in title 22 of
17 the United States Code, section 295a: *Provided further*,
18 That the Secretary of State, or such official as he may desig-
19 nate, is authorized to transfer from any of the foregoing
20 amounts to any department or independent establishment
21 of the Government for participation in the foregoing pro-
22 grams, sums for expenditure by such department or estab-
23 lishment for the purposes hereof, and sums so transferred
24 shall be available for expenditure in accordance with the pro-
25 visions hereof and, to the extent determined by the Secretary

1 of State, in accordance with the law governing expenditures
 2 of the department or establishment to which transferred:
 3 *Provided further*, That transfers of funds to participating
 4 agencies for the programs set forth in sections 302 to 305
 5 of the Act shall be approved by the President prior to such
 6 transfer.

7 THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

8 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions
 9 of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs Act of August 5,
 10 1947 (22 U. S. C. 281-2811), including hire of passenger
 11 motor vehicles, \$4,751,600 to remain available until ex-
 12 pended: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the proviso under
 13 this head in title I of The Government Corporations Appro-
 14 priation Act, 1949, any funds heretofore made available to
 15 the Corporation shall remain available until expended.

16 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

17 SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries
 18 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under
 19 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741
 20 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

21 SEC. 103. The provision of law prescribing the use of
 22 vessels of United States registry by any officer or employee
 23 of the United States (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply to
 24 any travel or transportation of effects payable from funds

1 appropriated, allocated, or transferred to the Secretary of
2 State or the Department of State.

3 SEC. 104. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6
4 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the
5 provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in
6 his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, termi-
7 nate the employment of any officer or employee of the
8 Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United
9 States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary
10 or advisable in the interests of the United States.

11 SEC. 105. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-
12 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and
13 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the
14 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31
15 U. S. C. 543).

16 SEC. 106. Appropriations under this Act available for
17 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the
18 continental United States, including travel of dependents and
19 transportation of personal effects, household goods, or auto-
20 mobiles of such personnel, shall be available for such ex-
21 penses when any part of such travel or transportation begins
22 in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued
23 in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or
24 transportation may not be completed during the current fiscal
25 year.

SEC. 107. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16a of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), Government-owned vehicles may be used in foreign countries for transportation of United States Government employees from their residence to the office and return when public transportation facilities are unsafe or are not available: *Provided*, That each Chief of Mission shall have prior authority from the Secretary of State to approve such transportation.

SEC. 108. This title may be cited as the "Department of State Appropriation Act, 1950".

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For personal services in the District of Columbia, including a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General as follows:

For the offices of the Attorney General, Solicitor General, Assistant to the Attorney General, Assistant Solicitor General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals, and Board of Parole, \$845,000.

For the Administrative Division, \$1,232,000.

For legal activities not otherwise provided for, \$5,640,400, including not to exceed \$100,000 (no part of which, except for payment of foreign counsel, shall be used

1 to pay the compensation of any persons except attorneys
2 duly licensed and authorized to practice under the laws of
3 any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia) for com-
4 pensation (not to exceed in any case \$10,330 per annum)
5 of special attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General
6 and to United States district attorneys not otherwise pro-
7 vided for, employed by the Attorney General to aid in special
8 matters and cases, and of foreign counsel employed by the
9 Attorney General in special cases: *Provided*, That reports
10 be submitted to the Congress on the 1st of July and January
11 showing the names of the persons employed under the fore-
12 going limitation, the annual rate of compensation or amount
13 of any fee paid to each, together with a description of their
14 duties.

15 Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropria-
16 tions for personal services (other than the Administrative
17 Division) shall be available for the employment, on duties
18 properly chargeable to each of said appropriations, of special
19 assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the
20 Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

21 Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous and emergency
22 expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General
23 or his Administrative Assistant, including printing and bind-
24 ing, stenographic reporting services by contract as author-
25 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.

1 55a), a health service program as authorized by law (5
2 U. S. C. 150), and examination of estimates of appropria-
3 tion in the field; \$1,114,600, of which \$398,800 shall be
4 available for contractual services and services authorized by
5 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946, in the Lands
6 Division.

7 Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses
8 not otherwise provided for, \$218,000.

9 Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses
10 necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws,
11 including traveling expenses, services as authorized by sec-
12 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
13 and personal services in the District of Columbia, \$3,750,-
14 000, of which \$125,000 shall be available exclusively for
15 activities in connection with railroad reparations cases: *Pro-*
16 *vided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended
17 for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional
18 offices of the Antitrust Division.

19 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of
20 the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys,
21 clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts, pro-
22 bation officers, and United States commissioners, for which
23 purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said
24 officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents
25 of the Attorney General at any time; and also the official

1 acts, records, and accounts of reporters, referees, and trus-
2 tees of such courts; travel expenses; \$109,000, to be ex-
3 pended under the direction of the Attorney General.

4 Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese
5 ancestry: For expenses necessary for payment of claims of
6 persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act of July
7 2, 1948 (Public Law 886), including personal services in
8 the District of Columbia, travel, and printing and binding,
9 \$1,200,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000 shall be
10 available for administrative expenses.

11 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries
12 and other expenses of the field service, not otherwise specifi-
13 cally provided for, including travel expenses; a health service
14 program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; temporary
15 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
16 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and notarial fees or like services;
17 \$440,000.

18 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:
19 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States
20 district attorneys, their regular assistants and other em-

1 ployees, including the office expenses of United States district
2 attorneys in Alaska, \$5,585,000.

3 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For
4 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy
5 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered
6 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in
7 Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when so
8 specifically directed by the Attorney General; meals and
9 lodging for deputy marshals in attendance upon juries when
10 ordered by the court; traveling expenses, including the actual
11 and necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners
12 in the custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms;
13 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles, including two
14 vans for replacement only at not to exceed \$5,000 each;
15 and firearms and ammunition; \$5,630,000, of which amount
16 not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the employment
17 of temporary deputy marshals, in lieu of bailiffs, at a rate
18 not to exceed \$10 per day.

19 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per
20 diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence,
21 such payments to be made on the certification of the attorney
22 for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by
23 law (28 U. S. C. 551), \$700,000: *Provided*, That not to
24 exceed \$50,000 of this amount shall be available for such
25 compensation and expenses of witnesses or informants as may

1 be authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his
2 Administrative Assistant, which approval shall be conclusive:
3 *Provided further*, That no part of the sum herein appropri-
4 ated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attend-
5 ance fee for any one calendar day: *Provided further*, That
6 whenever an employee of the United States performs travel
7 in order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States
8 in any case involving the activity in connection with which
9 such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection
10 therewith shall be payable from the appropriation other-
11 wise available for the travel expenses of such employee.

12 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

13 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
14 crimes: For expenses necessary for the detection and prose-
15 cution of crimes against the United States; for the protection
16 of the person of the President of the United States; the
17 acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of iden-
18 tification and other records and their exchange with the duly
19 authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States,
20 cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations
21 regarding official matters under the control of the Depart-
22 ment of Justice and the Department of State as may be
23 directed by the Attorney General; including personal services
24 in the District of Columbia; a health service program as
25 authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; purchase of five hun-

1 dred (for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor
2 vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replace-
3 ment only, of one armored motor vehicle; printing and
4 binding; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000
5 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes
6 set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including
7 expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attend-
8 ance at meetings concerned with the work of such Bureau
9 when authorized in writing by the Attorney General;
10 not to exceed \$3,000 for membership in the International
11 Commission of Criminal Police; payment of rewards when
12 specifically authorized by the Attorney General for in-
13 formation leading to the apprehension of fugitives from
14 justice; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen
15 emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended
16 under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall
17 make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as
18 he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such
19 certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum
20 therein expressed to have been expended; \$52,585,141:
21 *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of the
22 Bureau shall be \$14,000 per annum so long as the position
23 is filled by the present incumbent: *Provided further*, That of
24 the amount herein appropriated \$100,000 is to be held as

1 a reserve for emergencies arising in connection with kid-
2 napping, extortion, bank robbery, and to be released for
3 expenditure in such amounts and at such times as the At-
4 torney General may determine.

5 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
6 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any
7 civil-service employee.

8 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

9 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
10 Service: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, neces-
11 sary for the administration and enforcement of the laws
12 relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registra-
13 tion; personal services in the District of Columbia; a health
14 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150);
15 care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other ex-
16 penses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of
17 aliens in the United States and to, through, or in foreign
18 countries; advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging
19 while en route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in
20 excess of \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under
21 the immigration laws, for work performed; payment of
22 rewards for information leading to the apprehension or
23 conviction of violators of the immigration laws; not to ex-
24 ceed \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential
25 character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney

1 General and accounted for solely on his certificate; traveling
2 expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at
3 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
4 purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty, for replace-
5 ment only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase
6 (not to exceed four), maintenance, and operation of aircraft;
7 firearms and ammunition; printing and binding, including
8 citizenship textbooks for free distribution; refunds of head
9 tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items
10 properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become
11 public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and
12 passage money; stenographic reporting services by contract
13 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
14 (5 U. S. C. 55a); operation, maintenance, remodeling, and
15 repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident
16 thereto; and for all necessary expenses incident to the
17 maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and trans-
18 portation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent
19 children, including transportation and other expenses in the
20 return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to
21 such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney
22 General; \$30,500,000: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of
23 Immigration and Naturalization may contract with officers
24 and employees for the use, on official business, of privately
25 owned horses: *Provided further*, That provisions of law

1 prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens in the
2 Government service shall not apply to the employment of
3 interpreters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service
4 (not to exceed ten permanent and such temporary em-
5 ployees as are required from time to time) where competent
6 citizen interpreters are not available.

7 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

8 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries
9 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and else-
10 where in connection with the supervision of the maintenance
11 and care of United States prisoners, including printing and
12 binding and the compilation of statistics relating to prisoners
13 in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institu-
14 tions, \$466,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 of
15 this amount shall be available for expenses of attendance at
16 meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Prisons
17 when incurred on the written authorization of the Attorney
18 General.

19 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-
20 tions: For expenses necessary for the support of prisoners,
21 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and cor-
22 rectional institutions and the construction of buildings at
23 prison camps, interment or transporting remains of deceased
24 inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States;
25 including purchase of eight passenger motor vehicles, in-

cluding one bus at not to exceed \$20,000, for replacement only; not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; traveling expenses; furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; not to exceed \$35,000 for the acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal penal or correctional institution when, in the opinion of the Attorney General, the additional land is essential to the protection of the health or safety of the institution; firearms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; \$18,800,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500: *Provided further*, That collections in cash for meals, laundry, barber service, uniform equipment, and any other items for which payment is made originally from appropriated funds, may be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation for maintenance and operation of the institutions.

Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances

1 necessary for patients including personal services in the
2 District of Columbia and furnishing and laundering of uni-
3 forms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for
4 the employees in the performance of their official duties;
5 \$1,592,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the
6 Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary,
7 in the discretion of the Attorney General for direct expend-
8 iture by that Service.

9 Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction,
10 remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities
11 at existing penal and correctional institutions and all neces-
12 sary expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the
13 direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase of
14 material and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor
15 of United States prisoners as the Attorney General may
16 direct, \$497,000, of which \$280,000 shall be available for
17 replacement of a power plant at the United States Peniten-
18 tiary, Leavenworth, Kansas; and, in addition, the Attorney
19 General is authorized to enter into contracts and incur obliga-
20 tions in an amount not to exceed \$900,000, for completion
21 of such replacement at a total cost not to exceed \$1,180,000.

22 Support of United States prisoners: For support of
23 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in
24 the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and
25 medical aid; rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of

1 buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied
2 under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14,
3 1930 (18 U. S. C. 4003, 4009) ; support of prisoners
4 becoming insane during imprisonment and who continue
5 insane after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives
6 or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of
7 deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United
8 States and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains
9 are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing,
10 and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their
11 capture; and for repairs, betterments, and improvements
12 of United States jails, including sidewalks; \$1,675,000.

13 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

14 Office of Alien Property: The Attorney General, or such
15 officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out
16 of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or
17 transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading
18 with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50
19 U. S. C. App.), necessary expenses incurred in carrying
20 out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney Gen-
21 eral pursuant to said Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed
22 \$4,000,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year
23 for the general administrative expenses of the Office of
24 Alien Property, including printing and binding; rent of pri-
25 vate or Government-owned space in the District of Colum-

1 bia; not to exceed \$70,000 for services as authorized
2 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
3 55a) ; personal services in the District of Columbia; a health
4 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150),
5 and traveling expenses, including attendance at meetings of
6 organizations concerned with the work of the Office:
7 *Provided further*, That on or before November 1 of
8 the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a
9 report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate
10 and the House of Representatives giving detailed informa-
11 tion on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses
12 incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in con-
13 nection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property:
14 *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized
15 the amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the Admin-
16 istrative Division, Department of Justice.

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

18 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title
19 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-
20 after employed as an attorney unless such person shall be
21 duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney
22 under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of
23 Columbia.

24 SEC. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the

1 offices of the United States district attorney and the United
2 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appro-
3 priations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States
4 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to
5 the credit of the District of Columbia.

6 SEC. 204. In the procurement of lawbooks, books of
7 reference, and periodicals, the Department of Justice is
8 authorized to exchange or sell similar items and apply the
9 exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in
10 whole or in part payment therefor.

11 SEC. 205. Appropriations under this title available for
12 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment of claims
13 pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
14 (28 U. S. C. 2672).

15 SEC. 206. This title may be cited as the "Department
16 of Justice Appropriation Act, 1950".

17 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
20 Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title
21 referred to as the Secretary) including personal services in
22 the District of Columbia; purchase of one passenger motor
23 vehicle for replacement only at not to exceed \$3,000;
24 printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15

1 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates
2 for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem; and teletype
3 news service (not exceeding \$1,000) ; \$1,200,000.

4 Technical and scientific services: For necessary ex-
5 penses in the performance of activities and services relating
6 to the collection, compilation, and dissemination of tech-
7 nological information as an aid to business in the develop-
8 ment of foreign and domestic commerce, including personal
9 services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed
10 \$2,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
11 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and printing and
12 binding, \$219,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary is author-
13 ized, upon request of any public or private organization or
14 individual, to reproduce by appropriate process, independ-
15 ently or through any other agency of the Government, any
16 scientific or technical report, document, or descriptive mate-
17 rial, foreign or domestic, which has been released for public
18 dissemination, and to sell such reproductions at a price not
19 less than the estimated total cost of reproducing and dissemi-
20 nating same as may be determined by the Secretary, the
21 moneys received from such sale to be deposited in a special
22 account in the Treasury, such account to be available for
23 reimbursing any appropriation which may have borne the
24 expense of such reproduction and dissemination and making
25 refunds to organizations and individuals when entitled thereto.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:
For expenses necessary for searching census records and supplying information incident to carrying out the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory requirements with respect to age and citizenship certification, including personal services at the seat of government, travel, microfilm, binding records, and photographic supplies, \$105,000:

Provided, That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security Administration.

Current census statistics: For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics provided for by law; temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce without regard to the Classification Act; printing and binding; the cost of obtaining State, municipal, and other records; preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character by contract; and purchase, construction, repair, and rental of mechanical and electrical tabulating equipment and other labor-saving devices; \$5,750,000, of which \$100,000 shall be available exclusively for vessel shipping statistics.

1 Seventeenth decennial census: For expenses necessary
2 for taking, compiling, and publishing the seventeenth de-
3 cennial census as authorized by law (13 U. S. C. 201-219),
4 including personal services at the seat of government and
5 elsewhere at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce
6 without regard to the Classification Act and the Federal
7 Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended; printing and
8 binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
9 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); health service
10 program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); and
11 compensation of employees of the Department of Com-
12 merce and other departments and independent establishments
13 of the Government who may be detailed for field work;
14 \$43,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1952.

15 General administration, Bureau of the Census: For ex-
16 penses necessary for general administration, including tem-
17 porary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of
18 Commerce without regard to the Classification Act; and
19 printing and binding; \$755,000.

20 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
22 Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the pro-
23 visions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended
24 (49 U. S. C. 401), and other Acts incident to the enforce-
25 ment of safety regulations; maintenance and operation of air

1 navigation facilities and air traffic control; furnishing ad-
2 visory service to States and other public and private agen-
3 cies in connection with the construction or improvement of
4 airports and landing areas; and the disposal of surplus air-
5 ports; including personal services in the District of Columbia;
6 hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$395,000); the operation
7 and maintenance of eighty-five aircraft; printing and bind-
8 ing; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mile-
9 age of expert and other witnesses; examination of estimates
10 of appropriations in the field; purchase (not to exceed forty,
11 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
12 purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes; and salaries and
13 traveling expenses, together with tuition (not to exceed
14 \$20,000) and other contractual expenses in connection there-
15 with, of employees detailed to attend courses of training con-
16 ducted by the Government or other organizations serving
17 aviation; \$94,402,105, and the Departments of the Air
18 Force, Army and Navy, are authorized to transfer to the
19 Civil Aeronautics Administration without charge, subject to
20 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, aircraft (for re-
21 placement only), aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment,
22 and hangar, line, and shop equipment surplus to the needs
23 of such Departments: *Provided*, That there may be credited
24 to this appropriation, funds received from States, counties,
25 municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses in-

1 curred in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic
2 control towers.

3 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acqui-
4 sition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of
5 air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional
6 civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of
7 additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and
8 communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and
9 modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisi-
10 tion of the necessary sites by lease or grant; the construction
11 and furnishing of quarters and related accommodations for
12 officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics Adminis-
13 tration and the Weather Bureau stationed at remote localities
14 not on foreign soil where such accommodations are not other-
15 wise available; personal services in the District of Columbia;
16 purchase (not to exceed eight) and hire of passenger
17 motor vehicles; printing and binding; and not to exceed
18 \$200,000 for emergency repairs and replacement of facili-
19 ties damaged by fire, flood, or storm; \$18,650,000, of
20 which \$8,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred
21 under authority heretofore granted to enter into contracts
22 for the foregoing purposes; and, in addition, the Civil
23 Aeronautics Administration is authorized to enter into con-
24 tracts and incur obligations for purposes contained in this
25 paragraph in an amount not exceeding \$18,300,000: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That authority heretofore granted under this head
2 to enter into contracts for such purposes may be exercised
3 until June 30, 1950: *Provided further*, That the consoli-
4 dated appropriation under this head for the next preceding
5 fiscal year is hereby consolidated with and made a part of
6 this appropriation to be disbursed and accounted for as one
7 fund: *Provided further*, That transfers may be made from
8 this appropriation to the appropriation "Salaries and ex-
9 penses, Civil Aeronautics Administration," for costs of
10 maintenance and operation of aircraft for initial flight check-
11 ing of facilities established under this appropriation (not
12 to exceed \$350,000) ; for necessary expenses in connection
13 with the transportation by air to and from and within the
14 Territories of the United States of materials and equipment
15 secured under this appropriation (not to exceed \$115,000) ;
16 and for necessary administrative costs (not to exceed
17 \$375,000) : *Provided further*, That the Departments of the
18 Army, Navy, and Air Force are authorized during the
19 current fiscal year to transfer without charge, subject to
20 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, air navigation
21 and communication facilities, including appurtenances
22 thereto, to the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

23 Technical development: For expenses necessary in
24 carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of
25 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such

1 developmental work and service testing as tends to the
2 creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including land-
3 ing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances,
4 personnel, and operation methods, and personal services in
5 the District of Columbia; acquisition of necessary sites by
6 lease or grant; operation and maintenance of five aircraft,
7 which shall be in addition to the number authorized herein
8 under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Civil
9 Aeronautics Administration"; and printing and binding;
10 \$1,450,000.

11 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
12 port: For expenses incident to the care, operation, mainte-
13 nance, and protection of the Washington National Airport,
14 including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for re-
15 placement only; printing and binding; not to exceed \$2,900
16 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms; and arms
17 and ammunition; \$1,250,000; and the Departments of the
18 Air Force, Army and Navy, are authorized to transfer to
19 the Administrator without payment therefor such equipment,
20 not to exceed \$30,000 in value, as is commonly used in
21 ground operation at airports for use of the Washington Na-
22 tional Airport.

23 Construction, Washington National Airport: For an
24 additional amount for construction at the Washington Na-

1 tional Airport, to be used for installation of an additional
2 fuel oil storage tank, \$21,500, to remain available until
3 expended.

4 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For
5 carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of
6 May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), to be available until
7 June 30, 1953, \$14,500,000, of which \$11,500,000 is for
8 liquidation of obligations incurred under authority heretofore
9 granted to enter into contracts for the foregoing purposes;
10 and in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is
11 authorized until June 30, 1953, to enter into contracts and
12 incur obligations for purposes of this paragraph in an
13 amount not exceeding \$36,500,000, of which \$36,000,000
14 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with sections
15 5 (b) and 6 of said Act, and \$500,000 shall be for projects
16 in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands in accord-
17 ance with section 5 (c) , as amended: *Provided*, That of
18 the amount appropriated herein \$3,000,000 shall be avail-
19 able as one fund for necessary planning, research, and
20 administrative expenses; including personal services in the
21 District of Columbia; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and
22 printing and binding; of which \$3,000,000 not to exceed
23 \$550,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries
24 and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", to provide
25 for necessary administrative expenses, including the main-

1 tenance and operation of aircraft and printing and binding:
2 *Provided further*, That the appropriation under this head
3 for the next preceding fiscal year is hereby merged with
4 this appropriation.

5 Construction of public airports, Territory of Alaska:
6 For an additional amount for construction of public air-
7 ports, Territory of Alaska, \$5,800,000, to remain available
8 until expended for liquidation of obligations incurred under
9 authority granted in the Second Deficiency Appropriation
10 Act, 1948, to enter into contracts for such purpose.

11 Air navigation development: For expenses necessary for
12 planning and developing a national system of aids to air
13 navigation and air traffic control common to military and
14 civil air navigation, including research, experimental inves-
15 tigations, purchase, and development, by contract or other-
16 wise, of new types of air navigation aids (including plans,
17 specifications, and drawings) ; personal services in the Dis-
18 trict of Columbia; hire of passenger motor vehicles and
19 aircraft; printing and binding; services as authorized by
20 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ,
21 at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem;
22 acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; and
23 payments in advance under contracts for research or
24 development work; not to exceed \$130,000 for administra-
25 tive expenses; \$3,000,000, and, in addition, the Civil Aero-
26 nautics Administration is authorized to enter into contracts

1 and incur obligations for the purposes contained in this
2 paragraph in an amount not exceeding \$4,000,000.

3 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

4 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For
5 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, includ-
6 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; contract
7 stenographic reporting services; employment of temporary
8 guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section
9 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; salaries and
10 traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses
11 of training conducted by the Government or industries serv-
12 ing aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appro-
13 priations in the field; hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire,
14 operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft; and printing
15 and binding; \$3,620,500.

16 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

17 Salaries and expenses, departmental: For expenses
18 necessary to carry out in the District of Columbia the pro-
19 visions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C.
20 883a-883i), including the purchase of maps and nautical
21 and aeronautical charts; maintenance of an instrument
22 shop and procurement or exchange of metal working
23 and woodworking supplies and equipment; motion-
24 picture equipment; chart paper, drafting, photographic,
25 photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment;

1 printing and binding; instruments (except surveying instru-
2 ments); and stationery for field use; \$3,750,000, of which
3 not to exceed \$3,230,000 shall be available for personal
4 services.

5 Salaries and expenses, field: For expenses necessary to
6 carry out in the field the provisions of the Act of August 6,
7 1947 (33 U. S. C. 883a-883i), including the operation
8 and maintenance of ships and other field units; replace-
9 ment of observatories and auxiliary buildings where neces-
10 sary; purchase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of
11 sites where necessary and the erection of temporary mag-
12 netic and seismological buildings; operation, maintenance,
13 and repair of an airplane for photographic surveys; packing,
14 crating, and transporting personal household effects of com-
15 missioned officers when transferred from one official station
16 to another, and of commissioned officers who die on active
17 duty, and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as
18 authorized by law; and extra compensation at not to exceed
19 \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when
20 assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, and at not
21 to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of other
22 Federal agencies while observing tides or currents or tending
23 seismographs; \$5,900,000.

24 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances
25 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-

1 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers
2 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment
3 of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law,
4 \$1,310,000.

5 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic
6 Survey shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed
7 ten vehicles known as station wagons and suburban
8 carry-alls, of which five shall be for replacement only, and
9 (not to exceed \$25,000) for services as authorized by
10 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

11 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

12 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-
13 ices and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign
14 and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, includ-
15 ing printing and binding, the purchase of commercial and
16 trade reports, and not to exceed \$50,000 for services as
17 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
18 U. S. C. 55a), \$4,878,500: *Provided*, That expenses of
19 field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel
20 of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein
21 appropriated.

22 Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate
23 and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch of-
24 fices for the collection and dissemination of information use-
25 ful in the development and improvement of commerce

1 throughout the United States and its possessions, including
2 not to exceed \$90,000 for personal services in the District
3 of Columbia, and printing and binding, \$2,031,000.

4 Export control: For expenses necessary for carrying
5 out the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949 (Public
6 Law 11, approved February 26, 1949), relating to export
7 controls, including personal services in the District of Colum-
8 bia and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
9 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
10 \$50 per diem for individuals, and printing and binding,
11 \$5,000,000, of which not to exceed \$1,500,000 may be
12 transferred to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Depart-
13 ment, for enforcement of the export control program, and
14 of which not to exceed \$105,000 may be transferred to the
15 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of
16 the Secretary.

17 PATENT OFFICE

18 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
19 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and the
20 salary of the Commissioner at \$10,330 per annum; services
21 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
22 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75
23 per diem (not to exceed \$25,000); expenses of transport-
24 ing to foreign governments publications of patents issued by
25 the Patent Office; defense of suits instituted against the

1 Commissioner of Patents; travel; printing and binding; and
2 other contingent expenses of the Patent Office: *Provided*,
3 That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may
4 be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of
5 photolithography; \$10,625,000.

6 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

7 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
8 of the Act approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597;
9 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and Acts supplementary thereto
10 affecting the functions of the Bureau and the functions set
11 forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of
12 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal
13 services in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in
14 the field; construction of working quarters in the field when
15 suitable facilities are not otherwise available and living quar-
16 ters at remote localities; repairs and alterations to buildings
17 and other plant facilities, and not to exceed \$600,000 for
18 improvements to buildings, grounds, and other plant facilities
19 including construction of minor buildings and other facilities
20 in the District of Columbia and in the field to house special
21 apparatus or material which must be isolated from other
22 activities; building of temporary experimental structures;
23 expenses of the visiting committee; demonstration of the re-
24 sults of the Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may
25 be deemed most effective; purchase, repair, and cleaning of

1 uniforms for guards; purchase of not to exceed five passenger
2 motor vehicles for replacement only; printing and binding;
3 not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by section
4 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and
5 purchase of reprints from trade journals or other periodicals
6 of articles prepared officially by Government employees, as
7 follows:

8 Operation and administration: For the general opera-
9 tion and administration of the Bureau; improvement and
10 care of the grounds; plant equipment; maintenance and pro-
11 tection of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;
12 \$1,310,000.

13 Research and testing: For calibrating and certifying
14 measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms
15 of the national standards; the preparation and distribution
16 of standard materials; the testing of equipment, materials,
17 and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the
18 improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to
19 governmental agencies on scientific and technical matters;
20 the maintenance and development of national standards of
21 measurement; the development of improved methods of
22 measurement; the determination of physical constants and
23 the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms
24 and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and
25 safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids

1 and heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive sub-
2 stances, and X-rays; the development of methods of chemi-
3 cal analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the
4 properties of rare substances; investigations relating to
5 the utilization of materials, including lubricants and
6 liquid fuels; the study of new processes and methods of
7 fabrication; the solutions of problems arising in connection
8 with standards; cooperation with Government purchasing
9 agencies, industries, and national organizations in developing
10 specifications and facilitating their use; encouragement of
11 the application of the latest developments in the utilization
12 and standardization of building materials; the development
13 of engineering and safety codes, simplified practice recom-
14 mendations, and commercial standards of quality and per-
15 formance; and the compilation of and dissemination of
16 scientific and technical data; \$4,300,000.

17 Radio propagation and standards: For development and
18 maintenance of primary standards of measurement of elec-
19 trical quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and certifying
20 radio measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in
21 terms of the national primary standards; investigation of
22 the phenomena affecting the propagation of radio waves;
23 the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; the
24 compilation and dissemination of scientific and technical data
25 relating to the propagation of radio waves, and measure-

1 ment of electrical quantities at radio frequencies: *Provided*,
2 That for employees conducting observations on radio propa-
3 gation phenomena in the Arctic region, the funds appro-
4 priated and the funds transferred or advanced from other
5 Government agencies to the National Bureau of Standards
6 shall be available for the appointment of such employees
7 at base rates not in excess of \$5,000 per annum without
8 regard to the civil service and classification laws and titles
9 II and III of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945; and
10 for the furnishing of food, shelter, and protective clothing
11 and equipment, without repayment therefor, to employees
12 of the Government assigned to Arctic stations; and the
13 Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are au-
14 thorized, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
15 to transfer without charge to the National Bureau of
16 Standards materials, equipment, and supplies, surplus to
17 their needs and necessary for the establishment, maintenance,
18 and operation of Arctic ionosphere observation stations,
19 \$3,100,000.

20 WEATHER BUREAU

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
22 Weather Bureau, including personal services in the District
23 of Columbia; maintenance and operation of aircraft, and
24 purchase of one for replacement only; printing and binding;
25 not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized by section

1 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to
2 exceed \$10,000 for maintenance of a printing office in the
3 City of Washington, as authorized by law; not to exceed
4 \$10,000 for the United States contribution to the cost of
5 the secretariat of the International Meteorological Committee;
6 and erection of temporary living and working quarters for
7 observers at remote localities where such quarters are not
8 otherwise available; \$24,000,000: *Provided*, That during
9 the current fiscal year, the maximum amount authorized
10 under section 3 (a) of the Act of June 2, 1948 (Public
11 Law 573), for extra compensation to employees of other
12 Government agencies for taking and transmitting meteorological
13 observations, shall be \$5 per day; and the maximum
14 base rate of pay authorized under section 3 (b) of said Act,
15 for employees conducting meteorological investigations in
16 the Arctic region, shall be \$5,000 per annum, except that
17 not more than five of such employees at any one time may
18 receive a base rate of \$7,500 per annum.

19 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

20 SEC. 302. The appropriations "Salaries and expenses,
21 Civil Aeronautics Administration"; "Salaries and expenses",
22 Civil Aeronautics Board; "Radio propagation and stand-
23 ards", National Bureau of Standards; and "Salaries and
24 expenses", Weather Bureau, shall be available under regula-
25 tions to be prescribed by the Secretary, for furnishing to

1 employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil
2 Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau in Alaska and
3 other areas outside the United States, where determined
4 necessary by the Secretary, free emergency medical services
5 by contract or otherwise and medical supplies in an amount
6 not to exceed \$20,000, and for the purchase, transportation,
7 and storage of food and other subsistence supplies by contract
8 or otherwise for resale to such employees, through commis-
9 saries and mess halls, the proceeds from such resales to be
10 credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for
11 such supplies was made and a report shall be made to Con-
12 gress annually showing the expenditures made for such sup-
13 plies and the proceeds from such resale; and appropriations of
14 the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather
15 Bureau shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$20,000
16 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies for
17 the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities,
18 reimbursement for such relief to be in accordance with regu-
19 lations prescribed by the Secretary.

20 SEC. 303. The appropriations of the Department of
21 Commerce available for salaries and expenses shall be avail-
22 able for health programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.
23 159), and for the payment of claims pursuant to section
24 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672).

25 SEC. 304. Appropriations of the Department of Com-

merce available for salaries and expenses shall be available for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the activities for which the appropriations are made.

SEC. 305. During the current fiscal year officers and employees of the Department of Commerce having special scientific or other technical or professional qualifications may be detailed to the Government of any foreign country under the same terms and conditions as provided in the Act of May 25, 1938, as amended (5 U. S. C. 118e), for detail of employees of the United States to the foreign Governments specified in said Act.

SEC. 306. This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1950".

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES

For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, Reporter of the Court, and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, \$867,000.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For miscellaneous expenses to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, \$52,100.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with sections 3709, as amended, and 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5, 16); \$148,400.

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, as may be approved by the chief judge, \$187,900.

CUSTOMS COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, travel-

1 ing expenses, and printing and binding, as may be approved
2 by the chief judge, \$400,100: *Provided*, That traveling
3 expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon
4 the written certificate of the judge.

5 COURT OF CLAIMS

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
8 seven regular and six additional commissioners, and all
9 other officers and employees of the court, and for other nec-
10 essary expenses, including stenographic and other fees and
11 charges necessary in the taking of testimony, travel, and
12 printing and binding, \$510,000.

13 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

14 For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court
15 of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision
16 of the Architect of the Capitol, \$24,100.

17 OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES

18 HAWAII

19 For salaries of the chief justice and two associate jus-
20 tices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, of
21 judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of judges retired
22 under title 28, United States Code, section 373, \$106,500.

23 SALARIES OF JUDGES

24 For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including
25 judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands,

1 and the Panama Canal Zone) ; and justices and judges re-
2 tired or resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections
3 371, 372, and 373: \$4,675,000.

4 SALARIES OF CLERKS OF COURTS

5 For salaries of clerks of United States courts of appeals
6 and United States district courts, their deputies, and other
7 assistants, \$4,221,300.

8 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used
9 to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the
10 United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama; Flor-
11 ence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama;
12 Grand Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango,
13 Colorado; Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton,
14 Illinois; Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New
15 Mexico; Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Caro-
16 lina; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen,
17 South Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South
18 Dakota; Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston, Wyo-
19 ming; or Lander, Wyoming; but this paragraph shall not be
20 so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions of court
21 of such employees as may be necessary from other offices to
22 the offices named herein.

23 PROBATION SYSTEM

24 For salaries of probation officers and their clerical as-
25 sistants, as authorized by title 18, United States Code, sec-

1 tions 3654 and 3656, \$1,965,000: *Provided*, That nothing
2 herein contained shall be construed to abridge the right of
3 the district judges to appoint probation officers, or to make
4 such orders as may be necessary to govern probation officers
5 in their own courts: *Provided further*, That no part of this
6 appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or expenses
7 of any probation officer who, in the judgment of the chief
8 or presiding judge certified to the Attorney General, fails
9 to carry out the official orders of the Attorney General
10 with respect to supervising or furnishing information con-
11 cerning any prisoner released conditionally or on parole from
12 any Federal penal or correctional institution.

13 SALARIES OF CRIERS

14 For salaries of criers as authorized by title 28, United
15 States Code, sections 713 (a) and 755, \$470,000.

16 FEES OF COMMISSIONERS

17 For fees of the United States commissioners and other
18 committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States
19 Code, section 3041, including fees and expenses of concilia-
20 tion commissioners, United States courts, including the
21 objects and subject to the conditions specified for such fees
22 and expenses of conciliation commissioners in the Depart-
23 ment of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, \$475,000.

24 FEES OF JURORS

25 For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors; meals and lodg-

ing for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362) ; and compensation for jury commissioners; \$1,850,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of jury commissioners for the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of section 1401, title 11 of the District of Columbia Code, but such compensation shall not exceed \$250 each per annum.

MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES

For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$2,037,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associated (P-3), full (P-4) or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appoint-

1 ing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial
2 council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such de-
3 termination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided*
4 *further*, That (exclusive of any additional compensation
5 under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945. and any
6 other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) the
7 aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks ap-
8 pointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum,
9 except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit
10 and senior district judge of each district having five or more
11 district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not
12 exceed \$7,500.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

14 For miscellaneous expenses of the United States courts
15 and their officers; printing and binding; purchase of fire-
16 arms and ammunition; and purchase of envelopes without
17 regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476);
18 \$611,000.

TRAVEL EXPENSES

20 For necessary traveling expenses, not otherwise pro-
21 vided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including traveling
22 expenses of probation officers and their clerks, \$614,000:
23 *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an amount
24 not to exceed \$6,500, for expenses of attendance at meetings

1 concerned with the work of Federal probation when in-
2 curred on the written authorization of the Director of the
3 Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

4 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

5 For printing and binding the advance opinions, pre-
6 liminary prints, and bound reports of the Supreme Court of
7 the United States, \$91,200.

8 SALARIES OF COURT REPORTERS

9 For salaries of court reporters for the district courts of
10 the United States, as authorized by title 28, United States
11 Code, section 753, \$873,400.

12 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

13 For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of
14 the United States Courts, including personal services in the
15 District of Columbia, travel, printing and binding, advertis-
16 ing, rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and
17 examination of estimates for appropriations in the field,
18 \$500,800.

19 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, DISTRICT COURT OF THE

20 UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

21 For repairs and improvements to the courthouse, in-
22 cluding repair and maintenance of the mechanical equip-
23 ment, and for labor and material and every item incident
24 thereto, \$16,000, to be expended under the direction of the
25 Architect of the Capitol.

1 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF
2 APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

3 For repairs and improvements to the United States
4 Court of Appeals Building, including repair and mainte-
5 nance of the mechanical equipment and for labor and mate-
6 rial and every item incident thereto, \$7,900, to be expended
7 under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

8 SALARIES OF REFEREES

9 For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of
10 June 28, 1946 (11 U. S. C. 68), \$879,000 to be derived
11 from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of
12 said Act.

13 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

14 For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States
15 courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants,
16 travel, printing and binding, purchase of envelopes without
17 regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476),
18 \$886,000 to be derived from the referees' expense fund
19 established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946 (11
20 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

21 Any surplus arising in the referees' salary and expense
22 funds for the fiscal years 1948 and 1949 shall remain
23 available until June 30, 1950, for the payment of salaries
24 and expenses of referees within the limitations prescribed
25 hereinbefore.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

SEC. 402. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 403. The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per volume.

SEC. 404. This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1950".

TITLE V—GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

The following corporations, respectively, are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year

1 ending June 30, 1950, for each such corporation, except as
2 hereinafter provided:

3 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed
5 \$330,000 of the funds of the Corporation shall be available
6 for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$400,000
7 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both
8 amounts to be computed on an accrual basis and to be de-
9 termined in accordance with the Corporation's prescribed
10 accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be
11 exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures
12 which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized
13 or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced,
14 including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in con-
15 nection with acquisition, construction, operation, mainte-
16 nance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities
17 and other property belonging to the Corporation or in which
18 it has an interest.

19 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

20 The Institute of Inter-American Affairs: Not to exceed
21 \$525,000 of the funds available to the Corporation shall
22 be available during the current fiscal year for its adminis-
23 trative expenses, including administrative services performed
24 for the Corporation by other Government agencies.

1 SEC. 502. This title may be cited as "Federal Prison
2 Industries, Incorporated, and The Institute of Inter-Ameri-
3 can Affairs Appropriation Act, 1950".

4 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
7 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
8 the United States or who is a member of an organization
9 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
10 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
11 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
12 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
13 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof
14 an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that
15 the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the
16 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the
17 Government of the United States, is not a member of an
18 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
19 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
20 that such person does not advocate, and is not a member
21 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the
22 Government of the United States by force or violence:
23 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike
24 against the Government of the United States or who is a
25 member of an organization of Government employees that

1 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
2 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an
3 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
4 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
5 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from
6 any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a
7 felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than
8 \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:
9 *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be
10 in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other pro-
11 visions of existing law.

12 SEC. 602. This Act may be cited as the "Departments
13 of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropria-
14 tion Act, 1950".

INDEX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

	Page
American sections, international commissions-----	16
Buildings fund-----	5
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service-----	6
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund-----	5
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:	
Construction-----	15
Rio Grande emergency flood protection-----	16
Salaries and expenses-----	14
International contingencies-----	11
International information and educational activities-----	19
Philippine rehabilitation-----	21
Representation allowances-----	5
Salaries and expenses-----	2
United States participation in international organizations-----	6

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Alien Property, Office of:	
Limitation on administrative expenses-----	39
Federal Bureau of Investigation-----	32
Immigration and Naturalization Service-----	34
Legal activities and general administration:	
Antitrust Division-----	29
Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry-----	30
Contingent expenses-----	28
District attorneys and assistants, salaries and expenses of-----	30
Judicial offices, examination of-----	29
Marshals, salaries and expenses of-----	31
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field-----	30
Salaries:	
Administrative Division-----	27
Attorney General, etc., offices of-----	27
Legal activities not otherwise provided for-----	27
Traveling expenses-----	29
Witnesses, fees of-----	31
Prison System:	
Buildings and facilities, construction of-----	38
Medical and hospital service-----	37
Penal and correctional institutions-----	36
Prisons, Bureau of-----	36
Support of United States prisoners-----	38

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Census, Bureau of:	Page
Age and citizenship certification.....	43
Cnrrrent census statistics.....	43
General administration.....	44
Seventeenth decennial census.....	44
Civil Aeronautics Board: Salaries and expenses.....	51
Civil Aeronautics, Office of Administrator of:	
Air navigation development.....	50
Air-navigation facilities, establishment of.....	46
Federal-aid airport program.....	49
Alaska airports.....	50
Salaries and expenses.....	44
Technical development.....	47
Washington National Airport:	
Construction.....	48
Maintenance and operation.....	48
Coast and Geodetic Survey:	
Pay, commissioned officers.....	52
Salaries and expenses:	
Departmental.....	51
Field.....	52
Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Bureau of:	
Export control.....	54
Salaries and expenses:	
Departmental.....	53
Field.....	53
National Bureau of Standards:	
Operation and administration.....	56
Radio propagation and standards.....	57
Research and testing.....	56
Office of the Secretary:	
Salaries and expenses.....	41
Technical and scientific services.....	42
Patent Office: Salaries and expenses.....	54
Weather Bureau: Salaries and expenses.....	58

THE JUDICIARY

Court of Claims:	
Repairs and improvements.....	63
Salaries and expenses.....	63
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: Salaries and expenses.....	62
Customs Court: Salaries and expenses.....	62
Other courts and services:	
Administrative Office of the United States Courts.....	68
Clerks of court, salaries of.....	64
Commissioners, fees of.....	65
Court reporters, salaries of.....	68
Criers, salaries of.....	65
District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia,	
repairs and improvements.....	68
Hawaii.....	63
Judges, salaries of.....	63

THE JUDICIARY—Continued

Other courts and services—Continued	Page
Jurors, fees of-----	65
Miscellaneous expenses-----	67
Miscellaneous salaries-----	66
Printing and binding, Supreme Court Reports-----	68
Probation system-----	64
Referees, expenses of-----	69
Referees, salaries of-----	69
Travel expenses-----	67
United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, repairs and improvements-----	69
Supreme Court of the United States:	
Buildings and grounds, care of-----	62
Miscellaneous expenses-----	61
Salaries-----	61

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Federal Prison Industries, Inc-----	71
The Institute of Inter-American Affairs-----	25, 71

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ROONEY

APRIL 5, 1949

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

In America any longer to the soap manufacturers who are using a chemical detergent, synthetically produced, that does not require in the making of soap any longer the use of inedible fats and oils. The agricultural industry of America is gradually being pushed into a defensive position, and if you are interested in the welfare of your people and the people of America you better begin to get yourselves familiar with the tremendous strides that are now being made in the development of the synthetic chemicals to replace Nature's products that have long been upon the American market.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEEFE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article entitled "Inside Soviet Russia."

Mr. RIVERS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Undersecretary of the Navy W. John Kenney.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD of Tuesday, April 5, on page 4002. In line 30, last column, substitute "depression" for "inflation." Insert a period in line 34 and capitalize the "W," making a new and short last sentence in the paragraph.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

ST. LOUIS ELECTION

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Speaker, I was rather amused at the remarks made by the gentleman from Michigan when he said, "Cast your eyes over across the Michigan border." I say that you should cast your eyes a little further than that and look at the St. Louis results. We had a mayoralty election in St. Louis day before yesterday, and elected a democratic mayor by 18,000 votes. In addition we elected a Democratic comptroller. That office had been Republican for the last 30 years. We have a majority on the board of aldermen in the city of St. Louis now solidly in the Democratic column. It is interesting to note that this campaign was conducted along the line of President Truman's Fair Deal program. It is not slipping. It is gaining and gaining, and will continue to gain.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KARSTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. YOUNG. Since April 1 is usually termed April Fools' Day, and that Michigan went Republican again, is it

not a fact, in the gentleman's judgment, that any one getting any satisfaction out of that is simply fooling himself?

Mr. KARSTEN. I think that may have had something to do with the Michigan election.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives for passing the kind of agriculture appropriation bill which this body considered on Tuesday.

I want to direct special congratulations toward the appropriation for the Extension Service which is an increase of \$1,000,000 to give adequate support for the 4-H Club activities.

I consider one of the outstanding achievements of my 4 years as commissioner of Belmont County, Ohio, the fact that I was able to make an appropriation of \$10,000 to build a 4-H building in Belmont County. I made the statement at that time, which I repeat today, that I have never seen a 4-H Club member in a juvenile court.

I am also happy to see that this Congress restored to its proper place the Soil Conservation Service and made adequate appropriation for it to function properly. Also I am pleased to see in this bill a substantial appropriation for rural electrification with a \$150,000,000 additional increase provided for, if it becomes necessary.

I feel sure that the farmers of my district, as well as of my State and the Nation, will have reason to know that the Eighty-first Congress, by its action in passing this bill, has the interest of agriculture very close in its heart.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments of which the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARDY] is chairman may be permitted to sit during the session of the House today during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to include a newspaper article in the remarks he expects to make later today on the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary appropriation bill.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the question of restoring the Panama Canal toll exemptions for coastwise trade and include a statement.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1950

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 180 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That, notwithstanding any rule to the contrary, it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4016) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, and all points of order against the bill or any of the provisions contained therein are hereby waived. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

(Mr. DELANEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN]. I now yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 180 makes in order consideration of the bill (H. R. 4016) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

Ordinarily the Committee on Appropriations would not come to the Committee on Rules seeking a rule. However, in this bill we find seven items upon which points of order could be raised. I understand there is no objection to five of them, but in two instances the opposition raises objection. I call your attention to the sections to which objections will be made.

On page 20, lines 7 to 10, having to do with the operation of agricultural stations in foreign lands. One of the objections, is that this should come under the Department of Agriculture rather than under the section of the bill in which it now appears, namely the international information and educational activities. This is part of that program, the purpose is to exchange ideas with our South American neighbors on advances made in agricultural developments and to demonstrate to these people our improved methods.

Another objection, will be raised to the language on page 25, lines 12 to 15, which states:

Provided, That, notwithstanding the proviso under this head in title I of the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949, any funds heretofore made available to the corporation shall remain available until expended.

Ordinarily these funds would lapse. The reason a rule has been requested in this instance is that the South American countries have contributed a greater amount than we have, and it has not been possible up to this date for all countries to agree on the proper methods of procedure.

Therefore, we ask that you go along with the rule, which grants 3 hours of general debate and waives all points of order.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, as is usual in these appropriation bills, there are a very large number of items, many of them largely in the nature of limitations and contract authorizations which seldom, if ever, have a point of order raised to them.

There are in the bill, which it is proposed to take up following the debate on this rule, two items of a very unusual character. The first one is on page 20 of the bill. It is as follows:

Advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the revised statutes, as amended; the establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease, and construction of necessary buildings thereon—

There is a little more language than I have read, but not anything of a serious nature. That language is found in the provisions for international information and educational activities, the broadcasting activities in the State Department where they are supposed to put forth the Voice of America. Now, what has that to do with developing agricultural experiment stations in foreign countries? It is beyond me. We set up the Department of Agriculture for that purpose. If we are going to have that activity spread out through every single department of the Government, we are not going to have any coordination or proper control over the way things are done. We will have duplicating activities in all directions. It is about time that we stopped this tendency to go in that direction. Why we would have to have experimental stations in foreign countries is beyond me. I hope that we will not waive points of order on any such item as that.

The next item appears to be of a very unusual character. In the appropriation bill for Government corporations last year, this provision was inserted in a very proper way:

Provided, That funds available to the Corporation by this act and under prior appropriations, and not obligated by the Corporation on or before June 30, 1949, shall not be available for obligation after that date, and shall lapse pursuant to section 3690 of the Revised Statutes of the act of June 20, 1874, as amended.

This bill, on page 25, lines 12 through 15, provides this:

Provided, That, notwithstanding the proviso under this head in title I of the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949, any funds heretofore made available to the Corporation shall remain available until expended.

That relates to this Corporation that has been set up under the control of Dillon Myer, as appears on page 25 of this bill. Dillon Myer has an unbroken record of failure. He was first prominently in the public gaze but he was given charge of the operation of the Japanese concentration camps. There he made an awful mess of it, and finally had to be taken out of it because of the way he was doing the job. Then he was put in charge of the public housing set-up. There he made another failure. He came before the committee time after time and did not know what he was talking about. He came before the committee this time and he did not know what he was going to do.

This bill proposes that we amend the law so that the funds that are available to him to spend—and we know he will make another failure of the job down in South America—will be available until expended, the Congress leaving no brake at all upon the foolish way that he can waste the money of the American people.

It does not seem to me as though we should go into that kind of an operation.

I hope that this rule will not be adopted. I may say that as far as I am concerned there are no other points of order that I would raise to the bill.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I cannot understand the opposition of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to the passage of this rule, unless it is that there is some sort of personal feud between him and Mr. Dillon Myer, the president of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs.

As to the first provision in the bill (H. R. 4016) to which the gentleman referred, on page 20, beginning at line 7, the gentleman seems to be utterly misinformed concerning the purpose of this appropriation and the reason for the insertion of this language. It is not the intent of this committee that any of the funds which will be transferred to the Department of Agriculture will be used for radio broadcasting. The question of radio broadcasting and the Voice of America does not enter into this particular item of appropriation at all. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] said, "Why we have to have experimental stations in foreign countries is beyond me." I must point out to the gentleman from New York that the Eightieth Congress, during the time that he was chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations, passed a bill known as the Smith-Mundt bill. This appropriation is for the purpose of implementing the terms of that very bill which was passed by the Eightieth Congress. There is nothing very unusual about the character of the two items to which the gentleman from New York referred, or to any other of the few items of legislation contained in the bill. None of these few items of legislation contained in the bill originated in the mind of any member

of the committee either on the majority or minority side; this language was suggested by the Bureau of the Budget in order to effectuate proper disposition of the appropriated funds. The Committee on Appropriations in this instance does not in any manner desire to usurp the authority of the Legislative Committee which might be concerned with this proposed language.

With regard to the first item mentioned which appears on page 20 and which reads: "Establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries, on land acquired by gift of lease, and construction of necessary buildings thereon"; I suggest that a fair explanation of that provision is contained in the following colloquy with Mr. William O. Hall, the budget officer of the Department of State:

Mr. HALL. That is right. The third provision there is "establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries," etc.

Mr. STEFAN. Is that a new activity?

Mr. HALL. This is "Cooperation with American Republics," too, but this is needed to supplement the existing authority in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. STEFAN. New activities not authorized by law?

Mr. HALL. No, sir. These activities are authorized by the basic statute, but the Department of Agriculture believes this language is required to supplement their existing authority in carrying out technical agricultural cooperative projects previously authorized in the CAR language.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the citation for that?

Mr. LYERLY. The citation for that is the basic law establishing the Department of Agriculture, as I understand it. We have talked with them several times on it, and the reason it is in here and the reason it has been in our CAR program before is that it is one of those things that they do not know whether they have authority for or not. It is one of those broad basic authorities establishing the Department of Agriculture which, by stretching the construction of the language, might be construed as sufficient authority.

As to the second item of proposed language, and Mr. Dillon Myer, President of the Government corporation known as the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, I may say to the gentleman from New York that we are here today to rescind the language and legislation, if you please, which was inserted in this appropriation bill last year by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], who was then a member of the Subcommittee on Government Corporations, and his colleagues on that committee. They inserted language which now prohibits the carrying of the corporation's funds into the succeeding fiscal year. We now find that this corporation, the life of which extends only over a 3-year period, I believe, from the 7th of August 1947 to the 7th of August 1950 will not have any funds beyond the fiscal year unless the damage which was done by the gentleman from Iowa and his colleagues a year ago is undone today by this House.

This Government corporation has made a number of agreements with South American countries pursuant to

the power and authority given it by this Congress. In the program with which it is concerned, South American countries who are members and participate in that program contribute many more dollars to it than does the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I now will refer to one or two of the other provisions contained in the bill, as the result of which your committee found it necessary to apply to the Rules Committee for a rule and as the result of which the Rules Committee granted the rule which is now pending before you.

Let me first refer to page 12 of the bill, lines 12 to 15, and to this language: "not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence for persons serving without compensation in an advisory capacity while away from their homes or regular places of business."

Many prominent businessmen want to help their Government but do not want their names on the Government pay roll, so they serve without compensation. This language concerns only such persons who serve their Government without compensation.

They go, we will say, to Europe. Unless this language is changed, as requested by the committee, they may be paid only a per diem of \$10 per day, whereas employees on the Government pay roll, being paid for their day's work, are allowed as high as \$18 per diem. The committee agreed that in fairness, and in order to enable the departments to obtain the services of such patriotic men, it would be a very, very sensible thing to increase their per diem, their actual living charge, from \$10 to \$15 per day.

On page 58 of the bill, there is an appropriation for radio propagation and standards, and certain language to which objection has been made just the same as to other language in the bill. This particular legislative language is inserted in view of the difficulty of employing personnel for assignment to duty in the Arctic region. The Bureau of the Budget claimed it is desirable that authority be obtained for the appointment of personnel without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act and titles II and III of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945.

With regard to the language appearing on the same page reading as follows: "and the departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are authorized, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to transfer without charge to the National Bureau of Standards materials, equipment, and supplies, surplus to their needs and necessary for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of ionosphere observation stations," it appears that because of the difficulty and expense of transporting materials and supplies to the Arctic, it is desirable to have authority for the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, to transfer to the National Bureau of Standards without charge the materials, equipment, and supplies which they may have available in the Arctic and which are necessary to the establishment, maintenance, and operation of Arctic ionosphere observation stations.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully urge that the pending rule be adopted so that the committee may proceed with the proper consideration of the bill, H. R. 4016, which makes appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, State and Justice and the Judiciary for the coming fiscal year.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HULL].

(Mr. HULL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain resolutions.)

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, when this bill is considered I hope that some of the Members on the majority side will give more consideration to the facts and figures involved than apparently they did when they were discussing election returns.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. KARSTEN] called attention to the fact that in St. Louis the Democrats won a victory by a majority of 18,000. That, of course, sounds pretty good if you do not remember that last fall the Democratic plurality was somewhere around 100,000. We can take that kind of a victory, but if the Republicans keep on cutting down the majority, as we did in this Missouri election you over on the majority side will find yourselves on the minority side when the next general election comes along.

Another gentleman spoke about the folks in Michigan fooling themselves by the wonderful victory Republicans achieved on April 4—just 3 days ago. The gentleman evidently thought that election day in Michigan was April 1, April Fools' Day. That is not so. Nor did Republicans fool themselves by not contesting the issue. The election was later. It was on the 4th of April, after the people had gotten over their foolishness, after the farmers had discovered that all of those fine promises made in the last campaign as to what the President was going to do with his Fair Deal program just were not being carried out. The farmers are beginning to realize they were double crossed. They have discovered that this Eighty-first Congress is worse—think of it—worse even in the President's opinion than the Eightieth Congress, which no one thought could ever be, and the eighty-first is in the President's opinion going to be worse yet. You fellows in the majority are just on slippery ground; you are sliding and slipping all the time. Even though you are sitting still, you are going to wear the seat of your pants out sliding down the political bill if you do not get on your feet pretty quick and at least make an attempt to carry out the Fair Deal in reality the spend-and-bust program.

Mr. KARSTEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. KARSTEN. We won by 18,000 majority in the city of St. Louis.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Is that the old Pendergast machine?

Mr. KARSTEN. No; we have no connection with the Pendergast machine. I would also like to say that, in addition to this 18,000 majority, we elected a Democratic comptroller. That office had been Republican for over 30 years.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Well, a change is sometimes a good thing. But 18,000 is not 100,000. If a 70,000 loss is a victory, may we have more of them. The necessity of a change is one reason why I advocate that we should get rid of the New Deal, and I am sure when the people get another chance they will do just that. Of course, it is not permissible under the rules to refer to a certain other body by name, but I wish some of these energetic gentlemen on my right would step over to the other end of the Capitol some time and see if they cannot get that immovable body going, but with discretion.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah? There was no objection.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution. The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 51, noes 30.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 246, nays 137, not voting 49, as follows:

[Roll No. 66]

YEAS—246

Abbott	Buchanan	Donohue
Abernethy	Buckley, Ill.	Doughton
Addonizio	Burke	Doyle
Albert	Burleson	Durham
Allen, La.	Burnside	Eberharter
Andrews	Burton	Elliott
Aspinall	Byrne, N. Y.	Engle, Calif.
Bailey	Camp	Evins
Barden	Cannon	Fallon
Baring	Carnahan	Feighan
Barrett, Pa.	Carroll	Fenton
Bates, Ky.	Cavalcante	Fisher
Battle	Celler	Flood
Beckworth	Chelf	Fogarty
Bennett, Fla.	Christopher	Forand
Bentsen	Chudoff	Frazier
Biemiller	Coffey	Fugate
Blackney	Colmer	Fulton
Blatnik	Combs	Furcolo
Boggs, Del.	Cooley	Garmatz
Boggs, La.	Cooper	Gary
Bolling	Crook	Gathings
Bolton, Md.	Crosser	Gavin
Bonner	Dague	Gordon
Bosone	Davies, N. Y.	Gore
Boykin	Davis, Ga.	Gorski, Ill.
Breen	Dawson	Gorski, N. Y.
Brehm	Deane	Gossett
Brooks	DeGraffenried	Graham
Brown, Ga.	Delaney	Granger
Brown, Ohio	Denton	Grant
Bryson	Dollinger	Green

Gregory	McGuire	Regan
Hardy	McKinnon	Rhodes
Hare	McMillan, S. C.	Ribicoff
Harris	McSweeney	Richards
Harrison	Mack, Ill.	Rivers
Hart	Madden	Rodino
Havener	Magee	Rogers, Fla.
Hays, Ark.	Mahon	Rooney
Hays, Ohio	Mansfield	Sabath
Hébert	Marcantonio	Sadowski
Hedrick	Marsalis	Sasser
Heffernan	Marrow	Secrest
Heller	Miller, Calif.	Sikes
Herlong	Mills	Sims
Hinshaw	Mitchell	Smathers
Hobbs	Monroney	Smith, Va.
Holifield	Morgan	Spence
Holmes	Morris	Staggers
Horan	Morrison	Stanley
Howell	Moulder	Steed
Huber	Multer	Stefan
Irving	Murdock	Sullivan
Jackson, Wash.	Murphy	Sutton
Jacobs	Murray, Tenn.	Tackett
Javits	Noland	Tauriello
Johnson	Norrell	Teague
Jones, Ala.	Norton	Thomas, Tex.
Jones, Mo.	O'Brien, Ill.	Thompson
Jones, N. C.	O'Hara, Ill.	Thornberry
Karst	O'Neill	Trimble
Karsten	O'Sullivan	Underwood
Keefe	O'Toole	Vinson
Kelley	Pace	Wagner
Kennedy	Passman	Walter
Keogh	Patman	Wheeler
Kerr	Patten	White, Calif.
Kilday	Perkins	Whitten
King	Peterson	Whittington
Klein	Philbin	Wickersham
Kruse	Phillips, Tenn.	Wier
Lanham	Pickett	Williams
Larcade	Poage	Willis
Lesinski	Polk	Wilson, Okla.
Lind	Potter	Wilson, Tex.
Linehan	Preston	Winstead
Lucas	Price	Woodhouse
Lynch	Prlest	Worley
McCarthy	Rabaut	Yates
McCormack	Rains	Young
McGrath	Ramsay	Zablocki

NAYS—137

Allen, Calif.	Hagen	Nicholson
Allen, Ill.	Hale	Nixon
Andersen,	Hall,	Norblad
H. Carl	Edwin Arthur	O'Hara, Minn.
Anderson, Calif.	Halleck	O'Konski
Andresen,	Hand	Patterson
August H.	Harden	Pfeiffer,
Angell	Harvey	William L.
Arends	Herter	Phillips, Calif.
Auchincloss	Heseltun	Poulson
Barrett, Wyo.	Hill	Rankin
Bates, Mass.	Hoeven	Reed, Ill.
Beall	Hoffman, Mich.	Reed, N. Y.
Bennett, Mich.	Hope	Rees
Bishop	Hull	Rich
Bolton, Ohio	Jackson, Calif.	Riehlman
Bramblett	Jenison	Rogers, Mass.
Burdick	Jenkins	Sadlak
Byrnes, Wis.	Jennings	St. George
Canfield	Jensen	Sanborn
Case, N. J.	Jonas	Scott,
Chiperfield	Judd	Hugh D., Jr.
Church	Kean	Scrivner
Clevenger	Kearney	Scudder
Cole, Kans.	Kearns	Shafer
Cole, N. Y.	Keating	Simpson, Ill.
Corbett	Kilburn	Smith, Kans.
Cotton	Kunkel	Smith, Wis.
Coudert	LeCompte	Stockman
Crawford	LeFevre	Taber
Cunningham	Lemke	Talle
Curtis	Lichtenwalter	Tollefson
Davis, Wls.	Lodge	Van Zandt
D'Ewart	McConnell	Velde
Dolliver	McCulloch	Vorys
Dondero	McDonough	Vursell
Eaton	McGregor	Wadsworth
Ellsworth	McMillen, Ill.	Welch
Elston	Mack, Wash.	Welch, Calif.
Engel, Mich.	Martin, Iowa	Werdel
Fellows	Martin, Mass.	Wigglesworth
Ford	Mason	Wilson, Ind.
Gamble	Meyer	Withrow
Gillette	Michener	Wolcott
Golden	Miller, Md.	Wolverton
Goodwin	Miller, Nebr.	Woodruff
Gross	Murray, Wis.	
Gwinn	Nelson	

NOT VOTING—49

Bland	Hoffman, Ill.	Redden
Buckley, N. Y.	James	Scott, Hardle
Bulwinkle	Kee	Sheppard
Carlyle	Kirwan	Short
Case, S. Dak.	Lane	Simpson, Pa.
Chatham	Latham	Smith, Ohio
Chesney	Lovre	Stigler
Clemente	Lyle	Taylor
Cox	Macy	Thomas, N. J.
Davenport	Marshall	Towe
Davis, Tenn.	Miles	Walsh
Dingell	Morton	Welch, Mo.
Douglas	O'Brien, Mich.	Whitaker
Fernandez	Pfeiffer,	White, Idaho
Gilmer	Joseph L.	Wood
Granahan	Plumley	
Hall,	Powell	
Leonard W.	Quinn	

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Gilmer for, with Mr. Towe against.
Mr. Welch of Missouri for, with Mr. Macy against.

Mr. Cox for, with Mr. Leonard W. Hall against.

Mr. Wood for, with Mr. Short against.

Mr. Quinn for, with Mr. James against.

Mr. Clemente for, with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania against.

Mrs. Douglas for, with Mr. Taylor against.

Mr. Chesney for, with Mr. Latham against.

Mr. Joseph L. Pfeiffer for, with Mr. Morton against.

Mr. Lane for, with Mr. Hardle Scott against.

Mr. Whitaker for, with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois against.

Mr. Granahan for, with Mr. Plumley against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Davenport with Mr. Smith of Ohio.
Mr. Chatham with Mr. Case of South Dakota.

Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Lovre.

Mr. LODGE, Mr. JENNINGS, and Mr. WELCH of California changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

Mr. ROONEY, Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4016) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 4016, with Mr. TRIMBLE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. ROONEY, Mr. Chairman, at the outset I yield myself 15 minutes and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY, Mr. Chairman, before discussing the pending bill, H. R. 4016, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce,

and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year 1950, and for other purposes, I wish to commend my fellow members of the subcommittee. They are hard-working, industrious Members of the House who sat and diligently heard the long testimony on this bill for over eight weeks. When I say for over eight weeks I mean for each day from Monday to the end of each week, beginning at 10 o'clock every morning.

The services rendered the committee by the new members on the majority side, the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD] and the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON] have been of tremendous importance. It has been a real personal pleasure for me to sit again on this committee with the former chairman, the present ranking minority member of the subcommittee, the learned gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN]. He has the high respect and real admiration of every one of his fellow committee members, as he has of every member of this House. It is indeed a pleasure to again serve with the distinguished and capable gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVELAND].

I also wish to say a word of commendation for our executive secretary, Mr. Jay Howe, who worked long and hard in bringing to the floor of this House the bill which is now before you for consideration.

This bill not only makes appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, it also authorizes the expenditures of corporate funds of two Government corporations, namely, the Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, and the Institute of Inter-American Affairs.

The amounts recommended in the bill for the coming fiscal year are as follows: State Department, \$271,405,656; Department of Justice, \$132,579,141; Department of Commerce, \$259,927,605; and for the Federal Judiciary, \$20,703,700, making a total of appropriations of \$684,616,102.

In addition to these regular annual appropriations for these four items, there is an estimated \$761,400 for permanent and \$8,811,800 in trust-account appropriations. Further, and in addition to the regular annual appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, this bill carries \$62,600,000 in contract authority, or a total in direct appropriations and contract authority of \$747,216,102.

Your committee has recommended very substantial reductions of \$5,407,354 in direct appropriations and \$5,400,000 in contract authority.

The total direct appropriations are \$84,911,712 in excess of those for the current fiscal year. But, of this amount, \$43,000,000 covers the taking of the Seventeenth Decennial Census, which is required under the terms of the Constitution and which has been taken every 10 years since the year 1790, and \$39,700,000 is for the liquidation of contract

authority granted by the Congress in prior years.

The budget estimates for the fiscal year 1950 contain approximately \$24,000,000 for increased personnel costs resulting from the passage of the Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, passed by the Eightieth Congress. If we add the amount of \$43,000,000 allowed by the committee for the taking of the Seventeenth Decennial Census, to the amount \$39,700,000 required for liquidation of contract authority granted in prior years, we have a total of \$82,700,000.

I shall first direct my attention to the State Department for which we have budget estimates for the coming fiscal year in the amount of \$285,313,756. The amount recommended by the committee for this Department is \$271,405,656, a reduction of \$13,908,100 from the amount requested.

This is a decrease of \$11,538,434 under the current fiscal year appropriation of \$282,944,090.

The so-called Hoover Commission, the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, made certain recommendations with regard to reorganization of the State Department. This committee has concurred in such recommendations and has agreed that there shall be a reorganization along the lines now suggested by the Hoover Commission, which had previously, and for a number of years, been suggested by this subcommittee. In order to fully cooperate in the proposed plan of reorganization, the committee has amalgamated five appropriations for the foreign service and departmental activities into one direct appropriation on a tentative basis for 1 year. The committee has gone along on this on the theory that it would grant greater flexibility in the use of these funds for the Foreign Service and departmental civil-service personnel in the department and field assignments. There has been no cut whatever in the personal services requested in the budget estimates.

In the report of this committee on page 5, you will find a recommendation with regard to the number of publications which are put out by the Department of State. I would like to read to you, if I may, the exact language in our report which deals with this:

The committee has observed the number of publications dealing with the affairs of the Department of State being printed at the present time. It is suggested that all public-relations work of whatever nature be centralized under one head and, in conjunction therewith, the Department make some effort to reduce the number of publications presently being printed and to initiate the printing of a publication that tells the story of the foreign policies of the Government in a simple and concise form. The day is past when information concerning the foreign policies of this Government is sought only by scholars and professors. The country as a whole is steadily becoming more international minded. In addition, there is at present a total of approximately 14,000,000 veterans of World War II who are decidedly interested in the foreign policies of this country and what our Nation is striving for in its relations with the rest of the world. The average American does not have the time to devote to the reading of a tome written in technical and legalistic terms but needs this

information currently and in simple, easily readable form.

Insofar as the subdivision of appropriations for the State Department entitled, "Salaries and Expenses, Department of State," is concerned, the only cuts made by this committee have been in the item for equipment for the Foreign Service, to the extent of \$200,000, and in "Supplies and Materials" for that service to the extent of \$100,000, or a total decrease of \$300,000.

There has been reduced from the amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget for the buildings fund of the Department of State the amount \$5,000,000, which leaves a total of \$20,000,000 for the purchase and acquisition of buildings and sites in cities throughout the world, for use by our Foreign Service. None of this money actually passes out of the possession or control of the United States. In the acquisition of these buildings and sites which are taken over on credits due from Lend-Lease et cetera, there is merely a book-keeping transaction. The committee has found fault with the director of the buildings fund for having acquired a property in Bermuda and another in Prague, Czechoslovakia, which have turned out to be white elephants, insofar as the members of this committee are concerned.

In Bermuda, where we had a consul's residence, which cost approximately—and I am relying on memory now—\$2,500 a year in rent, we find we have taken over a very beautiful multi-millionaire's residence, known as the Wier estate. While it does not cost us very much in dollars, we shall find in the future that the operation and maintenance of such an elaborate estate will be far in excess of the money it cost the taxpayers for the consul's residence previous to its acquisition.

Insofar as the United States' participation in international organizations is concerned, the committee has had to allow the full amount of the budget estimates for this purpose. This is the item under which the United States of America pays its dues to the various international organizations beginning with the United Nations. The committee's report gives a list of these organizations and the amounts that it costs the United States to participate in each of them.

We find that in practically all instances the share which the United States is called upon to contribute is far in excess of a reasonable and proper amount for our membership in these organizations. It is true that insofar as some of these international organizations are concerned, efforts have been made by the State Department to reduce the percentage share of our participation in them. However, we are still paying entirely too much money as our share to many of them. Among such organizations, besides the United Nations are UNESCO and IRO. The committee has severely criticized the management of the International Refugee Organization. The repatriation and resettlement services have been permitted to lag woefully.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, we find that instead of clearing out these IRO camps and getting these displaced persons to countries where they may retire and live a normal life and have some future ahead of them, IRO has forced them to wait an unusual length of time. The time IRO takes to clear them once they have been approved by the Displaced Persons Commission is utterly unreasonable.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Would the gentleman say that the failure to clear or the lag in clearing the camps by IRO is somewhat attributable to the unfortunate and discriminatory displaced-persons law adopted by the United States and which it is now sought so diligently to be amended by so many people who are interested?

Mr. ROONEY. There is not a question of doubt about that being so. We further find that although we expected that the International Refugee Organization would have screened the people in these camps by now as to their tendencies or possible tendencies toward communism or fascism, nothing whatever in this regard has been done. We found that practically no investigation whatever takes place until such time as the displaced persons are actually called out of the camp for shipment to the United States or some other country.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I shall be pleased to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. Is not the gentleman overlooking the fact that the Army very carefully screens all of these people after the assurances are sent to Europe?

Mr. ROONEY. That is not my understanding.

The committee was utterly amazed to find that some of these people who had been in these camps for 3 or 4 years, when taken out of the camps and placed on a boat bound for the country to which they were being sent for resettlement, were found to be Communists, Fascists, or other people who did not believe in decent, orderly government.

When we were called upon to make appropriations for the International Refugee Organization for the coming fiscal year we found that their budget estimates were made almost a year before the matter came to us, and we found that in those budget estimates no allowance had been made for reduction in food costs or reductions in the price of other commodities; so, in our report we pointed out that we do not expect to have to make any further appropriation in the next fiscal year after the coming one for the purposes of the International Refugee Organization. We trust that by that time all of these people will have been cleared out of these camps, and further, that the amount of money which they may need will be on hand at the

end of the fiscal year for which we are now appropriating, and will be sufficient to cover any short period of time beyond that until the camps are finally cleared.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I gladly yield to the learned gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. From that statement do I understand the gentleman to mean that the displaced persons commission has been allocated the amount of money that they feel is necessary in order to carry out the work up to July 1, 1950?

Mr. ROONEY. This appropriation, I must say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, has nothing to do with the Displaced Persons Commission; that is another appropriation. This appropriation is only for our share of the International Refugee Organization which maintains these people in these camps overseas.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. I would appreciate it if the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] would be good enough to enlighten us on one point. Is it not a fact that whether or not this problem can be materially wound up or reduced—this is now the third year in which we have had an appropriation of roughly the same amount of \$70,000,000—will depend to a very large extent on whether or not the Congress and our whole machinery of government brings about an amendment to the displaced persons law, in which the number of 200,000 for admission into the United States is low considering our ability to absorb these people and in which such discrimination has been practiced that only a mere fraction of those we provided for have found their way to the United States so far although the law has been in effect for close to a year.

Mr. ROONEY. The displaced persons law should be amended so as to prevent any discrimination.

With regard to the appropriation for the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, the committee has allowed the full amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget, except it has allowed this amount by way of contract authority instead of in cash. The committee did this because of the fact that there will be an approximate balance of \$7,917,700 available at the beginning of the new fiscal year on July 1, 1949. The action of the committee will in no way retard the construction of a very worth-while project known as the Falcon Dam.

I may say that the committee has allowed the full amount, \$15,000, for the Rio Grande emergency flood protection item, for which only the sum of \$100 was allowed last year.

The Bureau of the Budget requested \$36,000,000 for the international information and educational activities item, but the committee saw fit to cut this appropriation to the extent of \$2,000,000. There is now included in this appropriation for the international information and educational activities a program which was previously financed from an

appropriation entitled "Cooperation of the American Republics," which has been consolidated with this appropriation as the result of the passage of Public Law 402 of the Eightieth Congress, known as the Smith-Mundt bill, which I referred to previously in the debate on the rule under which we are now considering this bill. The actual increase for the information and educational activities item is approximately \$5,500,000.

Mr. Chairman, it is amazing to learn the desire of people in European countries, particularly those behind the iron curtain, to learn the true facts of what is going on in the rest of the world, particularly here in America. I have found this to be true in each of my visits to Europe. It has again been forcefully brought to my attention during the course of our hearings when the able Assistant Secretary of State in charge of this program, Mr. George Allen, testified. I would like to quote what Mr. Allen had to say from page 719 of the hearings of this committee:

I shall give you an illustration of how we try to tell foreigners what Americans are like. We had a report recently from our Embassy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, regarding a Sears, Roebuck catalog which was put on the table of the American Information Library in Belgrade. The librarian had no idea of the result that would come from that incident. Before 10 days had gone by people were forming lines going all around the block, waiting to see this catalog. It upset the whole operation of the library.

The librarian and his assistants had to spend their whole time showing Yugoslavian women how to measure for dresses they wanted to order from Sears, Roebuck, or explaining the relative value of this and that material, and so on.

It turned out that the financial regulations of Yugoslavia contained a provision in fine print that anybody who wanted to make a small personal order abroad, for his own use, could buy a dollar draft up to a maximum of \$6. The news spread around that there was this loophole in the foreign-exchange regulations, and when the people of Yugoslavia found the Sears, Roebuck catalog, they were so anxious to order things in the catalog that the national bank was suddenly called on to issue 150 drafts every day of \$6 and below. It swamped the bank and the library and everything else.

We did not know what to do about it. The catalog was disrupting every other activity of the library. The bank solved the problem by removing the permission to buy the dollar drafts.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

For the program of the international information and educational activities, the committee has been very generous and recommends to you approval of the amount of \$34,000,000 for this purpose for the coming fiscal year. In a number of the countries behind the iron curtain most of the folks are not satisfied with their Red Fascist government. Most of them want to be free, most of them do not want totalitarianism. In Poland 90 percent of the people are strongly opposed to the present government. The same situation prevails in Hungary, in Yugoslavia, in Bulgaria, and particularly in Czechoslovakia. It is only by the use

of such a program as the one for which appropriations are now being requested that we can arouse these good people to an understanding of what is right and what is wrong, when they should sit supinely by, and when they should become really active in the cause of true liberty.

There are 44 important radio transmitters in the Soviet Union. As the result of our broadcast of the Voice of America program the Soviet Union has had to use as many as 18 of their transmitters at a time in order to attempt to jam the Voice of America, with the result that 18 of their vicious, lying propaganda transmitters were dead, so to speak, insofar as getting their foul messages over to the people.

As to the activities of the Department of Justice, the Bureau of the Budget requested the amount of \$132,402,000. This committee has allowed in the bill \$132,579,141, or an increase of \$177,141. This is the only increase for the four general items contained in this bill. This increase, mind you, is only \$177,141 after the committee increased for the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the amount requested by \$1,598,141, and the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice by \$100,000. Approximately \$8,550,000 has been an added expense over the amount appropriated for the Department of Justice for the current fiscal year for the employees' pay raise under the provisions of Public Law 900.

In connection with the activities of the Department of Justice this committee has taken a step which may to some employees seem quite revolutionary. I have discussed this with the gentleman from New York [Mr. QUINN], who was, before becoming a Member of this House, the head of one of the great divisions of the Department of Justice, the Criminal Division.

In previous years, each of the divisions of the Justice Department was a separate, autonomous outfit. There was the Tax Division, the Criminal Division, the Claims Division, the Land Division, and the Customs Division. Then there were funds for what are known as special attorneys. Up to now, under the system under which their appropriations were made, if there was a peak case load in the Criminal Division it was illegal, appropriation-wise, to transfer from the Claims Division two or three lawyers or half a dozen clerical employees to help out with that peak load in the Criminal Division. Your committee has now grouped together these six items under one appropriation entitled "Legal Activities Not Otherwise Provided For," so that lawyers and clerical help and appropriations for other objects may be transferred within these amalgamated six divisions so as to bring about an increase in efficiency and in time saved.

The only cuts the committee made for these divisions have been \$15,000 in the Tax Division, \$30,000 in the Claims Division, and \$46,000 in the Lands Division.

There is a new item in this bill inserted because of Public Law 886 of the Eightieth Congress, entitled "Claims of Persons of Japanese Ancestry," for which

the amount \$1,300,000 was asked. The committee allowed the full amount estimated as an advance on the sums which may have to be paid out in claims, to wit, \$1,000,000, but reduced from \$300,000 to \$200,000 the money asked for administrative expenses. These claims result from the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry under military orders.

The next item to which I shall refer is for the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. The committee saw fit to increase their appropriation by \$100,000. The full amount allowed by the committee is \$3,750,000, an increase of \$338,300 over the current year appropriation. The committee unanimously felt that one of the most important things with which we should be concerned is the protection of the over-all economy of this Nation.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York, the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CELLER. I am very happy to note that your committee has seen fit to increase the appropriation for the Antitrust Division. Heretofore that committee has been stymied in its prosecutions and antitrust suits. I have in mind, for example, a suit that was brought in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against quite a number of investment houses, in which a number of insurance companies were likewise involved. Because of lack of appropriations, that highly important litigation had to be stopped. I hope that with the increase the gentleman and his colleagues have seen fit to provide the Antitrust Division will no longer be stymied. I offer my congratulations to you gentlemen for your foresight and wisdom in increasing the appropriation.

Mr. ROONEY. The congratulations of the gentleman go, I am sure, not only to the members of the committee on the majority side but to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVENGER] on the minority side.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I am glad to yield to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. I am very much disturbed, I may say to my friend from New York, who made the statement that the Antitrust Division was stymied because of lack of appropriations last year. When I was chairman of this committee last year this committee increased the funds for the Antitrust Division over \$1,000,000 above the President's budget. It was not the lack of appropriations that caused some stymieing of the Antitrust Division. If you will read the record and read the report, you will find that the bottleneck, according to the testimony, is not the bottleneck of appropriations, but a bottleneck in your committee, because the Antitrust Division officials say they need legislation in order to become more effective. I rec-

ommend that your committee take some action.

Mr. CELLER. I assure the gentleman that as far as the present chairman is concerned every effort has been made and will be made to strengthen the arm of the Antitrust Division. Only recently the head of the Antitrust Division, the very distinguished public servant, Mr. Bergson in conference with me said he felt that the antitrust laws were ample, as they are now written, to take care of getting after monopolies and trusts. I am rather startled by the statement made by the gentleman from Nebraska that the Committee on the Judiciary is to blame.

Mr. ROONEY. If I may have the floor, since this is my time, I must say that I agree thoroughly with the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN]. This committee at no time curtailed funds for the antitrust division. Last year and the year before the Democratic members of this committee went along wholeheartedly with the Republican majority in increasing the appropriations for the antitrust division by approximately \$1,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I gladly yield.

Mr. YATES. I, too, want to congratulate the committee on its appropriation for the Antimonopoly Division of the Department of Justice. I think it is in line with the previous action of the Committee on Appropriations in appropriating money for the physical health of the people of this country. I think this will do much to increase the economic health of the country as well.

On April 5 I invited the attention of the House to the increased price of one-half cent per gallon on gasoline sold by the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. This increase has taken place in spite of the fantastic record of earnings of the company for the last 3 years, which are as follows:

	Before taxes	After taxes
1946.....	\$75,000,000	\$58,000,000
1947.....	130,000,000	98,000,000
1948.....	181,000,000	133,000,000

Earnings per share after taxes, common stock:

1946.....	\$1.87
1947.....	3.13
1948.....	4.18

I noticed in yesterday's newspaper that Esso Standard had followed suit and was increasing the price of gasoline along the Atlantic seaboard by one-half cents per gallon. There appears to be something wrong in this industry when such increases take place at a time when prices for most products are coming down and when there is no shortage of gasoline upon the market. I believe that these increases may well represent the predatory practice of monopolists and on April 5 I wrote a letter to Mr. Lowell

B. Mason, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, asking that he investigate to determine whether a monopoly does in fact exist in the oil industry, and requesting that he take appropriate action.

I take pride in being a member of the Appropriations Committee which has shown its concern for the economic welfare of the people of this country by recognizing that monopolists are at work in this country and by voting a sum of \$3,750,000 for the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, an appropriation which exceeds by \$100,000 the amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget. I certainly believe it will be money well spent.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I gladly yield to my distinguished colleague.

Mr. RABAUT. What was done, or what testimony was developed before your committee concerning the small-loan sharks and their vulturing upon the people?

Mr. ROONEY. I do not know that any direct mention was made on that. I was just going to refer, when the gentleman asked me to yield, to the fact that 40 new antitrust cases were instituted in the first 6 months of the fiscal year 1949 under the ample appropriation allowed by the committee when the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] was the chairman, compared with 18 new cases in the same period in the previous fiscal year.

In the first half of the current fiscal year, 124 major investigations were started, compared with 127 new investigations in the entire preceding fiscal year. This committee is very much concerned with investigation and successful prosecution of monopolistic practices in regard to food, clothing, and housing. We have directed the antitrust division, insofar as we have power to do so, to concentrate their efforts in the fields of food, clothing, and housing. We are concerned with the alleged monopolistic practices of the corporation known as International Business Machines.

I am sure that the Antitrust Division will immediately concern itself with the recent half-a-cent-a-gallon increase in gasoline in the East. When all the companies can get together and raise the price of gasoline a half a cent a gallon, there certainly is something wrong in Denmark.

So far as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is the organization which safeguards our internal security, is concerned, this committee allowed not only the \$50,987,000 request of the Bureau of the Budget, but increased this amount by \$1,598,141 to the total sum of \$52,585,141. This increase is a comparatively small sum compared with the many billions of dollars being spent overseas allegedly to protect us against the ravages of communism. The committee showed no reluctance whatever in going along with the proposal to increase the money for the FBI by over \$1,500,000 when they

realized, as they did, the amount of money we spend on our internal security is one of the most important items in this bill. For the sake of a mere \$1,500,000 we would not hesitate to insure our internal security as much as we can.

In connection with the FBI, in the year 1948 alone, seven new laws were passed by the Eightieth Congress which specifically increased their work load. It might be interesting to note at this time that of the hundreds of thousands of Government employees who have been examined under the loyalty program by the FBI, it has been found that in 99.65 percent of the cases Government employees have no record of subversive activities. This speaks well for the rank-and-file employees of the United States Government, throughout this land.

I realize that I am taking a considerable length of time. I do not want my fellow committee members to be apprehensive. I want them to have ample time to speak on this bill. But this bill covers four huge subdivisions of our Government, and there are many, many items in it which are of great interest to this Congress and to the people of America.

For the Department of Commerce there was requested by the Bureau of the Budget \$301,073,500. This committee saw fit to cut that amount by \$41,145,895 to the amount \$259,927,605. While this is an increase of \$80,175,105 over the current year's appropriation, over \$12,000,000 of this increase is necessary as the result of the passage in the Eightieth Congress of Public Law 900. \$25,300,000 is necessary to liquidate contract authorities granted by the Congress in previous years; and \$43,000,000 of it is for the taking of the Seventeenth Decennial Census.

In the Office of the Secretary of Commerce the committee has made an actual decrease of \$158,000. The Civil Aeronautics Administration has been allowed \$139,073,605, as well as contract authority in the amount of \$58,800,000.

Insofar as the Civil Aeronautics Administration is concerned, the committee finds that they are engaged in a lot of boondoggling; that they are engaged in projects which, to the committee, seem utterly ridiculous. Why it is necessary for Civil Aeronautics Administration to maintain an office in Washington for men who are sent throughout the country, and the taxpayers have to pay the cost of the travel and pay them salaries, to go down to Roanoke, Va., or to some point on the west coast to tell the local manager of an airport how to run his restaurant business, how better to cook his hot dogs, is utterly beyond the imagination of the members of the committee.

Further, why these employees have to travel to see local airport managers for the purpose of suggesting they grow wheat on a part of the land adjacent to airport facilities, at the expense of the taxpayer, when such a program could be carried on by mail by the use of a 3-cent stamp, instead of paying some seven or eight thousand dollars a year employee to travel throughout the country and pay his traveling expense as well, is beyond the committee's comprehension.

The committee has deducted from the amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget for the activities of CAA \$900,000 in equipment and \$500,000 in supply material, on the theory that they have been maintaining an inventory fully a year in advance, which in these days is utterly ridiculous—in these days when prices are expected to fall.

The committee has reduced the amount of this bill by \$1,434,895 by taking from the Bureau of the Budget estimates that amount normally included for personnel in communications control stations, class 1 and class 2. In at least most of these stations there are six employees, five of whom work a trick, the sixth of whom is the chief communicator, or the boss. The committee feels that the chief communicator could just as well take a trick and thus reduce this appropriation by \$1,434,895.

The committee has reduced the appropriation for administrative Washington personnel of Civil Aeronautics Administration by \$200,000. I should say that the committee has been unanimous in protesting the manner by which many employees have been added to the pay roll. I will give you an example of this, if I may. On page 708 of the Department of Commerce hearings you will find the following colloquy with the budget officer of the Department of Commerce with regard to putting 19 new employees on their payroll for a division known as Technical and Scientific Services.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the Bureau of the Budget and the Department asked for an appropriation of \$80,000 in order to put 19 people to work in connection with a worthwhile activity. In order to add the 19 employees to the pay roll the Department of Commerce, Secretary's Office, deducted the amount of \$3,000 for their bookkeeping occasioned, as they say, by addition of 19 people to the pay roll. The following colloquy ensued:

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Cawley, in this supplemental request for an increase in appropriation, there are 19 employees. Why do we have to transfer as much as \$3,000 to the Office of the Secretary, salaries and expenses?

Mr. CAWLEY. That is an estimate which we were required to form to continue the service and permit additional service. That may appear disproportionate.

Mr. ROONEY. It surely does, merely to take care of 19 additional employees as far as the Secretary's Office is concerned, \$3,000.

Mr. CAWLEY. That is the amount that was requested and approved. I may say that we have tried in the Office of the Secretary to provide as many of these services without charge as we could and we have succeeded to date in providing free-of-charge service to the American Coordinating Committee.

Mr. ROONEY. How do you arrive at \$3,000?

Mr. CAWLEY. Three thousand dollars is the additional amount we estimated to be required here. It is not directly proportionate. It is an offset to meet the free-of-cost rendered service.

The committee frowns upon this practice and has served notice on the Department that it does not intend to countenance such action in the future.

As to the item entitled "Establishment of Air Navigation Facilities" the committee has reduced the budget request therefor by \$5,000,000 in cash and \$8,200,000 in contract authority. It may be of interest to note from the testimony at page 306 of the hearings that for a number of years the committee has appropriated, unwittingly appropriated, money with which to purchase gasoline and oil for operation of airplanes which are not going to be operated until the fiscal year 1952—practically 3 years away. Why and how such an item could be included in the bill I do not know. Two or three years from now gasoline may not be the fuel used in airplanes, and goodness knows what the price of gasoline may be.

This same outfit made a request for an appropriation of \$111,430 for a very high-frequency link with overseas communications stations to be installed at Barnegat, N. J. They have been paying around \$67,000 per year in rent to a private company and stated that if we would allow them the \$111,000 they would be able to save the \$67,000 a year rent being paid to a private communications company.

When they were asked how long this had been going on, how long they had been paying rent, they stated that it had been going on for some 6 or 8 years. They were then asked whether or not this very high-frequency link is a new invention. They answered that it was not, that there was nothing new to it by way of invention, that it is at least 4 years old. The committee then wanted to know why it took at least 4 years to find out that by spending \$111,000, 4 years' rent at \$67,000 a year could be saved?

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. I take it the gentleman is complimenting the new Administrator for finding ways to save money?

Mr. ROONEY. I have no fault to find with the new administrator. Mr. Rentzel has not been there long enough to find fault with him. I expect he might do a good job if he is let alone by a lot of people, including your favorite air lines.

I would be remiss in my duties if I did not make a comment with reference to a very beneficent organization that we have in this Government known as the Civil Aeronautics Board. I would like to read to you from page 22 of the committee report which shows in no uncertain terms what the committee thinks of some of the actions of the Civil Aeronautics Board:

Although the committee has suggested year after year that the air lines should pay part of the cost of maintaining the Federal airways, both Civil Aeronautics Board and Civil Aeronautics Administration make annual fervent pleas in behalf of the companies, insisting that they are not self-supporting. Since many of the executives of these air lines are paid six-figure salaries for directing companies which are subsidized to the great extent they are by the Federal Government, the committee strongly feels that the day has arrived when steps must be taken to more carefully scrutinize the finances of these companies.

In this connection, the members of the committee were utterly amazed to learn of the decision of Civil Aeronautics Board on Friday, February 25, 1949, granting an \$8,000,000 gift of the taxpayers' money to the "Big Four" air lines for transportation of air mail, a single pound of which they never actually carried. In making such decision under the guise of air-mail subsidy, it would seem an expensive gesture of sympathy to these air lines for supposititious business lost due to the grounding of a number of their Constellations and DC-6's which they had previously been operating with defective and dangerous equipment.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. I have also read the language that the gentleman placed in the RECORD, and while, of course, I do not criticize the gentleman's report at all, I would like to call attention to the fact that the mail pay rates established by the Civil Aeronautics Board to which the gentleman refers were what is called temporary rates and were established in the hope that the transportation might be furnished at that price. It was found, however, it could not be furnished at that price; hence, in establishing the permanent rates for the same period of time, I believe the gentleman will find that the Civil Aeronautics Board increased the temporary rate by the amount necessary to that figure he has stated.

Mr. ROONEY. The testimony before the committee, I must say to the gentleman from California, is quite clear that the only reason they allowed this \$8,000,000 under the guise of air-mail rates was to recompense these companies for the period of time when their Lockheed Constellations and DC-6's were grounded. Why had they been grounded? Because they were manufactured with a defective smoke-detective device, and when these planes were in operation there were a couple of serious accidents as a result of fire due to the defective smoke-detective device. CAA came along and said, "We ground these planes; we revoke your certificate of air worthiness." Now the planes are on the ground for about 6 weeks while the smoke-detective devices are being taken out of them or disconnected. What do you think CAB did? They gave them \$8,000,000 of the taxpayers' money for the period of time the airplanes were grounded so as to be put in safe condition so that the public could ride in them.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from California.

Mr. MILLER of California. I am concerned with the fact that this \$8,000,000 the gentleman speaks of is funneled into them through the medium of the Post Office Department, and then they come in here and say they have a big postal deficit.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I gladly yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. The gentleman from New York knows that I have before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce a bill separating subsidy from compensation for carrying mail. Does the gentleman not think that if we do separate them, that the situation that he just mentioned would not happen?

Mr. ROONEY. I certainly think it would be a step in the right direction.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I gladly yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. I would like to point out that the airplanes which were grounded had been approved and certificated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and nobody could find anything wrong with them at the time they were certificated. The fact that they were grounded was deplored by the Administration as having been unnecessary in certain instances.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Well, that may have been so, but you cannot fool with airplanes; you cannot take chances with airplanes, and the gentleman from California who is very well versed in aviation knows that.

Mr. HINSHAW. I know that, and they tried to make them as best they could, but it is not infrequent that even in military aircraft they find something wrong with them after they have been in the air a while.

Mr. ROONEY. I posed the question to the Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board why it was that the Lockheed Company, the manufacturer of the Constellations, should not reimburse these air lines such as TWA and the others for their loss of business during the time they were grounded. Incidentally the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HÉBERT] spoke to me this morning and stated that he had a communication from the president of Eastern Air Lines, Mr. Rickenbacker. There seems to be a question of who are the Big Four. The committee in its report mentions that this \$8,000,000 was paid to the Big Four. Mr. Rickenbacker insists that his company did not and is not to receive any part of this money. But he further insists that they are one of the Big Four. I have before me a paper, summary of orders issued to implement Civil Aeronautic Board's statement of policy, February 25, 1949, mail rate section, and it says: "American, United and TWA—Big Four." I do not know the answer, but this committee in its report had no desire to include Eastern Air Lines if they did not or are not to receive any part of that huge air-mail subsidy payment.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. HINSHAW. Only TWA, among those air lines mentioned, have flown Constellations; the other ones fly DC-6's. Of course, the subject of whether or not they were grounded is a very important

one. In the case of the DC-6's, they were grounded voluntarily by the air lines themselves. If the gentleman will read the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, he will find that it is the duty of the Board to foster a sound aeronautics system in the United States and to pay rates compensatory as well as subsidizing for that purpose.

Mr. ROONEY. Does not the gentleman think the time has arrived when these air lines should start to pay for the use of the huge concrete strips built with Uncle Sam's money, for the use of the huge Federal airways, communications, weather, signals, beacons—

Mr. HINSHAW. My dear friend, they do.

Mr. ROONEY. Landing aids, lights, and everything else? Does not the gentleman think the time has arrived for that?

Mr. HINSHAW. They pay every airport in the United States a landing fee.

Mr. ROONEY. Sure, they pay a landing fee, which comparatively is just like dropping a nickel in the slot in the subway.

Mr. HINSHAW. The gentleman ought to look over the list of fees they pay.

Mr. ROONEY. I am thoroughly familiar with them, I may say to the gentleman. I think we know a little bit about this subject, too.

Mr. HINSHAW. Does the gentleman realize how much the Congress appropriates for the inland waterways and the rivers and harbors every year without any gripe at all?

Mr. ROONEY. I understand all that. I have heard that argument before, I may say to the gentleman from California, and, if I am not mistaken, from him.

I have just one further observation to make. In the Eightieth Congress a gentleman named Colonel Oxholm came around to most of the Members of the House and I suppose later to the Members of the Senate and told how his heart bled for the people of the Virgin Islands. Many of you may remember the colonel. He was a very convincing speaker. He told us that the one hope for the good people of the Virgin Islands was an economic survey so that they would be able to change their economy and make progress. As a result of traveling to many of the offices in the House Office Buildings, the colonel prevailed upon a Member in the first session of the Eightieth Congress to offer an amendment from the floor to this very bill, and the amendment carried. As the result, there was appropriated to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce without any request whatever from them, the amount of \$15,000 for such a survey. Taxpayers' money to the tune of \$30,000 has since been paid for such a survey and lo and behold, who has been making that survey for the past 2 years but our friend, Colonel Oxholm.

The following colloquy took place during the hearings of the committee. The committee asked whether or not any money was requested for this purpose for another year, and Mr. Hayward, the

Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, said:

I do not believe that any further study is necessary.

Mr. ROONEY. Who made the study? Incidentally, Colonel Oxholm didn't have anything to do with it, did he?

Mr. HAYWARD. Yes, sir; he is the man who is still down there.

Mr. ROONEY. On the pay roll of the Government?

Mr. HAYWARD. On the pay roll of the Department of Commerce.

Mr. ROONEY. How did that come about?

Mr. HAYWARD. We were pretty well pressured into that one, I guess.

Mr. ROONEY. What concrete results have been achieved as a result of the expenditure of this \$30,000?

Mr. HAYWARD. I think you can boil that down to a few words, Mr. Chairman. It is the consensus, I think, of Mr. Oxholm's last annual report and the interim reports we have gotten since, that the only way to get the Virgin Islands on a proper economic basis is for the people to go to work and to stop sending money down there from the United States for them to live on relief. That is the sum and substance of all of his reports.

Mr. ROONEY. And you spent \$30,000 to find that out at the direction of the Eightieth Congress?

Mr. HAYWARD. That is true.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks at the point in his remarks where the gentleman from New York yielded to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

(Mr. JENNINGS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, again we bring to you a very important bill making the annual appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, and the Federal judiciary.

Before I go into the bill proper, I want to take this opportunity to commend the other four members of this committee, especially Mr. JOHN ROONEY, of New York, the chairman, for his unusual courtesy and consideration and his ability and knowledge of the many items contained in this bill. I commend Mr. CLEVINGER, of Ohio, who is a great economist, a merchant, and farmer. He has traveled extensively over the world, and also has knowledge of the items contained in this bill. Also I wish to commend Mr. DANIEL FLOOD, an attorney with a wide knowledge of foreign affairs. He contributed much to our deliberations. I commend Mr. PRESTON, of Georgia, also an eminent lawyer who is also widely traveled, and whose unusual knowledge of many of the items in this bill helped us to come to fair decisions. I commend Mr. Jay B. Howe, executive secretary of the committee. Those of you who have had anything to do with the Committee on Appropriations know what the job of executive secretary really is.

You have just listened to about an hour's discussion on this bill by the very distinguished chairman. I wish to again congratulate him on the excellent job he has just done in explaining in detail the many important items in this bill. We were able to cut the number of pages of hearings down somewhat as compared with previous years. But there are approximately 2,000 pages of hearings in these four volumes. There are approximately 104 items affecting foreign relations and domestic affairs; matters having to do with the State Department and the Foreign Service; the fast-growing Department of Commerce; the Department of Justice; and our Federal courts.

Few Members of the Congress realize how many items must be handled before a bill is brought to you in finished form. As stated by the chairman, we have been working since early last January. We only recently completed the hearings. Then we marked up the bill, which is a tremendous task. Then we wrote up our report and then presented it to the full committee. We now present it to you as a finished product. What are some of these 100 or more items which call for an expenditure of nearly \$700,000,000? In the Department of State alone some of the items include salaries and expenses of the Office of the Secretary; legal adviser; geographical offices; Assistant Secretary for occupied areas; economic officers; research intelligence officers; office of the United Nations; public affairs officers; administrative officers, Passport Division, Visa Division, Division of Directive Services; Division of Security; Division of Foreign Service; buildings fund; our participation in many international organizations. These are too numerous to enumerate here. All appear in the printed hearings which are available to all Members.

In the Justice Department we have salaries of the Attorney General and his activities, Administration Division, Tax Division, Criminal Division, Claims Division, Federal Court of Claims, Customs Division, Antitrust Division, Examiner of Judicial Offices, Land Division, district attorneys, special attorneys, marshals, Alien Custodian, Immigration and Naturalization, and many other activities.

The Department of Commerce includes the Export Control, Weather Bureau, Technical and Scientific Services, the Census Bureau and its various divisions, Alien Citizenship Service, Seventeenth Decennial Census, for which we are appropriating now and which will go into effect July 1, 1950, which involves more than \$70,000,000. We are already going into the census of manufactures.

Then we have the Civil Aeronautics which takes up most of the appropriation in the Department of Commerce. Air navigation facilities, technical development, Federal airport program. The Washington Airport, which is the only civilian airport, paid for and operated by the United States Government; the field officers; the Bureau of Standards, the administration of it: research, testing, radio propagation, and many activities which are done by the Testing Division of the Bureau of Standards.

In our Federal courts we have the Supreme Court of the United States; the Hawaiian courts; the salaries of the judges there; the salaries of our judges; the probation system; fees of jurors; Supreme Court reports, court reporters, Supreme Court referees in bankruptcy.

This committee only a year ago took the referees in bankruptcy out of the commission basis and put them on a salary; made them officials of the court. I am happy to report to you that the operation is about self-sustaining.

Mr. Chairman, I will now go into many of the other details of this bill detailing more especially some outstanding matters in the Departments of State and Commerce.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Our hearings on the 1950 appropriations for the Department of State have indicated to me that there is a noticeable effort in progress within the Department to promote efficiency, economy, and improved public service. I have in mind especially the forthright testimony of Assistant Secretary of State for Administration John E. Peurifoy, wherein he advised the committee of his efforts toward the consolidation and streamlining of functions under his supervision which are resulting in the elimination of certain overlapping and duplication scored so bitterly by this committee in the Eightieth Congress.

Many of Mr. Peurifoy's suggestions have been incorporated in the Hoover Commission's recommendations for the reorganization of the Department; and while undoubtedly there remains unlimited room for improvement, I have the feeling that at long last we are making some headway toward correcting the maladministration which so deteriorated the Department's effectiveness and reputation.

Last year we held extensive hearings on the functions and administration of the Department of State. With the assistance of a professional investigative staff, which was promptly eliminated this year by the Democratic leadership, we uncovered appalling extravagance and waste in personnel, supplies, and services, protected by a raft of red tape which only a Houdini could untangle. We pulled no punches. We itemized our findings and made some specific and sound recommendations. But, more important, we called public attention to criminal laxness and inefficiency in the handling of our international affairs. Do not underestimate the value of last year's exposure of suspicious and undesirable employees. Our subsequent demand for a complete overhauling of the Department has had a direct bearing on such changed attitudes as expressed by Secretary of State Dean Acheson when he recently testified that "in the coming year we plan to cooperate in simplifying the structure of international organizations through improving working relations among the various organizations and by eliminating those individual agencies whose programs can be absorbed by larger organizations." That is precisely what we recommended last year.

It is no accident that Mr. Peurifoy, in whom every member of this committee has the utmost confidence and great respect, states that "all doubts in a security case should be resolved in favor of the Government." He further assures us that he believes it to be "a privilege to work for the Government of the United States and not a right." My reaction is that Department officials are beginning to see the light and to interpret their jobs and the policy of the Department in terms of service to and protection of the American people, instead of indulging in some theoretical double talk which straddles every issue, including that of loyalty to this country.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. CLEVENGER. As I recall, last year the Appropriations Committee investigative staff produced the employment histories of 108 individuals who were either employed by the State Department or were prospective employees. A large percentage of these were obviously poor security risks because of their associations and activities.

I am curious to know what, if anything, has been done to boot these individuals off the Federal pay roll.

Mr. STEFAN. I am glad to answer that question, which was discussed in our recent hearings. Our committee was informed by Mr. Samuel Boykin, who is Director of the Office of Controls—and he is an outstanding and efficient official—that there had been a number of resignations, 12, in the loyalty-case group and I believe about 14 among the security cases.

QUESTION NO. 2

Mr. CLEVENGER. Undoubtedly there were other resignations for reasons which do not fit into those categories. It is my understanding that, after due investigation, 62 other cases were dismissed or asked to resign. What protection is there against them getting onto the Federal pay roll via another agency?

Mr. STEFAN. Theoretically their records are flagged at the Civil Service Commission as well as in the employment office of the State Department. But there is no guaranty that another department will make a thorough check of an individual's past history. Some of these characters we exposed are apparently part of a network which reaches into the administration's left-wing core, because an invisible hand seems to guide them from one strategic job to another. It is a fact that certain individuals on the now famous list of 108 which we exposed last year, are at this moment employed by other Government agencies.

For instance, one former State Department employee whose record revealed an overwhelming amount of derogatory information as a security risk was eased out of a policy-making position only to be hired, according to the Civil Service Commission, for a similar post with the War Department.

Another former State Department employee, whose record was flagged because of numerous affiliations with fellow

travelers and Communist-front organizations, is now in a policy-making position with the United States Army in Germany.

It was recently revealed that UNESCO has become a haven for Communists and their sympathizers booted out of United States Government jobs. Apparently, they are received with open arms into that international agency which American taxpayers are supporting to the tune of \$2,928,773 annually.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has investigated over 13,000 employees in the Department's domestic and foreign service, and there is now in effect a program of continuing investigation which would seem to assure a certain amount of vigilance within the agency. Let me say, here and now, that despite all the irresponsible abuse heaped upon the Eightieth Congress, if it had done nothing else but bring about this salutary housecleaning in the Department of State, it performed a public service of immeasurable magnitude.

I am more than happy to applaud the improvements which have been made; however, I do wish to call attention to what I consider a gross lack of judgment in the Department's appointment of an employee to its selection board, which reviews and determines the selection of foreign service officers. Specifically, I have in mind the appointment of a foreign officer, who, after intensive investigation by the FBI, was arrested and charged with transmitting classified official documents to unauthorized persons. The FBI does not charge and arrest persons without due cause. Despite the fact that a grand jury did not indict this individual, it is difficult to condone the Department's appointment of him to an important post on its selection board. If for no other reason than that of public and employee relations, this was a misguided and unfortunate appointment.

The security of our country is not to be trifled with, and it would be the better part of valor to err on the side of national security than to bend over backward to vindicate a member of the old school tie.

The continuing investigation of State Department personnel is essential. I was not amused several months ago when a romance between an embassy code clerk and Russian girl culminated in the clerk's resignation and tirade against this Government. The code clerk left the embassy, but apparently so did the code books and other official documents. Just how can this sort of thing happen if we have the high-caliber surveillance for which we annually appropriate substantial funds? Is it too much to ask in these serious and fateful days that the State Department personnel be selected with the same care and inspection used on defense supplies and war materials?

Vigilant as we must be respecting the patriotic dependability of departmental employees in all positions of trust and critical as we should be of those—fortunately of relatively small number—that betray that trust, let it not be doubted that the great preponderance of people in the Department are honest, trustworthy, industrious, and loyal. This

is all the more reason why the good work of so many should not be polluted by the machinations of so few.

At this point, Mr. Chairman, I include a newspaper article which I earlier today was granted permission to include in my remarks:

PROBE OF UN UNIT AS HAVEN FOR FIRED REDS
WILL BE ASKED

(By Edward K. Nellor)

A congressional investigation of UNESCO as a dumping ground for Communists booted out of the State Department and other Federal agencies will be demanded soon in the Senate, this newspaper learned last night.

Proof is in the hands of at least two Senators confirming reports the United Nations cultural set-up functions as a haven for security-tagged Kremlinites.

Two red-hot espionage suspects, in fact, are on the UNESCO pay roll at the present time. Especially galling to United States officials is the fact that this Government can do nothing about getting rid of the reds.

Under the UN charter, a quota of employees was set up for each member country. There was a clause added to the charter, however, which gave the Assistant Secretary General authority to select personnel.

The assistant secretary generalship of UN is rotated. At present a Muscovite, A. Sobolev, holds the post. Sobolev hired most of the domestic reds for the UN after they had been eased out of the State Department one jump ahead of an FBI or House Un-American Activities Committee expose.

Senator MUNDT (Republican), of South Dakota, has data ready for Senate delivery which will reveal details of the reds hired for UNESCO.

MUNDT is irked about the job placement clause in the General Assembly and Charter regulations. When the time arrives for an American to rotate into the Assistant Secretary General's job MUNDT suggests that prominent anti-Communists be appointed to vacancies in the United States quota. He added:

"We appreciate Sobolev's hiring American Communists for the UN about as much as the Russians would appreciate it if we hired Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley, Louis Budenz, Victor Krevchensko, and other known anti-Communists for UN jobs where they had to come into contact with Soviet officials."

Senator MCCARRAN (Democrat), of Nevada, also is disturbed over the UNESCO situation and is about ready to air his discoveries about the red nest in the global organization.

One \$8,000 a year UNESCO woman aide hired by Sobolev is listed in almost every Government security agency as a Communist. The House Un-American Activities Committee is about to lower the boom on her. She was one of the busiest reds in the State Department at one time. She is credited, in fact, with having persuaded more Government girls to run more espionage errands than any other Kremlin courier on the Federal pay roll.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. LODGE. May I ask the gentleman a few questions with respect to the UNESCO program? Surely most of us are in deep sympathy with the stated objectives of UNESCO, with the aim to promote world peace by educational activities and cultural, scientific, and social exchange. Surely also we want to maintain a watchful eye over these activities to make sure that these objec-

tives are being conscientiously and effectively implemented.

I notice that among the members of UNESCO are Czechoslovakia, which contributes 1.8 percent to the budget of UNESCO; Hungary, which contributes seventeen one-hundredths of 1 percent; and Poland, which contributes 1.13 percent. The United States contributes 38.47 percent.

My question is this: These three countries are known to be satellites of the Soviet Union. Have they expressed their approval of the manner in which the educational, social, scientific, and cultural aspects of this program are developing?

Mr. STEFAN. In answer to that question, the gentleman from Connecticut knows as well as I do what happened to the great republic of Czechoslovakia, which was founded by the late Thomas Masaryk. The gentleman knows what happened to his son, Jon Masaryk. The gentleman knows as well as I do that that republic, fashioned after our own, is no more. It is entirely a Communist-controlled country, in which people are living in fear, and from which over 10,000 patriots, followers of Thomas Masaryk, have escaped from their Russian-controlled masters. Naturally the Czechoslovakian Government today would approve of UNESCO, if the statement contained in this newspaper article is true, that it is infested with Communists and Communist-controlled employees.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Chairman, I think that is very disturbing information because, if that is shown to be true, then UNESCO is attempting to accomplish precisely the opposite of what it is dedicated to accomplish. It would be assisting the forces of slavery which are our self-made enemies rather than the freedom which we are resolved to protect. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that there might be some difficulty in reconciling the point of view—the ideology—of the United States, which contributes 38.47 percent, with the point of view—the ideology—of Hungary, which contributes 0.17 percent, and which has been guilty of the heinous crime against Cardinal Mindszenty which has shocked the entire civilized world. I should like to know how those two nations, our own Nation and Communist-dominated Hungary, are able to reach an understanding on cultural, scientific, educational, and social matters.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman is a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. If the gentleman will read the record, he will find that the gentleman from Nebraska, who is now addressing him, fought against all legislation which would give Communists control of American taxpayer money. Bills passed out of the committee of which the gentleman is a member—the Committee on Foreign Affairs—call for appropriations, and that committee is duty bound to implement with funds the authorization legislation passed by Congress.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. I was not a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee at the

time that the authorizing legislation was considered. Furthermore, one can agree with an objective without finding that that objective is being pursued.

As the gentleman from Nebraska knows, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland were also represented at the Communist-controlled Congress of World Intellectuals which recently held a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria. Has the gentleman any information as to what was the attitude of the UNESCO, of which these countries are members, toward this meeting in New York City?

Mr. STEFAN. I do not have information about that. Our duty is to appropriate money to implement the laws. That information certainly could be obtained in your committee, which authorized this kind of legislation.

Mr. LODGE. Does it not seem to the gentleman that it is important to know what the attitude of UNESCO is toward such matters?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes; and I should think that your committee, which reported out these bills, which eventually became laws, should make that investigation. I call your attention to page 628 of the hearings. You will find that UNESCO has on its pay roll about 700 employees, and, strange as it may seem, among them there are only 48 Americans.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for one more question?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. With respect to what the gentleman has just said, I notice that of the 427 who are not internationally recruited there are no Americans at all, and that there are only 48 Americans among the internationally recruited employees, which number 262.

Mr. STEFAN. You will find that the committee not only this year, but last year, went into these matters very carefully and called attention to and pointed with alarm at the small percentage of Americans employed in this international organization and other international organizations to which we contribute the lion's share of the expense.

Mr. LODGE. I think the gentleman for his courtesy.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. HOLMES. On page 277 of the hearings on the Department of Commerce there is a list at the bottom of the page of 38 instrument landing systems in the continental United States. As I understand it, the committee has authorized these instrument-landing stations?

Mr. STEFAN. That is right.

Mr. HOLMES. Does that mean that money will be provided for these 38 instrument-landing systems?

Mr. STEFAN. So far as the money allowed to the Department would go; yes.

Mr. HOLMES. Who has the final determination as to the actual positions? Does the Department have that authority?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes, indeed. These are similar to the cases of the control towers. We have about 151 control towers now in operation. Eighteen new ones are to be put into operation during

the present fiscal year, and beginning July 1 of the next fiscal year about 15 additional control towers will be put into operation.

Mr. HOLMES. They are authorized by the committee?

Mr. STEFAN. These are decided upon by the CAA Administrator. The funds for them are provided by the Congress.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. In that category of control towers, is it your understanding that the control tower in Lincoln, Nebr., is continued?

Mr. STEFAN. That is continued, with some improvements.

Mr. CURTIS. There is an appropriation made for the building and improving of airports; is there not?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes. As I said before, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS] has been very diligent about the continuation and development of landing areas in his district. He has three or four projects included in the tentative list. This is the result of the gentleman's diligence and also the result of the progress in aviation in his district.

Mr. CURTIS. In other words, in receiving this money that the Congress appropriates, the Civil Aeronautics Administration has had to make justification as to what they would use it for, and those on the list are their justification?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes, but the list is tentative. It all depends on the appropriation that will finally come out of this bill. But the money for Federal airport development, which is in cooperation with the funds raised by communities and States, is included in the bill.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the distinguished Delegate from Hawaii.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Insofar as the question of control towers is concerned, I would like to call attention to the fact that on page 296 of the hearings for the Department of Commerce you raised some question concerning the operation of the control tower at Hilo, Hawaii.

Mr. STEFAN. Yes.

Mr. FARRINGTON. I wish to thank the gentleman for his interest in that particular control tower. I note, however, that no funds are appropriated for the operation of that tower, and I want to point out that that was recommended by the Ninth Region of the CAA, in view of the fact that towers on the island of Maui and those on the island of Hawaii, at Hilo, were designated as long-range international civil alternate airports, by the Provisional International Civil Aviation Conference held at Melbourne, Australia. I do not see in the hearings any information that that was brought to the attention of the committee. The Territory of Hawaii is at present financing the operation of that airport, and we feel very strongly, in view of this commitment, that its operation should be financed by the Federal Government. I would appreciate any comment the gentleman would care to make on that subject.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman from Hawaii has spoken to me about various

CAA installations and activities in the Hawaiian Islands many, many time, and I know of his concern about it. I know the gentleman has talked to me many times about it and we have discussed it. It was for that reason that I interrogated the Administration in connection with the operation of the control tower at Hilo. Something will perhaps have to be done eventually to decide whether or not the operation of the Hilo tower will have similar status as the towers in the United States. Perhaps when the Hawaiian Islands receive statehood for which the gentleman has battled so long, we can clear that up.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent, with the gentleman's permission, that I may extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. FARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, the United States Government entered into an agreement at the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization Conference at Melbourne, Australia in February 1947, designating the Hilo, Hawaii and Maui airports as long-range international civil alternate airports.

These two airports are situated on the north shore of the Island of Hawaii, some 200 miles southeast of Honolulu, and on the Island of Maui slightly less than 100 miles from Honolulu.

The importance of maintaining these two ports as alternate landings in the long flight necessary to reach Honolulu is apparent to anyone who will examine a map of the Hawaiian Islands.

According to figures supplied by the Civil Aeronautics Commission, there occurred at Hilo, for the period January 1 to October 1, 1948, a total of 35,640 operations. Based on a 12-hour day, this gives 130.8 operations per day or a take-off or landing every 5.5 minutes. For Maui, the Civil Aeronautics Administration figures show for the same period a total of 20,416 operations, or on the basis of a 12-hour day, a take-off or landing every 9.6 minutes. Based on the type and volume of operations conducted at the Hilo and Maui airports, the local CAA office has classified both Hilo and Maui as class II airports on the scale used to determine whether or not the activity at a given airport justifies the operation of a control tower. There are three classes of airports which justify towers, namely, class I, II, and III, so that the Hilo and Maui airports are well above the minimum requirements and exceed a number of mainland airports where traffic towers are operated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Despite the international agreement covering the Hilo and Maui airports, the operation of the former is now being sustained by funds allocated by the Hawaii Aeronautics Commission for the period November 1, 1948 until June 30, 1949, the towers being operated by personnel of the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

The Hawaii Aeronautics Commission should not be expected to allocate funds for the operation of this tower beyond this period. It is our view that not only is it the function of the Civil Aeronautics

Commission to operate control towers with Federal funds at locations where control towers are considered necessary but mandatory that the Federal Government make funds available for the operation of facilities endorsed at an international conference.

The inclusion, therefore, of funds for the operation of these airports is important to the protection of the traveling public and in fulfillment of our international obligations as well.

The Ninth Regional Office of the Civil Aeronautics Administration at Honolulu recommended CAA operation of the control towers at Hilo and Kahului during fiscal year 1950. Due to fiscal limitations imposed by the Budget Bureau, this program was curtailed and neither Hilo, Kahului nor numerous other proposed locations appeared in the final tower program submitted for approval.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I cannot find a statement in the bill, but the gentleman will recognize it. I noticed somewhere it said that we could spend this money for agricultural experiment stations in other countries.

Mr. STEFAN. I believe the gentleman is referring to the item: Institute of American Affairs.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Could the gentleman explain it briefly? Because some of us in the rural areas have had a great deal of difficulty in getting money for experiment stations in the United States.

Mr. STEFAN. There are many many items dealt in by the Institute of American Affairs. Agriculture, education, commerce, public health, city improvements, and many other things. I should like to say to my colleague from California that this agency is launching upon an ambitious program of constructing hospitals, increasing the number of beds in hospitals in Central and South America, and this at a time when we here in the United States refuse appropriations for the Veterans' Administration to build 20 additional hospitals in this country and provide additional beds for our own veterans. The agriculture item is just one item in the entire program. I have always been against the duplication of effort. We have today in Central and South America this Institute of American Affairs. In this bill money is appropriated for the cultural program for Central America, the cultural Latin-American program. We also have extended the information service to Latin-America. These three agencies have duplicating functions, and should be eventually brought under one head.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Could the gentleman tell me about how much money is involved in that? I do not want to trespass too far on the gentleman's time, but if he has it handy I should appreciate it.

Mr. STEFAN. I believe it is over a million for agriculture and over four million for our share of the program.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I thank the gentleman from Nebraska.

FBI APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to address my colleagues briefly concerning certain portions of the appropriation bill presently before us for consideration. I am hopeful that you will all be able to carefully read and digest the testimony given to your committee during its hearings in connection with the bill in question. I particularly commend to your attention the testimony given your committee by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, covering the work of that Bureau.

I was very much concerned during the hearings to learn that Mr. Hoover's original request for funds for the fiscal year 1950 had been cut by an amount of \$1,598,141. Mr. Hoover's original request for the fiscal year 1949 totaled \$52,585,141, the Bureau of the Budget approving an amount of \$50,987,000 for the next fiscal year for this Bureau. Your committee felt, and decided unanimously, after hearing the testimony of Mr. Hoover, that the full amount originally requested by him, over and above the budget estimates, should be approved for his agency's activities during the coming fiscal year. The internal security of the United States must be preserved. The period in which we now live is too volcanic to allow the crippling of the FBI. We cannot afford to be remiss in our unrelenting efforts aimed at the dissipation of our internal enemies. I know my colleagues are aware of those to whom I refer; the spies, the saboteurs, and other groups whose desires are aimed at the subversion of our Government. Neither can we forget the dangers so inherent in the artifices of the Communist Party and its fellow travelers, a most despicable group. An organization which through its sinister deceit has profited from its years of boring from within. An organization which has spread its cancerous growth to the very heart of the Nation.

In considering the appropriation of the FBI, we, of course, fully appreciate the record of accomplishments of this organization under Mr. Hoover's able and efficient leadership. It has been particularly reassuring to the members of the committee and to the Congress to observe that Mr. Hoover, through careful administration, has repeatedly effected savings in his appropriations. During three of the last peak war years, when Government expenditures were unparalleled in the history of this country, an amount of approximately \$10,000,000 was voluntarily returned to the Treasury by this Bureau. I know that we can be assured in the future, as we have in the past, that through such efficient management the expenditures of the FBI will be maintained at an absolute minimum.

During the critical war period, the FBI shouldered heavy responsibilities. Contrary to popular belief, the cessation of hostilities has not curtailed such heavy investigative burdens during the postwar period. Investigative operations of the FBI reached an all-time high during 1948, attaining an unprece-

dented volume in excess of one-half million investigative matters—the highest ever recorded in the history of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This unparalleled growth exceeds all workloads experienced during any of the peak war years.

We must remember that during the past decade, succeeding sessions of Congress, through legislation, have greatly augmented the investigative jurisdiction of this agency. Originally, FBI jurisdiction encompassed some 20 or 30 Federal statutes. Today, this jurisdiction has expanded to such an extent that it now embraces approximately 120 major Federal statutes. During the past year alone, the Congress has seen fit to place in the statute books no less than seven new public laws vesting increased responsibilities in this organization.

In addition, under presidential directives, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been designated as the agency of the Federal Government charged with the coordination of all internal security matters affecting the civilian population. During September of 1939, and again on January 8, 1943, the President directed the attention of all law enforcement officers to FBI jurisdiction in the field of espionage, sabotage, treason, and related security violations. These directives are still in full force and effect.

The printed testimony will reveal, further, that the FBI had pending more than 63,000 investigative matters on January 1, 1949—a volume approaching three times that experienced during 1939, the last normal prewar year. Today, each special agent in the field is carrying an average work-load of 16 cases—yet 10 is regarded as the maximum for efficient productive capacity.

Although the workweek has now been reduced, the investigative staff of the FBI must continue to perform duties far in excess of a minimum 40-hour week. The exigencies of the service require prolonged and extended periods of application. They demand the availability of FBI personnel 24 hours daily, 7 days a week. Security investigations, and serious crimes such as kidnaping and bank robbery, cannot be successfully concluded on a time schedule.

The FBI has demonstrated it is equal to the task at hand. The prestige and traditions of the organization rest in a large measure on the sympathy and understanding with which this challenge has been met. During the 1948 fiscal year, 12,915 days' annual leave was forfeited. Voluntary overtime in excess of 1,000,000 hours—for which no compensation was received—was performed by FBI agents. This represented the equivalent investigative work of 527 men on a full year basis—or a salary savings to the Government, and its taxpayers, of \$3,186,431. I believe this is most significant, since I feel we need have no fear concerning the efficacy of Mr. Hoover's administration and the esprit de corps of its members.

Mr. Hoover advised your committee, during the hearings on this bill, that the backlog of work is increasing rather than decreasing. I inquired of him at that time as to whether the budget cut in the

1950 appropriation estimate would handicap the Bureau in its work. I was advised that the cut suffered by this Bureau in its appropriation estimate would handicap it in its work since the original request as submitted by Mr. Hoover had been reduced to the lowest possible figure which would permit the Bureau to properly discharge its obligations. I was very much disturbed by this cut since I feel that the FBI, in the trying days ahead, must have a sufficient appropriation to handle its work as it is received and to reduce the backlog of work which presently exists.

At the present time Mr. Hoover finds it necessary to take his special agents off regular investigative work, which includes investigation of bank robbery, kidnaping, antitrust cases, and many other such activities, and place them on special investigations which necessarily must be completed within a set number of days. This is highly undesirable and this fact, which is brought about by continued increased responsibility, has, as your committee was advised during the hearings, increased the present backlog rather than decreased it. This backlog must be given continued attention and reduced at the earliest possible date. So long as it is necessary for Mr. Hoover to take his men off regular investigative work to handle these specialized investigations, this cannot be accomplished. The backlog in work is also reflected in the Bureau's Identification Division, which has received great numbers of fingerprint records under the loyalty and atomic-energy programs. Every effort is being made by the Bureau to bring this work up to date. I feel that by allowing the FBI the funds requested by it for the next fiscal year, Mr. Hoover will be able to materially reduce the backlogs which are present in pending work at this time.

Director Hoover testified at length before the committee of the many diverse problems confronting his organization. Problems which, in many instances, directly affect the security of the Nation. Problems that are symptomatic of the high-level and ever-broadening investigative scope of operations encountered during the postwar readjustment period.

Many of the reasons for these problems are apparent: The tense international crisis; the militant aggressive foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the intensification of espionage activities on the part of Soviet Russia and its satellites; the exploitation of every conceivable sphere of endeavor through the guise of Communist-front organizations; and the awakening of public opinion toward a full realization of the Communist menace.

Through unrelenting efforts, the FBI has discharged its investigative operations with momentous success. The prestige it now enjoys, and rightfully so, has no equal in the annals of law enforcement. Nevertheless, a changing world, and the turn of events in international relationships, has encouraged in increasing recognition of the need for comprehensive and affirmative domestic intelligence coverage. A coverage that will render ineffectual the fiendish pro-

clivities of such individuals and organizations which aim at the subversion of our Government. This need is manifestly paramount in controlling the sinister tactics of the Communist Party, so readily apparent during the postwar period. Its strategy, deceit, and trickery have taxed the facilities and FBI personnel to a degree unprecedented in law enforcement—far beyond that inherent in the fifth-column menace of Nazism and the now defunct German-American Bund.

The Communist Party is today organized in some 600 cities, towns, and rural communities of the United States. In 1917, when the Communists overthrew the Russian Government, there was one Communist for every 2,277 inhabitants of Russia. In the United States today, there is 1 Communist for every 2,463 inhabitants. And what is more significant are the avowed assurances of the Communists themselves: That for every party member there are 10 others—ready, willing, and able to do the party's work. What are its implications? Just this: The cancerous growth of a potential fifth-column strength in excess of 590,000, operating under the control of the party itself.

During the last war, the Communists, ostensibly, were devoting their efforts toward winning the war. But the American Communist, like the leopard, cannot change his spots. Since the fall of Germany, they have, with increased fury, sought to convert the party into a more revolutionary exponent of the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism. As such, it stands for the destruction of American democracy and for ultimate world revolution. Through years of expedient maneuvering, calculated to further intensify party objectives, they have profited by this boring from within. Disastrous consequences, both real and potential, would have been inevitable had it not been for the overwhelming effectiveness of our Federal Bureau of Investigation in properly controlling such dangers.

Let us not forget, also, that a growing antipathy of the public toward communism has, likewise, awakened a spirit of civic consciousness and public alertness. That this vigilance has not descended into vigilantism bespeaks of public confidence and esteem for the FBI. There has developed, in consequence, a highly efficient and thoroughly integrated law enforcement and counter-intelligence program which stands in happy contrast to the diffusion of investigative activity that characterized a comparable period some 30 years ago. The results have been all the more encouraging, since such investigative aims are being achieved by Mr. Hoover coincident with the absence of vigilante tactics and the mob hysteria so prevalent during World War I.

This enthusiastic response in reporting alleged acts of subversion and threats to our security has been most helpful, indeed. But it, too, has been productive of sharp increases in work. Increases that are notably pronounced in the field of foreign-inspired espionage. Such complaints must, of necessity, be handled

with dispatch—and in the American way.

As public opinion responds to this menace, fifth columnists in our midst exercise increased caution. Espionage operations become increasingly complex. And untapped sources of information, having worked themselves into positions of seeming respect, are enlisted as the wanton tools of those designed to further the foreign-inspired espionage apparatus.

Nor must we judge the effectiveness of security objectives in terms of arrests and convictions. In any intelligence operation, security of information must be our prime concern. I recall in the prewar years that the FBI was criticized on the ill-founded premise that nothing was being done to meet the Nazi-Fascist-Japanism challenge to our internal security. The real facts are now a matter of record. What was being done, and done successfully, could not then be publicized. Investigative accomplishments are not evident until and unless an acute emergency arises. It is at that time, and that time only, that the cumulative endeavors—hitherto conspicuously dormant—are fully realized and appreciated. It is at that time, also, that our enemies are made fully cognizant of the tremendous impact of the investigating arm of the FBI. An arm, which, through its relentless and inexhaustible labors, has rendered ineffectual the diabolical machinations of the saboteur and spy.

In other words, the preventive aspect is of paramount importance. The most effective way of counteracting espionage is counter-espionage—spying on the spy. But this is no simple accomplishment. It demands extended and heavy assignments of investigative personnel. It is productive of fruitful results only when foreign agents are placed under prolonged surveillance; their contacts identified; their methods of communication established; and, through such fortuitous efforts, gradually encircling their every movement.

Nevertheless, I have always regarded the consummation of an adequate security program, a program designed to control the ever-present dangers inherent in the widening duplicity of the foreign inspired espionage networks, as one of sound financial expedience. It is none the less warranted, since investigative energies expended in this direction will be remunerative of untold dividends in the event the trend of international relationships is further deteriorated.

The great bulk of high-priority commitments being experienced in the internal security field, while of the utmost importance, represents but a single phase of FBI operations. Mr. Hoover, in his testimony before our committee, furnished alarming statistics evidencing dangerous increases in general criminal activities. They are but a continued reflection of the high crime rates prevailing during the postwar readjustment period. During 1948 more than a million and a half major crimes were committed in the United States. Of all arrest records examined by the FBI, 58 percent represented criminal repeaters. Can we, through callous indifference and utter

disregard for our responsibilities of citizenship, allow this menace to flourish? The criminal element must be served with notice that we, the Members of Congress, intend to insure a continued virile law enforcement aimed at the dissipation of its heinous proclivities. It is in this way only that we can afford our children, and our children's children, the heritage of a free and unfettered life.

I earnestly recommend that my colleagues carefully review the hearings on this appropriation, in order that they may, individually, evaluate the outstanding accomplishments of this Bureau, and the heavy responsibilities being encountered, in the discharge of its duties under this broad over-all criminal program. The record speaks for itself. It will reveal, for example, that during 1948 the Federal Bureau of Investigation returned to the taxpayers in fines, savings, recoveries, and claims adjusted in favor of the Government, an amount of \$54,327,283—or nearly \$5,000,000 in excess of the total cost of operations. It will reveal, further, that there were 9,966 convictions in FBI cases—representing 97.1 percent of all persons brought before court—with the imposition of sentences totaling 24,671 years, and others involving 6 death and 10 life sentences. Through the efforts of its investigative staff, 5,250 dangerous fugitives were located—criminal parasites who, otherwise, would have been free to continue their depredations upon an innocent and unsuspecting law-abiding public.

In deliberating this appropriation, I feel that the Members of this body should be apprised, briefly, of the increases in certain types of Federal criminal activities. The list is not all-inclusive. But we have been informed by Mr. Hoover that crimes of violence, such as kidnapping and bank robbery, are on the increase. There has been a corresponding upward surge in major criminal violations pertaining to desertion, Veterans' Administration matters, thefts from interstate shipments, crimes on Government reservations, unlawful flight cases, and a host of others.

Activities of organized white-slave rings, interstate hijacking gangs, professional jewel thieves, and confidence men—operating under efficiently directed supervision and on a Nation-wide basis—have become predominantly promiscuous.

Consequently, I feel we would be remiss were we to relax our energies in the criminal field. You will recall that during the early and middle thirties this country experienced a criminal impasse of utmost gravity. In many communities, the underworld, glaring in its drunken power, openly succeeded in its defiance of organized law enforcement.

The Congress, recognizing this threat, passed legislation designed to curb the notorious interstate activities of such mobsters. During this period of transition, the Federal Government was thus enabled to bulwark the efforts of municipal, county, and State law-enforcement authorities. As a result, organized gangs were broken up. Their criminal operations were no longer profitable. And the

inexorable wheels of justice brought to an inglorious and ignominious close the infamous deeds of its members. We cannot afford to lose what strides we have made in the suppression of crime. But such gains can only be maintained coincident with the application of vigorous and unremitting investigative labors. Therefore, a sufficient staff of investigators must be made available to handle such responsibilities as they arise.

Mr. Hoover, in his administration of the FBI, has had an enviable career. A career which, through the years, has been synonymous with the progress made in the field of law enforcement. A career that has merited the confidence, respect, and esteem of the public. And a career that has been instrumental in bringing our country through one of its most perilous periods on the home front. Through his efforts, the FBI, with its rigorously maintained standards of proficiency, has continued its preeminence as a model of efficient and sound financial administration. His capacity for achievement has provided the firm foundation upon which a country-wide, harmonious, and cooperative law-enforcement structure rests. A law enforcement which, in its establishment of a united front against the law violator, has been ever alert to avoid the stigmatism of a national police.

THE LIGHT AIRPLANE AND THE BLIZZARD OF 1949

Mr. Chairman, a large portion of the funds called for in this appropriation bill are for the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The hearings will disclose that the committee gave unusual consideration to this very important bureau. The hearings on the airport-construction program will disclose that the larger airports are being given considerable consideration. It appears to me that the small airports, the training of pilots and mechanics in small communities are very important and should not be entirely forgotten when we appropriate huge funds for large airports, technical developments, and so forth.

I have frequently taken the floor to discuss the importance of further development of the light airplane and the importance of pilot training. The value of the light airplane and of the operators of small airports and their students was brought out graphically in the Nebraska blizzard of 1949. The story of this blizzard and the service and heroism of the small-airport operators and their students and graduates should never be forgotten. To them we owe a great debt of gratitude.

The snow rolled into Nebraska and surrounding States like a soft, thick, cotton blanket. Strong gales laid it in long windrows, behind every fillet and windbreak, closing roads and halting trains. There was not a lot of snow at first—only about 4 inches—but after 4 days it amounted in most sections to more than 8 inches and in many places was piled 10 times that deep.

This was the situation in Nebraska as early as November 18, 1948. It was the real beginning of the blizzard of '49 for the eastern part of Nebraska—the beginning of the fight waged by man and his

machines against the elements. This also was to be a test for the light airplane to prove its usefulness and its practicability. When all roads became blocked, trains stalled, and travel on foot was almost impossible, the light airplane flew serenely above it all, bringing food, medicine, fuel oil and coal to farmers and ranchers. Stranded motorists were rescued from their stalled cars, lost ranchers were found, doctors were flown in and patients brought out. Had it not been for the light plane, more than 200 persons would have perished in the storms and thousands more would have suffered untold hardships, because the rancher or farmer of today does not lay in a 3-month supply of food and fuel as his father or grandfather did.

Many stories have been written extolling the accomplishments of the "haylift," the Red Cross, the Army and its equipment during the past winter, and all of these agencies, of course, deserve all the credit given them. The light plane, however, was in the air relieving human suffering long before the gravity of the situation was fully realized, and before outside assistance could be brought in to help the overburdened pilot and his light plane.

The November 18 storm was only the beginning of one of the worst winters ever experienced in Nebraska. On December 5, the weather station at Norfolk, Nebr., recorded 2.7 inches of snow; on the 8th, 1.6 inches; the 23d, 4.6 inches; the 24th, 2.5 inches; and the 28th, 2.2 inches. All this time the temperature remained cold so that very little of the snow melted. The weather station listed a total of 11 inches remaining on December 31. The big snow of January 1 in the western part of the State came to northeast Nebraska in the form of 1.27 inches of rain in the immediate vicinity of Norfolk with snow on top. This meant there now was ice to be moved along with the snow.

All winter there were extremely high winds which not only added to everyone's discomfort but also made it impossible to keep any road or railroad track open. In January, Norfolk had various small amounts of snow, but the final straw came on January 27 when a total of 4 inches fell, followed by another 1.3 inches on the 28th. Now everything was tied up, the temperature was falling and the wind whistled across the mounds of snow, moving them first to one place and then to another. Ground blizzards which cut visibility to zero were an almost everyday occurrence.

The total snowfall in this immediate area amounted to 33.9 inches. Farther west as much as 70 inches was reported. By itself, the snow would not have been such a problem, but the almost daily high winds kept all manner of ground travel at a standstill. Road-opening crews finally were brought face to face with the futility of their job. Each time a cut was blown shut it became packed that much tighter and that much deeper than before.

For 22 consecutive nights the temperature ranged from 1 to 17 degrees below zero, with the exception of a single night when it reached 9 above. The cries for

help began to come in. Fuel was running low, food supplies gone, and the need for medical aid was great.

It was then that the operators of small airplanes again demonstrated what they could do. The utility of the light plane was remarkable, surprising even the most optimistic. It was landed in every kind of field, cross wind if the snow lay in rivulets which were against it, on ridges if the terrain was rough. It carried food, fuel oil, coal, and even brought in the sick for medical attention. Regular patrols were flown daily over miles of territory where all telephone lines were down. The farmer and the rancher knew they were not forgotten in all this white mass. Signals to be used were broadcast at daily intervals by radio stations, but it proved simpler just to wave the airship down in many cases.

In parts of Antelope, Wheeler, and Holt Counties, light planes were used almost from the very beginning of the storms in November because ranch roads were not opened, and they continued to be used there throughout the winter.

Here is a story which was told me by Mr. John Younghein, an exceptionally fine pilot and operator of the Norfolk Municipal Airport, regarding his experiences as the pilot of a light plane:

Two boys working for the Nebraska Game Commission in and around the old Jules Sandoz ranch, about 35 miles south of Gordon, had not been heard from for 3 weeks and their folks here were frantic. The father of one of the boys engaged me to fly him up to locate them. Much to the relief of their parents, we found both boys safe and happy at the Sandoz ranch. Stopping at Gordon, I found the people there also in need of help. There had not been a train or a truck into Gordon for 3 weeks. The light plane had been transporting mail and the sick in and out of Gordon. The town was running out of bread because of a shortage of yeast, there was no baby food and medical supplies were very low. After making two attempts and flying through freezing rain, I finally delivered about 600 pounds of emergency supplies on January 12, including yeast, baby food, penicillin, and newspapers. The next day trucks got into town—thank God.

As we had the largest ship in this territory on skis and it was quite easily converted to handle a stretcher, we made many calls for emergency cases when weather conditions were at their very worst. One day at 7 a. m., with the thermometer reading 20 below zero, I took off for Meadow Grove to pick up a girl with a ruptured appendix. The field in which I had to land was very small and was bounded by 30- to 40-foot poles for lighting a football field on one side, by trees on another, with a few steel-fence posts sticking up in the center of the field, although the wire was gone. Both the inside and outside of my windshield were frosted over and I could see only by slipping. I shuddered when I recalled that I had almost been persuaded to land there after dark the night before.

It took 4 husky men about 20 minutes to carry the patient 200 yards to the airplane. A few minutes later the young girl and her doctor were entering a hospital in Norfolk. Forty to 50 men had shoveled most of the night to open a half-mile of road in a wasteful effort to get the girl's parents into town from their farm home about 5 miles south, as the doctor was concerned about the girl's chances unless they could get her to a hospital. I went right back to that community,

landed on their farm and had the parents at the hospital 45 minutes after we had brought the girl there.

This was to be the beginning—

Mr. Younghein continues—

of many emergency flights I made in winds up to 65 miles per hour with the visibility practically zero. When the wind blew over 25 miles per hour we had a ground blizzard. One day I was sent out by the Red Cross to pick up a stretcher case at Meadow Grove. About 2 miles from the farm where I was supposed to stop, I saw a man waving. I landed and he told me about a terrible pain in his side. I suggested he get in the plane and I would take him to a doctor in Meadow Grove. He refused, so later in the afternoon I took Dr. Robert Barr out to see him. It did not take the doctor long to convince him that he should get in the plane. Dr. Barr had him in surgery that night and he recovered nicely.

I shall never forget the look on the face of one old gentleman and the tears in his eyes as I brought him oil, nor the people who were burning the dining room furniture to keep warm, nor the lady who had both legs badly frozen and whose little boy insisted on putting his dog and cats in the airplane. I told him we'd have to leave the cats.

During the height of our emergency here, I repeatedly had been called to bring the large ship to Atkinson where it was badly needed. After the situation had eased somewhat here, I went on up to try to help the folks in the Atkinson vicinity and was sent on to O'Neill where I did some rescue work. From there I took Mr. Glenn Custer, Red Cross representative, on a tour of various county headquarters throughout the north and western parts of the State.

Many would be the interesting stories coming out of this storm if they all were available—

Mr. Younghein noted. He concluded:

The flying was among the roughest that pilots have ever been called upon to do. As Andy Risser said: "It was not Fourth of July flying."

Andy Risser, of the Risser Flying Service at Norfolk, Nebr., is one of the oldest pilots in years of service in my part of the country. He is known as the grandfather of flying in the Middle West. He was one of the first pilots in the United States to cross the mountains to the Pacific coast in a light plane from a cow pasture at Wisner, Nebr., making many landings by lantern light.

During the blizzard emergency, Mr. Risser alone carried coal, food, and medicine to isolated, snowbound citizens. He transported numerous expectant mothers to and from hospitals in the teeth of 50 to 70 mile-per-hour gales, landing and taking off in hazardous locations.

The Clinch Flying Service, of North Dakota, Nebr., flew throughout most of the western part of the State, with a total of 237 emergency flights. Private pilots who did an outstanding job in that area during the emergency include Everett Beber, Gus Powers, Bill Albin, John Marks, Harold Griffiths, and Earl Broeder.

The Orr Flying Service, of Rushville, Nebr., flew in Sheridan County and parts of Cherry and Box Butte Counties, making a total of 232 missions.

The Doran Flying Service, of Elgin, Nebr., operated throughout Antelope, Boone, Wheeler, Garfield, and Holt Counties.

The Crete Flying Service, of Crete, Nebr., went to Ord, Ericson, and Bartlett to aid in the emergency.

The Wayne Flying Service, of Wayne, Nebr., operated in Wayne, Cedar, Dixon, Cuming, and Dakota Counties, flying approximately 62 missions. Private pilots in that area who aided to a great extent were Lloyd Hugleman, Milfred Barelman, and Roy Sultzer.

The Taylor Flying Service, of Bridgeport, Nebr., flew approximately 175 missions and operated two planes. Its operators report several interesting experiences, including the finding and feeding of 20 Indians for several days, flying out a 75-year-old rancher who was snow-bound for 26 days, and taking a sick girl from a snow-buried ranch.

The Van-Jensen Flying Service, of Creighton, Nebr., reported flying 160 missions in Holt County. The emergency did not arise there until January 28. Private pilots assisting there were Aage Neilsen, George Thompson, Quentin York, John Scrivner, and Ed. Butterfield.

The Turner Flying Service, of Broken Bow, Nebr., made 50 flights and was aided there by two private pilots whose names were not mentioned.

The Antelope Flying Service, of Neligh, Nebr., flew 350 missions, starting during the first storm in November. Only one ship was used. During one very high wind and ground blizzard, the pilot was called to rush insulin to a critical case. He was forced to fly around for fully 30 minutes before being able to spot the place and had some difficulty bringing his ship back in for a landing because of the high winds. Cloyd Kilpatrick, of Neligh helped to a great extent during the emergency.

Central Aircraft, Inc., of Grand Island, Nebr., flew approximately 90 hours in the O'Neill area, using two aircraft.

Central States Aircraft, Inc., of Ogallala, Nebr., flew missions at Ogallala, Grant, Brandon, Arthur, Paxton, Hyannis, and Gordon, using five aircraft and making 234 missions. This firm cites two interesting stories. A call was received at night to pick up a baby that had swallowed a safety pin, the family living in the sand-hill area north of Keystone. The landing was made with the aid of a lantern. This meant taking quite a chance as the fellow who set out the lantern had no idea how much room was necessary for a plane to land or what condition the field should be in. The pick-up, however, was safely made.

The other incident concerns a rather elderly man who went to this airport to inquire about flying out to see his mother who was 85 years old, as he was quite anxious regarding her welfare. Just as he was about to get into the plane, he said to the pilot: "Son, I have never ridden in one of these things before and never want to again. Scare me if you have to, but for God's sake, don't do it on purpose."

Private pilots in that area who did an outstanding job were Frank Peters and Shirley Franklin, of Roscoe, Max Schelburne and John Berry, of Ogallala.

The Beran Flying Service, of Lexington, Nebr., made a few missions but was south of the real emergency area,

The Blair Flying Service, of Blair, Nebr., flew in Rock County, making approximately 300 missions and using four aircraft. These pilots headquartered at Bassett during the emergency.

Undoubtedly there are many other pilots of small planes whose exploits I have not enumerated here and who should be given full credit for their humanitarian efforts during this emergency. These exploits of pilots of small aircraft are sufficient reasons why more importance should be attached to the development of small airplanes and small airports.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. In connection with the International Refugee Organization, I am wondering if the gentleman went into any details on that subject as to what their actual expenditures have been, say down to the first of January, so that we might get a check on what they are doing.

Mr. STEFAN. Yes, we did. There are about 100 pages in references to the International Refugee Organization in the hearings. We are not entirely satisfied with their operation. Our share toward that organization is approximately \$70,000,000.

After my interrogation of witnesses in committee and in my investigation of the IRO in Europe I have come to the conclusion that many of the employees of IRO are institutionalized and are not anxious to liquidate the program which should be liquidated by the end of the next fiscal year.

Mr. TABER. Is it not a fact there seems to be in the evidence that the gentleman had before him a spirit more of prolonging the agony rather than getting the camps cleaned out and getting the people out of there?

Mr. STEFAN. I may say to the gentleman from New York that as a result of the work of this committee we have been able to break at least one bottleneck which will result, I feel, in bringing people who are entitled to come under the law into the United States or to other countries at a more rapid rate. The bottleneck was in interrogations and investigations, which lasted from 20 days to several months, in processing one disabled person. This committee was able to get assurances this bottleneck was going to be cut down to a minimum.

Then there is section 12 of the Displaced Persons Act where you had a certain percentage of people of German ethnic origin in the 202,000 entitled to come in, but it seemed that the various agencies were unable to define the words "German ethnic origin." After many days of interrogation we finally learn they have now decided upon a definition of what a person of "German ethnic" origin is. We hope the situation will be corrected.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVELANDER].

Mr. CLEVELANDER. Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am not going to go into a lot of detail on this bill. I want to add my word of praise to the

chairman of this committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], who on many occasions, to exact a little information of some of these people, had to pretty near turn himself into Mr. District Attorney. I remember after 2 hours of pursuit with one fellow he finally said to him, just to put a little humor into this tragedy, "It would take a bird dog to figure out his activities and just what he was not doing." The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD] is pretty good, too, especially if you get him aroused, and I recommend to all of you that do not know that Georgia peach, Mr. PRESTON, to get acquainted with him. He is a wonderful fellow. As to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], words from me are just a waste of time.

I want to leave just a little thought with you, because after all, many people have an exaggerated idea of the power of the Committee on Appropriations and what they may do. Our troubles are made in this Committee of the Whole House, and we have no choice but to activate and appropriate for the many activities that this House authorizes. There is considerable concern on the part of the head of our Committee on Appropriations as to the great strain on the national economy, and on the credit of Government itself, and I want to say that I share it with him.

I want to lower my sights on a single target for a few minutes with the hope that I may direct your attention toward the great sprawling super-government which has been superimposed upon the Federal Government of the United States. I want to analyze briefly the Department of State and its ever-widening, ever-growing activities which today costs the American taxpayer 16 times as much as they did in 1930 and 12 times as much as they did in 1940. The Department's capacity for consuming tax dollars has grown and grown and grown, until it threatens the financial solvency of the Treasury itself. It is in the way of undermining the standard of living in America. It has spread out until it projected itself into every international activity of almost every country in the world. It makes the troubles of the world our troubles and the problems of world politics and politicians our problems.

The State Department is operating in more than 250 international boards and commissions, overlapping and duplicating each other, manned by a species of hyperthyroid internationalists who are intent upon keeping us embroiled in every conceivable foreign situation. So far this year over 150 of these international commissions have scheduled meetings at a cost of \$3,600,000 and this is just the beginning. International obligations have increased from \$5,018,505 in 1940 to \$100,810,498 in 1950. We are up to our necks in conferences on dairies, grass, the cinema; on insects, pulp, rice; on physical education, police, penal systems; mine safety, neurology, sanitation, roads, seed testing, tariffs, sugar, tin—well you name it—and we are in it.

The cost of these international gabfests has gone completely out of hand. The total annual legislative costs of the Capitol—and I cite these official figures—

the Senate costs \$11,033,275; the House costs \$17,943,665; half the cost of the Government Printing Office—and I might say that is more than a generous proportion for the printing of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—comes to \$8,303,500 plus miscellaneous legislative costs of \$239,800; and the Library of Congress—which has also been flexing its muscles in the past few years—now costs \$6,888,171. Thus the annual legislative costs of the Government of the United States comes to about \$44,500,000—or less than half the cost of the State Department's international adventuring.

It is sad, but true, that every time the State Department negotiates on behalf of the American people, it comes back home not only minus its shirt but sans striped pants as well. For example, in exchange for billions of American lend-lease dollars, the Department has acquired a collection of oversized white-elephant structures all over the world which other nations have disregarded as impractical.

We have a palace in Rome, another in Munich; castles in Prague and Vienna; a sumptuous estate in Bermuda; Shangri-las all over South America; a 16-story air-conditioned office building in Rio. Ordinarily our diplomats would rattle around in such spaciousness, but never underestimate the ability of the State Department to expand without the slightest provocation. In no time flat these structures will be filled to overflowing. Appropriations for the upkeep of Foreign Service buildings increased from \$750,000 in 1940 to \$25,000,000 in 1950.

Here at home the Department asks for \$46,900,000 for the expansion of a structure which is practically new—not yet broken in properly as far as buildings go. What an outsize Pandora's box such expansion would create.

Practically every item in the State Department's budget calls for an increase. Printing, binding, contractual services, travel, communications, equipment, supplies, materials—even the emergency fund—that confidential kitty which in 1940 amounted to \$675,000 has grown to \$11,500,000 in 1950.

A statement of these increases follows:

<i>Department of State</i>	
Appropriations, 1930-----	\$15, 528, 902
Appropriations, 1940-----	22, 923, 038
Estimates submitted to Congress in the 1950 budget-----	281, 453, 196
1950 estimates are increased over 1940 appropriations by-----	258, 530, 158

This increase may be analyzed as follows:

Department and Foreign Service operations-----	\$63, 309, 567
(Pay increase laws, the act re- organizing the Foreign Ser- vice, matters dealing with security, the absorption of certain residual functions of war agencies, backstop- ping for certain interna- tional organizations in which United States par- ticipation has been ap- proved by Congress, such as UN and UNESCO, are all factors which contribute to this increase.)	

Foreign Service buildings (in- creased from \$750,000 in 1940 to \$25,000,000 in 1950)-----	\$24, 250, 000
Emergency fund (increased from \$675,000 in 1940 to \$11,- 500,000 in 1950 for confi- dential purposes)-----	10, 825, 000
International obligations (in- creased from \$5,018,505 in 1940 to \$100,810,498 in 1950, main items of increase being for UN, UNESCO, and IRO)--	103, 979, 193
Philippine rehabilitation (a pro- gram authorized by Congress subsequent to 1940)-----	20, 166, 393
International information and educational activities (au- thorized by Congress subse- quent to 1940)-----	36, 000, 000
Total-----	258, 530, 158

And it is not only the State Department. I use it today as a convenient example of the pattern of government. Consider the Department of Commerce.

The 1940 appropriations totaled \$43,264,499. In 1945 this increased to \$88,246,151. And in 1949 it spent \$229,940,000, and for 1950 it requests \$295,373,500.

And you can break this down any way you wish and the pattern is the same. In 1940 the Office of the Secretary received \$617,230, and for 1950 it requests \$1,019,000. The Civil Aeronautics Board got \$100,000 in 1940, and asks for \$3,600,000 for 1950. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce got along on \$2,188,744 in 1940, and now needs \$5,000,000. The Weather Bureau received \$6,880,900 in 1941, went up to \$13,120,000 in 1945, and now it wants \$24,000,000.

And that's the story of uncontrolled spending. I say "uncontrolled" advisedly, because there are just a handful of men in Government today who are sincere advocates of economy. The administration depends on public lethargy, lack of understanding, and lack of facilities to get at the facts. The administration's publicity agents, costing the taxpayers over \$75,000,000 per year in salaries alone, whoop up the programs and projects and experiments, and that's the sort of reading matter that clutters up most of the newspaper offices today.

Let us once and for all realize that the Appropriations Committee can only manicure these outlays once the Congress authorizes an activity. Let us have the courage to defeat them before they reach the authorization stage. Last year there were many instances where the Appropriations Committee made salutary cuts but supplementals wiped them out. In some instances the total outlay was increased. As a member of the House Appropriations Committee, I have sat through many hours of testimony by bureaucrats who have used every conceivable trick and argument to justify the spending of huge sums of money on expansion, experiments, on impractical projects of every kind and description, on inexcusable waste and inefficiency.

Sometimes we trip them up with questions designed to expose the true character of their operations. Sometimes we even manage to get lip service toward economy and efficiency. But in the final analysis the departments and agencies appearing before us, year after year, have increased their spending, increased

their scope of activities, loaded up their pay rolls, and resorted to confusing the public with such double-talk and propaganda that we, who are sickened at the wanton waste of the taxpayers' money, are left talking to ourselves or to that very, very small minority of citizens who are aware of the financial chaos ahead of us.

These days the reward for patriotic alertness and concern for our national welfare is abuse and ridicule. Frankly, I have passed the stage of pounding desks, trying to alert my colleagues to the significance of the fantastic and unrestrained spending of the Federal bureaucrats.

I personally experience a sense of guilt at being a part—albeit unwilling, opposed, and highly critical—of that relentless machinery which today is forging the shackles and chains which will keep future Americans forever tax ridden and oppressed by a tyrannical Federal bureaucracy.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Flood].

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, the appropriation bill that is before us today is undoubtedly a very important one. Before I proceed to discuss the provisions and the merits of the legislation itself, I wish to take this opportunity to pay a tribute to the members of this subcommittee with whom I have had the honor and the pleasure of serving during this session of the Congress. I want to take this opportunity as well to express to them my thanks and appreciation for the cooperation they have extended to me, to the chairman, and to each other, and for the assistance each member of the subcommittee has given to me in my attempts to understand and to be of assistance to them and to the great work this subcommittee has been called upon to do.

I say without any reservation whatsoever, Mr. Chairman, that I have never worked with a group of men more sincere, more earnest, more capable to do a task than these gentlemen of the subcommittee. Not only do I make this statement with reference to my service in the Congress, but in other walks of life as well. I repeat, I have never served with such a capable, distinguished, and understanding group of men. Another significant factor about these gentlemen was the manner in which they continued in their attendance at the daily meetings of this subcommittee all during the many long weeks of these important hearings. I have never served on any kind of a committee, in any organization any place, where the attendance was so faithful as exhibited by the members of the subcommittee. Mr. Chairman, I refer to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, Representative JOHN ROONEY, of New York. Mr. Chairman, I refer to the distinguished Representative from the State of Georgia, PRINCE PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I refer to the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska, formerly chairman of this subcommittee and now the ranking minority member, Representative KARL STEFAN. Mr.

Chairman, I refer to the distinguished Representative from the State of Ohio, Mr. CLIFF CLEVENGER.

I must take this moment to especially present my compliments and to pay a tribute to Representative JOHN ROONEY, of New York, the chairman of this vitally important subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. The gentleman from New York, Representative ROONEY, is as fair and as impartial a chairman as it would be possible to discover, a courteous gentleman at every moment during his presiding over the affairs of the committee. His long experience as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, especially his service during the last session when he gained special and particular knowledge of the widespread and ramified jurisdiction of this subcommittee stood us all on this committee in good stead during this session of the Congress. No only do I congratulate the gentleman from New York, Representative ROONEY, upon the brilliant job he has done as chairman of this subcommittee, but I congratulate the full committee and the House of Representatives upon being so fortunate as to have the distinguished gentleman from New York acting in the capacity of chairman of this subcommittee. I wish as well to compliment the secretary of the committee, Mr. Howe, for his great service and efficient aid to the committee.

In the few minutes left there is not much point in my attempting to "paint the lily" of the provisions of this bill, after listening to the careful analysis by our chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]. There is little left to be said, and it would be largely repetitious. Certainly, when the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] added his words in analyzing the various sections of the four subdivisions of our bill, I need not burden the committee much longer with particularizing the law and the appropriations based upon the authorizations sent to us.

There are perhaps three or four generalities that I would like to observe. I feel in talking to the other members of the full Committee on Appropriations, and probably these observations as well might apply to members of all committees, I feel I speak the feelings of my subcommittee when I make these remarks: First of all, I object most vehemently when administrative officials of any branch of this Government send back to the committee transcripts of the testimony taken before that committee at official hearings and have the transcripts changed completely out of content. I consider that a deliberate fraud, not only upon the Committee on Appropriations but upon this House. It constitutes a deliberate subterfuge and fraud. Neither this committee nor the House itself should permit any administrative official to so mark up transcripts and send them back to committees of this House as to destroy in many cases the entire purpose and meaning.

In this testimony coming back to us from some of the departments I have seen questions which, before the committee after searching examination were answered "Yes" deliberately marked

"No." If that is not a crime it should be made one.

In addition to that, we found time and time again various bureau and departmental chiefs would appear for the purpose of testifying before our subcommittee, and they would come in with a battery of advisers and an array of talent which, if it were not for the support of my colleagues, I think I would be overawed by this majesty when they were ready to present their justifications.

Let me assure you that I was not overawed and neither was the committee. In addition to that, we would be presented with a lengthy narrative style of justification; and in many cases O. Henry at his best could not provide the punch lines that we saw in some of these written justifications. I believe, speaking for the Appropriations Committee, that we are not interested in all of these why's and wherefore's that in many cases are important only to the legislative committee; we want simply to know the facts; we want these things boiled right down to the very essence; we want the facts, the figures: How much is it going to cost? Do you need that many, and why? Period. We need no orations and no prepared documents.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I may add to the gentleman's observations about the changes in answers made in the testimony before his Subcommittee on Appropriations that we had the same experience on ours. Did the gentleman's subcommittee permit those changes to remain in the record?

Mr. FLOOD. I will yield for the answer to the distinguished chairman of our committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. The answer is that I have read every word of the testimony given before the committee. I spent many, many nights until midnight and 1 o'clock in the morning, and used dozens and dozens of erasers and lead pencils in order to put it back the way it was originally.

Mr. SCRIVNER. We had the same experience.

Mr. FLOOD. I repeat, for the purpose of emphasis, that the report of this committee and the testimony taken before this subcommittee is exactly the testimony that was given before the subcommittee.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. I notice in the appropriations for the Attorney General's office the amount of \$845,000, and the statement in the report that this will provide for the salaries of two additional members of the Parole Board.

Mr. FLOOD. That is correct.

Mr. WALTER. Is it contemplated that a part of that appropriation may be used for the payment of the salaries of secretaries for the new members of the board?

Mr. FLOOD. If the Department of Justice from the general appropriations

in an administrative way can take that up, the committee, of course, has no objection, as far as I know; that would be an entirely administrative function. It is inconceivable that the Department would not provide by assignment sufficient secretarial help. But we made no direct appropriation for the salaries of those secretaries, I may say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who is an authority on the Parole Board and the entire Department of Justice.

My final observation as a generality has to do, if I may use a vulgarism or a slang phrase, with "my pet gripe." During the course of these hearings, after we had been sitting for hours, and days, and months in these sessions, we would go out on the plaza in front of the Capitol Building and find there extending two blocks long shiny Government limousines with chauffeurs, and in some cases footmen, waiting to take back these "brain trusters" to whom we had been listening, take them back to their various offices or country estates, or wherever these people go to at the end of a day's work.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield two additional minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FLOOD. I thank the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Chairman, the worst offenders, of course, were from the armed services, but they are not the only offenders. I know of no bureau or agency appearing here that was not an offender 1 day this week. After a roll-call vote the members of my subcommittee, six of us—like in a Mack Sennett comedy—jumped into a taxi to go down to witness the great historic signing of the North Atlantic Pact. Arriving at the hall, we waited in line 10 minutes while this long array of Government limousines, while these bureaucrats and their gracious ladies got out to go to this ceremony, and the peasants from the House of Representatives stood around trying to get out of the cab. I do not think we should have limousines here. I have been using shank's mare for a long time. I use cabs or somebody else's automobile, busses, and streetcars, and I am sure my colleagues will do the same as we have been doing happily.

I have no objection to dignity and protocol and to the representatives of our great Government being in proper decorum at all these meetings at all times. I would be the first to hold a brief for them, to see that they are properly accoutred and that their entourage is the equal, if not greater than, of any country in the world. I come here only to protest the abuses, because many times I have gone with my colleagues to Government affairs and receptions or what have you, and the Senators and we Members of the House have had to jump behind poles or behind trees or up on the curbstone so that some bureau chief with his limousine and chauffeur would not knock our heads off throwing dust and gravel in our eyes.

I am not presuming to be facetious in this very sacred forum, but enough is enough. Let me assure you that my subcommittee refused day after day and

dozen after dozen of requests for replacement of motor vehicles and for new cars.

The bill before us makes appropriations for the Departments of State, Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary for the fiscal year 1950.

The amount recommended in the bill for 1950 for the State Department is \$271,405,656; for the Justice Department, \$132,579,141; for the Commerce Department, \$259,927,605; and for the Federal Judiciary, \$20,703,700. This is a total of \$684,616,102.

There is as well contract authorizations in the following amounts: For the Department of State, \$2,900,000; for the Department of Justice, \$900,000; for the Department of Commerce, \$58,800,000. This is a total for contract authorizations of \$62,600,000. This gives us a total in appropriations and contract authority of \$747,216,102. I have always felt that it is a good practice for the Appropriations Committee, in dealing with particular departments, and perhaps more so in dealing with the so-called old-line departments, to grant contract authority in lieu of outright appropriations, because I feel this practice will result eventually in considerable savings. I say this because of the fact that when actual cash is available for expenditure the chances are it can be expended much more readily. This is true, by all means, if the moneys present and at hand are to be utilized for the purchase of equipment and matériel.

The State Department, during these troubled times, occupies an important position in the Government service with relation not only to our own economy, but with relation to all the Nations of the world. The duty of maintaining the prestige and to point the leadership of our Nation in world affairs to a great extent depends upon the manner in which the Department of State functions. There is no doubt that the activities of this Department have been greatly increased during the war years and since, and this is the result as well of marked changes in our foreign policy. I think it is especially important to observe the manner in which a nonpartisan foreign policy has been maintained during these troubled times, and I trust that this great Nation will ever be able to keep our foreign affairs free of political strife. While it is true that I concur in a policy of economy with reference to expenditures in the Federal Government, it is important to observe that caution must be the watchword when we have in mind reducing appropriations of the State Department during these troubled times. Just this week there took place in the Capital City of Washington, and say what you will, Washington, D. C., today is not only the Capital of the United States of America, but it is the capital of the world, and here in this city the dramatic and historic event—the signing of the Atlantic Pact was an event marked importantly in the consideration of this committee. Because once more an aggressor nation is moving. The cast of characters may be a little different. Their philosophy of government and the way of life may change, but the object and the goal of world domination is clearly identical.

With the ideas of force and fear and terror as the weapons of dictatorship, we must remain on guard and aware of these problems. The State Department today is facing the most complicated and difficult of international problems. Perhaps the most diversified and complicated in the history of our country.

We are indeed fortunate that at the helm of the Department of State during these times is that distinguished American statesman, the Honorable Dean Acheson. May God spare him and may God be with him as he speaks for the United States of America.

Year after year the Congress has before it discussions having to do with the reorganization of the Department of State. We now hope that with the reorganization that is now taking place, and a great deal of which has been put into effect, that we are confronted with a reorganization to end all reorganizations.

Certainly I am convinced the action of this committee in providing the ways and means for the Secretary of State to work with greater flexibility insofar as jurisdiction over and the administration of both the Foreign Service and the Civil Service personnel of the State Department is concerned in both departmental and field assignments will work for the greatest good of the greatest number of all the personnel and undoubtedly for a more efficient service.

The policy decision in the Department of State, operating very effectively now, that we should try to release foreign-service officers and staff employees for duty in the field, wherever possible, rather than using them in departmental jobs is a change with great efficiency and great merit, and it is important as well to bring these people back to the United States for re-Americanization and we should there try to give them not only experience in the Department of State, but experience out in the country as well. It is necessary to keep in mind when we bring back these foreign-service officers, who, say, come back 3 years out of their first 15 years of service, as provided in the Foreign Service Act, that these people do not have the proper chance to become fully reacquainted with the customs and traditions of what is now America, if they only serve in the Department in the Capital City—America is also out among the people of the separate States—North, South, East, and West.

One problem dealing with the State Department which, of course, has been of some concern to the members of the committee is that of security.

But I believe that the Department is doing everything possible to maintain proper security, and I believe that careful examination is being made of these security cases. Because of the fact that the members of the Foreign Service are separated from the Department and from this country by great distances, the Department has indicated that it is working on a constructive program for indoctrinating the employees on the importance of security in both the Civil Service with the Department and the Foreign Service.

It is clear in the past several months that the Department is doing an excel-

lent job and I think they can be well proud of the fact that of the 19,000 employees in the Department of State, only a fractional percentage had any information whatsoever develop against them by these security checks. As of February 1, 1949, the names and the personal histories of 13,149 employees of the Civil Service lists of the Department of State and of the Foreign Service lists had been submitted to the FBI for security checking in accordance with the provisions in the loyalty program. Practically all of these cases in which any questions had been raised were fully investigated by the FBI, and processed by the Department of State Loyalty and Security Board. Within the last 7 months, a most intensive reindoctrination program of the security officers and of all employees of the Department have been completed. The purpose of this program was to promote the security consciousness among the departmental employees. Security inspections and surveys are being continually conducted in the most difficult areas and the most sensitive offices in the Department, so that the highest degree of security can be maintained and insured at all times. I must mention the large program under the heading of buildings fund, where a recommendation of \$20,000,000 is discovered. I emphasize this fact to make it clear that this is not an actual appropriation, but is merely a bookkeeping transaction reflecting the value of foreign credits which the State Department has utilized by the acquisition of real estate and improvements for the Foreign Service. The chief problem as has been indicated is not so much in the actual acquisition of land and buildings for the proper functioning of this section of the Department, but rather because of the facility in which we have now been able to acquire these establishments, we are confronted with the considerable problem of future costs and maintenance and the upkeep of these properties. For that reason we are repeating the admonition of caution that we have directed to this section of the Department dealing with that phase of work.

One of the best known and current activities of the Department of State has to do with the participation of the United States in the various international organizations. Many of us have felt that there were too many such organizations in which the United States was participating, and in this opinion the State Department itself, at the hearings, indicated its agreement. We also feel that one of the important factors with reference to this phase of the State Department work is the determining factor in the allocation of amounts which the United States is expected to pay or contribute to the maintenance and operation of these various international organizations. Certainly it was the unanimous opinion of this committee that these percentages, in some instances, were much too high and that the United States of America has been called upon to contribute in excess of what the circumstances might warrant. We are certain, however, that the Department is in agreement with this opinion of the committee and that substantial reductions in

such percentages are to be made and in the future this phase of allocation of United States contributions is to receive much closer attention.

It must be remembered that in these allocations of funds and these appropriations for the Department of State that we are concerned not only with the functions of the Department in one building in the city of Washington, or alone with the wide-spread jurisdiction of the great Foreign Service, but there are many other bureaus and missions and organizations coming within the purview of the Department of State, and included under this appropriation bill. I refer, for instance, to the United Nations, to that part of the United Nations which is the educational, scientific, and cultural organization of such vast importance to our whole theory of life among the nations of the world. Then there is as well the International Refugee Organization, and we must not forget that part of the work of this vast department which deals with the Philippine rehabilitation program, and with the various international boundary and water commissions, with Canada, and with the United States, and as well the large field of international relations dealing with inter-American affairs.

I wish to take this opportunity of emphasizing that, as a member of this committee, and I feel it is the opinion of the committee itself, I do not voice any disapproval of the purposes and the objectives of the international information and educational program. We speak only under the circumstances of the necessity for too rapid an expansion of the organization, which by that mere fact alone might produce waste and inefficiency. The history of this organization and of similar organizations in the past indicate that whatever loss results can be traced in most instances to rapid growth. Of the many activities and one which is considered of importance in this field is that activity in the overseas theater calling for an extension of the exchange of educational and technical information.

I am satisfied, Mr. Chairman, that in dealing with the Department of State the committee has been aware at all times of the importance of this great arm of our Government, and we felt that we have dealt with this appropriation, keeping in mind the taxpayer of the United States, and we have so dealt without injuring the efficiency of this Department or its various divisions and agencies.

Mr. Chairman, in our consideration of the appropriation for the Department of Justice you will discover that there is an increase of \$14,923,441 over the current year appropriation. You will find however, Mr. Chairman, that nearly \$9,000,000 of this amount is for the employees pay increases in accordance with Public Law 900.

The committee as well was unanimous in its conclusion that increases should be allowed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department, and we, therefore, authorized additional increases of \$1,598,141 and \$100,000, respectively, and

in this way met the reductions made by the Bureau of the Budget in those two items. I am satisfied from listening to the testimony as presented to our committee by the Antitrust Division that the committee can be satisfied this very important provision will speed its already advanced work in the field of antitrust investigations and prosecutions, and I emphasize here, as was pointed out in the testimony of the committee and by my fellow members of the committee, the particular interest of the committee in the antitrust work in the fields of food and clothing and housing. It is entirely possible that there are other phases of the antitrust work that some of my colleagues feel should receive attention, perhaps because of flagrant examples of violation of the various antitrust statutes, and I am sure the Division with this increased appropriation and its fine work in the whole field of antitrust investigations and prosecutions will now be able to give attention to these other fields in the broad program. However, we do emphasize the importance, first, of the food and clothing and housing problems.

Mr. Chairman, there is not too much need at this time, after what has been said, for me to take the time of the committee in dealing with the appropriations for the Department of Justice and for the Federal judiciary. It is evident that these appropriations should not and cannot otherwise, as has been indicated by the chairman, be cut further, even with the Ramspeck promotions and the statutory increases that are mandatory, certain increases were necessary, but other than the FBI and the Antitrust Section, this committee did not exceed the budget allocations and allowances in any case.

The record of the highly respected Director of the Bureau of Federal Investigations, in dealing with appropriations and the confidence of the Congress, is well established for expending only such funds as he feels are absolutely needed, and I have every confidence that this would be his practice again. There is no evidence that the FBI spends money merely for the purpose of spending money, and their policy seems to always be to use only those funds necessary to cover their operations and only the absolutely essential requirements, and the unexpended funds being returned to the Treasury.

Under no circumstances, however, Mr. Chairman, am I willing to jeopardize the internal security of this country by substituting my judgment for the FBI where I feel there has been no abuse of judgment one way or the other. If I err in this case in agreeing to the substantial increase over the budget estimate for the appropriation for the FBI as part of the Department of Justice, then I prefer to err with a margin of safety in favor of the national security of my Nation.

Mr. Chairman, with reference to the Department of Commerce and the appropriations of this subcommittee dealing with that Department, there is not too much that I wish to add at this time to what has been set forth in considerable detail in the report filed on behalf of the subcommittee in connection with the presentation of this bill to the House.

While some comment may be made on the fact that there is an increase in the appropriation this year over that of the fiscal year of 1949, the important thing to note is that of this increase, \$43,000,000 is for taking of the very important seventeenth decennial census. There is no doubt in my mind that the Director and his staff of this constitutional function do this job as expeditiously and as economically as the circumstances will permit. I am convinced they will do the job certainly to the satisfaction of this committee and of the House. It is important to keep in mind that this is a constitutional provision, and therefore, other than the determination of the funds by dollars itself, there is no question as to the allocation of funds and the appropriation of dollars for this purpose. We are anxious that there be no delay in the work of taking and compiling of the census, and we are anxious to indicate that, in no way, do we anticipate any increase in the over-all cost of the seventeenth decennial census. Personally, I am satisfied that every possible effort will be made, and of course, should be made to work any savings in order to reduce the estimated total cost that was presented by the budget and by the Bureau people to this subcommittee. In the current census statistics, which has to do with the compilation of the business, industrial census, I am of the opinion that the service that will be rendered for the appropriation made is necessary and of vital importance to the economy and its proper administration. Certainly the small-business man stands to gain a great deal by the abundant information that will be made available to him for his business purposes—a vast storehouse and library of important and vital material, which the average small-business man could not afford to obtain in any other way than through this Government business census.

Keeping in mind that 62 percent of the total appropriation for the Department of Commerce is included in the bill for the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and having before me the comprehensive report of the subcommittee filed with the bill dealing with the entire Department of Commerce, as well as the CAA, I can repeat only for the purpose of emphasis my concern, in which I join with the committee, over the rapidly pyramiding costs in this particular agency, resulting largely from the manner in which these services are being supplied to the private air lines, and the failure on our part to be able to discover why the Federal Government must be called upon repeatedly to continue to furnish additional service upon additional service in this area of operation with little in return being supplied of the same nature by the air lines who seem to be the chief beneficiaries. By the same token, as a member of the subcommittee, I was shocked when the Civil Aeronautics Board, on Friday, February 25, 1949, granted an \$8,000,000 gift of the taxpayers' funds to the big four private air lines for the transportation of their air mail, in which case not a single pound had ever as a matter of fact been carried. This was an outright gratuity because of the grounding of the

Constellations and the DC-6's, both of which aircraft had been operating with defective and dangerous equipment; clearly the result of faulty construction and in no way could the Government or any agency of the Government be remotely held responsible. The committee has no reason to believe that the great backlog of work before the CAB is going to be solved by merely increasing the appropriation. The fault obviously lies with the supervision and the administration within the Board itself, and until this evil is corrected, increased appropriations are in no way going to solve anything. The same thing seems to be true of the major air lines themselves. Certainly if one of these air lines can operate at a profit, and the others cannot, all things being equal with the exception of a change in routing here or there, which is not a material differential, then the fault with the lines that are not making a profit lies within the faulty administration or supervision of the non-profit-making lines, and I cannot see sensibly whether it could be any other reason.

Mr. Chairman, it has been a privilege to be permitted to make these observations as a member of the subcommittee dealing with this very important appropriation bill.

There are two general comments that I would like to make. The first has to do with the manner in which various Government administrators—the heads of various Government bureaus and Government departments—make use of limousines and liveried chauffeurs for the purpose of having themselves conducted hither and yon, not always, I am sorry to relate, on Government service. Now, I am, as well as I am sure are all of my colleagues, concerned that proper dignity and decorum and protocol be observed by the official representatives of the Government of the United States, and no one is more anxious than I am to see that the dignity of the representatives of my Nation is of the highest standard. However, department after department, bureau after bureau, came before this subcommittee and, almost without exception, requested appropriations for the purchase of new motor vehicles or the supplanting of used motor vehicles. In most of these cases these cars had not been run a sufficient number of miles to merit the purchase of another car in its place, and certainly the services being rendered by many of these bureau chiefs and department heads did not merit or warrant the purchasing of additional new motor cars. I have walked outside of this Capitol day after day during the several weeks these Appropriations Committee hearings have been going on, and out there on that plaza I see a line of Government limousines a block or two long with chauffeurs and footmen standing there waiting to take the witnesses who have just appeared before my committee back to their offices or to their homes, or to wherever they are going. I would think that in general principles these Government officials would have more sense than to parade this exhibition of their opulence and success before the committee. Cer-

tainly the armed forces are flagrant in their exhibitions of limousines, chauffeurs, footmen, and so forth, but the other agencies are just as bad.

In my opinion, I do not think one is any worse than the other. They are all to blame, at least the ones with which I have any acquaintance. I went to the signing of the Atlantic Pact the other day and there were five Congressmen from these important committees who were invited to this great, historic ceremony, piled into one cab—dashed madly down there from a roll call in order to be present at this great event in world history, and we had to wait in line at least 10 or 15 minutes while rows of sleek, shiny limousines, bearing United States Government license tags, driven by chauffeurs, pulled up and unloaded its group of bureaucrats and their ladies. Now certainly I have no objection to riding busses and streetcars and taxicabs or using shanks' mare. I have been doing it all my life, and certainly I do not think for a moment that the Government of the United States should provide Congressmen or Senators with limousines and chauffeurs and footmen, but I merely wish to place upon the record my strenuous objection to the manner in which these Government officials abuse the use of Government motorcars.

The second general observation I have to make, Mr. Chairman, has to do with the manner in which the transcripts of the testimony of the hearings before this subcommittee have been returned by the various agencies and departments for correction before printing. In my judgment, it constitutes contempt of the committee when some agent of one of the Government departments or bureaus that appeared before this committee to give testimony is impertinent and presumptuous enough to change that testimony in such a manner as to convey an entirely different impression and to distort it completely out of context. That constitutes a deliberate subterfuge and that constitutes an absolute fraud upon the Appropriations Committee and upon this Congress, and in my judgment, some action should be taken by the committee as a whole or by the Congress itself to make it absolutely an offense for any witness to change in any way testimony which he gives before one of our hearings. Perhaps, at the very most, the mere changing or correcting for the purpose of rectifying obvious errors or grammatical construction might be permitted, but under no circumstances should any other kind of insertions, corrections, or changes be allowed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has again expired.

(Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, in looking over the list of projects, I find one in here for the airport at Moline. In order to get a proper understanding of the matter with the committee, you will recall I had some discussion with

the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] a year ago when he was chairman of the subcommittee having jurisdiction of this matter.

At that time we reached an agreement between the CAA officials and all parties concerned for Moline and the Mount Joy airport site at Davenport. The appearance of the item in this year's appropriation causes me to renew my inquiry, as we came to an understanding last year.

I have asked for this time to review briefly the procedure with reference to the funds included in the appropriation bill, H. R. 4016, now under consideration with special reference to the item for Federal-aid airport program on page 49.

It is my understanding that the appropriation of \$14,500,000 and the contract authorization of \$36,500,000 is intended to provide enough funds to cover the CAA tentative Federal airport program for the fiscal year 1950, dated February 1, 1949, and submitted by CAA to the Committee on Appropriations for their information. I have carefully read the hearings and the committee report, House Report 386, to accompany H. R. 4016, and nowhere do I find any discussion of the individual projects listed in the CAA tentative Federal airport program.

The CAA tentative Federal airport program includes a Federal allocation of \$160,000 for the Moline-Quad City airport and this airport is listed as a class 3 airport to be enlarged to a class 4 airport. There was considerable controversy over the use of Federal funds for the expansion of the Moline airport to class 4 size, which controversy last year resulted in the statement by Mr. William C. Foster, Acting Secretary of Commerce, to Hon. Joseph H. Ball, February 2, 1948, as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,

Washington, February 2, 1948.

The Honorable JOSEPH H. BALL,
United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR BALL: I have discussed with the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics the matter of a class 4 airport to serve the Quad Cities area of Davenport, Iowa, and Moline, Rock Island, and East Moline, Ill. As you state in your letter of January 18, 1948, Federal funds would not be available to expand the Moline airport from its present class 3 dimensions to class 4 proportions. The national airport plan does not contemplate expansion of the Moline airport beyond class 3 and, since section 9 (a) of the Federal Airport Act states: "No project application shall propose airport development other than that included in the then current revision of the national airport plan formulated by the Administrator under this act," we could not participate in expansion to class 4 proportions.

As you have stated, it is the judgment of the Civil Aeronautics Administration that the best interests of aviation would be served if the class 4 airport to serve the Quad Cities area were to be located at the Mount Joy site in Iowa. Furthermore, it is the considered opinion of the Civil Aeronautics Administration that two class 4 airports will not be needed in that metropolitan area within the next 10 years, although there is a foreseeable need for one class 4 airport, one class 3 airport, and several smaller airports.

If the State of Illinois and the Illinois cities concerned do actually convert the Mo-

line airport to a class 4 airport with their own funds, the Civil Aeronautics Administration would advise the city of Davenport against providing a second-class 4 airport at the Mount Joy site now. The city of Davenport does, however, have a demonstrated need for an airport to augment the virtually saturated facilities at the existing class 1 (Cram) airport, and the Civil Aeronautics Administration would advise the city of Davenport to proceed with construction of a class 2 (perhaps even a class 3) airport at Mount Joy and would allocate Federal funds to share the costs of such construction.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM C. FOSTER,
Acting Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Foster's letter was accepted by all parties interested as the established policy of CAA. Now the listing of this Moline Airport leads me to inquire again whether or not the Committee on Appropriations considers the making of this appropriation as a mandate to CAA to earmark the funds for the specific project and to expend them on this project whether or not the terms of Mr. Foster's letter of February 2 are complied with.

From my discussion during general debate with the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] March 4, 1948, I understood that the Appropriations Committee does not exercise any jurisdiction over the allocation of the funds appropriated for the Federal-aid program to the extent of directing CAA as to what specific projects CAA shall allocate the funds. While I understand that the Committee on Appropriations takes great interest in the pattern that is being followed by CAA in order that the funds appropriated by Congress are spent judiciously and properly but that the location and selection of airports is a matter between the Administrator of CAA and the municipal locality or the State or the group that is planning to build airports. My purpose in discussing this matter further is to make sure that the inclusion of this item for the Moline Airport in the funds provided in this bill now before us is not in any way to be considered as a congressional mandate overriding the understanding and agreement made between CAA officials and the parties interested in the Moline and Mount Joy, Iowa, airports, and that at most the inclusion of this item gives the CAA officials standby funds for their use only when and if the terms set out in Mr. Foster's letter of February 2, 1948, are complied with and then only if the CAA officials determine that such expenditure of these funds is a justifiable and proper expenditure of Federal funds entrusted to their care.

That, I believe, is a résumé of our discussion, and I ask the gentleman from Nebraska if that conforms with his views.

Mr. STEFAN. That conforms with the program of the CAA, of course. This committee cannot take responsibility as to where an airport is to be built. That is absolutely a contract responsibility between the CAA and the local communities of the State. This is only a tentative list. Moline is in the program for \$160,000 of Federal funds, and the sponsor's matching share is \$180,000. While I cannot find anything for Daven-

port here, I understand they were given some funds last year.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Yes, Davenport has funds.

Mr. STEFAN. So the position of the committee is, of course, that we cannot administer this airport program, which is all-inclusive, and covers every State in the Union and many, many communities. It is a matter of administrative function. We have nothing to do with that at all.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. That is the point I wanted to make. I did not want the appropriation made in this bill considered as a congressional mandate overriding any agreement or discussions we have had with the CAA officials.

Mr. STEFAN. That is entirely up to the CAA and the municipalities.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Exactly, and we will continue our negotiations with them.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman and colleagues, having listened intently and throughout this important debate, I find reason to find pleasure in complimenting the distinguished chairman of this Subcommittee on Appropriations, and all of the members thereof, on what appears to me as a pretty thorough going consideration and report. I take pleasure in complimenting the committee. It is refreshing to have a unanimous report on such important matters. It is good to hear the members state that they have met every day for eight weeks, from ten until noon, on this important matter, for such matters as the appropriations for the Department of State, Justice Department, Commerce Department and the judiciary of our Nation are as important as any departments under our form of government, except possibly the executive and legislative departments.

In the reading of the hearings, of over 2,000 pages, there is revealed a determination by the committee of ascertaining the facts, and we cannot legislate intelligently unless we know the facts. It is good to read the thoroughness of the cross-examination of the witnesses by the committee members.

Regarding the committee's treatment of the United Nations program, I note that it is treated without criticism and that the funds needed have been given as our share of the total costs. This world-wide cooperative organization continues to be our first hope for enduring peace, and we must keep it strong and virile.

UNESCO is likewise treated soundly, and I am glad to see that it is to the extent that the peoples of the nations of the world come closer together in matters of common understanding on educational, scientific, and cultural subjects and problems, as it is an earlier assurance of enduring world peace.

In the fair treatment of the Department of Justice, I am pleased to note that the Anti-Trust Division thereof is again made stronger by necessary appropriation of funds, for Mr. Chairman, if we are to perpetuate promptly, adequately, and fully, our free competitive-enterprise system—and I believe that we must—there must be prompt, adequate,

but always fair prosecution of antitrust violation. Corporations or individuals must not be allowed to cripple or choke free competitive enterprise.

Violation of law is never to be respected, and it is clear that violation of law, when it results in choking together free competitive enterprise, is most destructive of human welfare, the economic security of millions of people, and the very fundamentals of our democracy. The security of small business means the security of big business and vice versa. It is good to know that prompt investigation and prosecution of violations of our antitrust or antimonopoly statutory provisions will now be purposed.

The FBI is also strengthened. That is good. It is always essential that we keep strong and able to hit home runs amongst those who would destroy our American way of life. It is good to feel increasingly the improvement we are making in the detection of crime and its prompt prosecution in the interest of the great American program. We must never let down on the need of protecting our form of Government, nor permit spies to destroy our American freedom.

The Civil Aeronautics Board will also keep strong with the recognition of the needs of prompt, adequate functioning and the Federal aid to airport program, under the Federal Airport Act, is duly recognized as worthy.

However, the statement by the distinguished committee chairman, with reference to what the committee report says on page 22 thereof to the effect that the committee was utterly amazed to learn that on February 25, 1949, there was a grant of \$8,000,000 to the big four airlines, for transportation of air mail, but which the committee says, not a single pound of which mail they actually carried. This worries me—it more than worries me, because from the distinguished chairman's statement, I understand that this amount was virtually given to cover up losses of these airlines. How soon will big business understand that it cannot continue to ask that taxpayers of the nation to cover up operating losses, unless big business expects to have increases in Federal taxes and in Federal bureaus. It is mighty inconsistent, in my judgment, for businesses having capitalization of millions of dollars, to be the ones who chiefly complain against the activities of the Federal Government, and then they themselves come to the taxpayers of the nation and ask that we pay their operating losses in forms of fictitious mail-carrying subsidies. I grant that we must keep the air lines strong and we must keep the shipping lines strong, but not in private operation where they are operating in terms of momentary profit, but when they are supposed to be operating under the principle of free competitive enterprise.

It is not good, in my judgment, that indirectly the taxpayers of the Nation are asked to see that they get an operating profit by reason of the payment to them of alleged mail subsidies, or of any other subsidies. It might be a far better policy if we were to face the fact that it is essential that the privately operated

air lines and that the privately operated manufacturers of airplanes, for the co-operation of the taxpayers of the Nation, to the extent that it is absolutely necessary in the interest of national defense, that the ships of the air and the ships of the sea, be kept in good condition and adequately and sufficiently, in the event of a national emergency involving aggression against world peace.

I strongly feel that the justification of keeping air lines and airplane factories, together with our shipping lines, occupied with proficient functioning know hows and material, is that America will never be an aggressor but that we must keep strong enough to protect and preserve world peace until the world settle down to settle up and to come to its knees with the realization that there must not be another world conflagration in terms of tests between military arms. God forbid that this volcanic eruption shall ever again occur. You and I must do our fullest duty to see that it never does.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, when the rule was under discussion, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] thought I must have had a pet peeve against Dillon Myer. I got my inspiration from the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]. On page 960 of the hearings on this bill, after listening to Mr. Myer for 55 pages, the gentleman from New York said:

Doctor, you can imagine how much impression that must make over here on this side. We hear general statements such as that about the adoption of new procedures, but are given no information whatever as to what they are. We do not know how many schools are visited; we do not get any other information. I am not going to take any more time on this at the moment.

I just want to call attention to one or two things in connection with this bill. If the chairman will turn to pages 23 and 24 of the hearings on the State Department he will see that the present number of employees in the State Department is 4,726, and that the number that the committee allowed them in the Department is 5,129. It does not seem as though it is necessary to have an increase of 400 employees in the State Department. From what I know of the operations of the State Department, they are overstaffed at present rather than understaffed. I wonder why they could not cut from the bill 400 employees, at an average rate of pay of say \$3,000, or \$1,200,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman is speaking only of domestic positions, not of positions for aliens in foreign countries in connection with information and educational program?

Mr. TABER. That is just what I am talking about.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman is incorrect when he says there is to be an increase of 400 employees in the State Department.

Mr. TABER. Does not the table show that?

Mr. ROONEY. The table can be considered misleading because it is not set up in man-years. The figures come out the way they do, as the gentleman should know, because, due to the Ramspeck Act within-grade promotions, under Public Law 900, the employees' salary increases have to be taken into consideration.

Mr. TABER. Yes, but there are 4,726 employees now and the estimated positions in the department are 5,129. That is a difference of 403, according to the arithmetic I was brought up on, and that indicates that increase. There is a reduction, I will admit, in the number overseas that the department and the Budget have set up, but it would seem as if there really should be a reduction in this appropriation of that \$1,200,000, and \$3,000 a head is a very low average.

Mr. ROONEY. The figure in man-years is not 400 but 268.6.

Mr. TABER. I know, but that would mean a difference of only a small number. The number of positions at the present time is 4,726 and the number authorized is 4,847, so that they really have 121 less than the number authorized. It would seem as if the number that has been allowed is excessive, and that we ought to be able to save money. I hope that when we get to reading the bill for amendment we take advantage of that saving.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

WEATHER STATION, SCOTTSBLUFF, NEBR.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment:

On page 59, line 8, after the words, 24 million, strike the semicolon and insert "Provided, That not to exceed \$35,000 to establish a first-class weather station in western Nebraska."

Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment because at the present time western Nebraska and eastern Wyoming are without adequate first-class weather forecasting.

The storms this past winter have focused attention upon the need for adequate weather-forecasting facilities for this area. This last winter, due to inadequate weather reporting in this area, 17 human lives were lost, plus six or seven thousand head of livestock, and agricultural products of undetermined value. The loss was large. The civic, farming, and ranching interests in this region have been urging the establishment of adequate weather-forecasting facilities for several years.

The hearings before this committee will show that Dr. Reichelderfer, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, has indicated that the Scottsbluff area is among the top 10 areas that need additional weather-forecasting facilities. The hearings further indicate that a request was in last year's budget to establish such a station in western Nebraska.

At the present time this area is served out of Kansas City, Mo., which is about 512 air miles to the southeast. It does

not seem possible that a station this far away could give adequate weather reporting to an area so close to the mountain regions. The weather forecasts out of Kansas City have not been accurate. There seems to be definitely a blind spot in the area around Scottsbluff of approximately 100 miles, which is not being properly served. This is an irrigation area. There are approximately 140,000 people living in this area. There is no local weather-bureau station within the radius of about 100 miles from Scottsbluff. Severe storms frequently strike, for which no previous warning has been given. This great agricultural and stock-raising country is without any accurate or dependable weather-forecasting facilities.

I have before me three letters, which I desire to quote briefly, in part.

One from the Nebraska-Wyoming Potato Shippers Association, refers to the storm of January 2, as follows:

Had our growers known of the severity, we could have prepared our storage houses to withstand the blizzards. However, as we all know, none of us were fully informed.

Another letter from the American Red Cross Chapter at Scottsbluff, dated January 17, 1949, reads as follows:

This chapter feels that if more accurate and up-to-date weather information had been available, the people of this community and those living in ranching areas surrounding this community, would have had opportunity to prepare for the recent blizzard in this area. No advance information was received as to the intensity of this storm.

A letter from the Great Western Sugar Co., reads as follows:

This area seems to be a blind spot to which forecasts from neither Denver, nor Kansas City, apply. There are so many faulty predictions that people lose confidence in all of them, with the result that the service as now set up is not of much value to us.

I have been in consultation with the Chief of the Weather Bureau and I believe the hearings will indicate that he does not feel that the area can be properly served from Kansas City, more than 500 miles away.

The cost involved in the construction of a first class weather station is moderate when compared to the losses during this last winter.

I trust that the committee will give this amendment favorable attention. The money saved to the farming and ranching interests will be far more than the cost of the station.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, during the debate on the rule, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] mentioned my name in connection with the inter-American affairs item in this bill. An explanation must be made in order to keep the record straight. I have before me Public Law 268, covering the Government corporations appropriation bill for the first session of the Eightieth Congress, and also Public Law 860, for the second session of the Eightieth Congress.

In the first session of the Eightieth Congress, I was chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Corporation

Appropriations. The budget request for the fiscal year 1948 for the Institute of Inter-American Affairs in that session was \$7,000,000, which was the balance left of the authorization which was made originally. The committee appropriated the full amount, the Senate concurred, and it was made public law. That exhausted all the funds which had originally been authorized by the Congress for this purpose.

The administrative expense requested by the budget was \$788,000. This was reduced by the committee and by the Congress to \$550,000. The Inter-American Affairs Educational Foundation Corporation asked that year for \$1,115,000. The committee gave them the full amount and the Congress approved. For that purpose the budget asked administrative expenses in the amount of \$400,000. The committee recommended \$250,000, Congress agreed, and it became law.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the purpose of the gentleman's presentation? Is it to show that the committee of which the gentleman was chairman in the Eightieth Congress gave more money for this purpose than this committee reports today?

Mr. JENSEN. Oh, no. The gentleman knows that is not the purpose. I simply want to keep the RECORD straight.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not the fact that more money was appropriated last year and the year before than the amount appropriated this year by this committee?

Mr. JENSEN. Sure, for the simple reason that this program was to be liquidated when the charter ran out.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman knows that the charter does not run out until August 5, 1950.

Mr. JENSEN. The charter did run out and we extended it.

Mr. ROONEY. It does not run out until August 5, 1950.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman knows that the original charter ran out on June 30, 1947. It was extended August 5, 1947, for 3 years. I want to bring the gentleman up to date if he will only listen.

Mr. ROONEY. The period was 3 years from August 7, 1947. That is August 7, 1950.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentleman sit down and let me educate him on this subject at least.

Mr. ROONEY. You are biting off more than you can chew. The difficulty is that nobody understands the gentleman's explanation.

Mr. JENSEN. If you will just listen, I will give you an explanation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. I shall give the gentleman 1 minute additional time if he can explain it any better than he has up to now.

Mr. JENSEN. I am trying to straighten the gentleman out so he will know what is going on. If the gentleman will just sit down and listen to me the minute he gave me I will try to enlighten him.

Mr. ROONEY. Would not my good and distinguished friend from Iowa give me one-quarter of the minute which I just gave him so as to ask a question which he might be able to answer?

Mr. JENSEN. All right; Mr. Chairman please hold the watch on my good friend.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not the fact that this corporation's life having been extended to August 7, 1950, that the time of expiration comes within a fiscal year which is beyond the fiscal year for which appropriations are being made in this bill?

Mr. JENSEN. And that is exactly what I was trying to explain.

Mr. ROONEY. Oh, now, now.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman's time is surely up. We extended this act on August 5, 1947, for the period of 3 years, and a supplemental estimate was requested at that time in the sum of \$3,848,500. The committee allowed \$2,500,000. That amount was allowed by the Congress and is public law. I am sorry the gentleman did not see fit to let me explain this in full, but I think the other Members listening will understand, but I will read the figures:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Law
FISCAL 1948			
Institute of Inter-American Affairs:			
Appropriation.....	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000
Administrative expenses.....	788,000	550,000	550,000
Inter-American Educational Foundation, Inc.:			
Appropriation.....	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000
Administrative expenses.....	400,000	250,000	250,000
FISCAL 1949			
Institute of Inter-American Affairs:			
Appropriation.....	\$3,848,500	2,500,000	2,500,000
Administrative expenses.....	980,000	490,000	490,000

¹ Represents estimate submitted as a 1948 supplemental (H. Doc. 502) for program authorized by Public Law 369 of Aug. 5, 1947, but since the funds are intended for use principally in 1949 the committee has considered the amount as a 1949 estimate. Also, budget requested contract authorization for 1949 in amount of \$5,000,000. This was not approved by the committee and was not enacted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California is recognized for 6 minutes.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I am, to a considerable degree, gratified by the treatment that the members of this committee have given to two of the agencies with which my own legislative committee deals. One of these agencies with which we deal in a legislative way is the Department of Commerce and its agency, the Civil Aeronautics Administration. But I note on page 22 of the committee's report on this bill two paragraphs which were quoted by the distinguished chairman, my good friend the chairman of the subcommittee of the full Committee on Appropriations, in which he makes

some statements which I believe he might perhaps like to retract. In the first place, on page 22 the committee report states:

Although the committee has suggested year after year that the air lines should pay part of the cost of maintaining the Federal airways, both Civil Aeronautics Board and Civil Aeronautics Administration make annual fervent pleas in behalf of the companies, insisting that they are not self-supporting. Since many of the executives of these air lines are paid six-figure salaries for directing companies which are subsidized to the great extent they are by the Federal Government, the committee strongly feels that the day has arrived when steps must be taken to more carefully scrutinize the finances of these companies.

I should like to know from the gentleman from New York why he has not included the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in his request. The item concerns the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Civil Aeronautics Administration. We have legislative jurisdiction of the subject in our committee, and if we had thought it was the right thing to do we unquestionably would have brought in a bill to the House of Representatives that had to do with this subject.

The next thing I should like to know from the chairman of the subcommittee is where he gets the idea that air-line presidents are paid six-figure salaries.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman want to reduce it to five?

Mr. HINSHAW. I just want to know.

Mr. ROONEY. The committee does not have any factual information on that. Evidently making it six instead of five makes it more forceful so far as the air lines are concerned.

Mr. HINSHAW. It makes it more forceful to the ignorant but more untrue. Actually, the gentleman himself and the other Members of the Congress receive a five-figure salary, and it is my understanding, having inquired into this matter after reading his report that there is no air-line president who has a six-figure salary; that the highest salary paid to any air-line president is about the same salary as the Alien Property Custodian allows to be paid to the president of the General Aniline Chemical and Dye Corp.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the learned gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I wonder whether or not that is so, and I also wonder—

Mr. HINSHAW. Just look up the record.

Mr. ROONEY. When we take into consideration the amount of expenses, the amount that is allowed by way of such expenses to the presidents of these big four airlines, whether or not the gentleman is correct.

Mr. HINSHAW. By way of observation, a little while ago we allowed \$50,000 as an expense account to the President in addition to \$165,000 for maintenance of the White House and grounds. All things considered, I do not think there is any kick coming.

Mr. ROONEY. If the gentleman has some real information I should like the gentleman to give it to us.

Mr. HINSHAW. Yield me the extra time needed in which to do it.

Mr. ROONEY. I shall gladly give the gentleman the time taken by this colloquy.

There are today at least 15 air-line officials who receive in salary more than \$25,000 a year and one goes as high as \$68,000 a year.

Mr. HINSHAW. That is probably more correct.

Mr. ROONEY. When you add the amount for expenses to that, you will get over \$100,000.

Mr. HINSHAW. Oh, I think that probably is a little exaggerated. Of course, the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from California and all the rest of the gentlemen here are also allowed some funds for expenses, and, on committee work we all are allowed a full expense account, so I do not know that we can holler too loud about that.

Mr. ROONEY. I would gladly change my expense account with the presidents of the airlines.

Mr. HINSHAW. I hope the gentleman gets one of those jobs. He will be a very capable executive I am sure.

Mr. ROONEY. I accept the nomination.

Mr. HINSHAW. The gentleman was going to yield me the time consumed in this colloquy.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, all of these statements should be factual. I hate to see an unfactual statement used to put over an argument, because that is not the right way to win arguments. The way to win arguments is first to find out the facts, and then base your arguments on those facts.

Insofar as the Federal Airways and Civil Aeronautics Board and Civil Aeronautics Administration are concerned, I would like to know how many Members of the House would start out and make charges for the use of our rivers and harbors and inland waterways in the United States. Yet just the other day, I may say to the gentleman from New York, we appropriated approximately \$150,000,000 without a quibble, for the operation, maintenance and construction of inland waterway projects and rivers and harbors, except flood control work, which ran into several hundred million dollars more. In other words, here is an institution which has been in existence in the United States so long that \$4,000,000,000 of Federal money have been invested in the inland waterway system and the rivers and harbors of the United States without a question raised on the part of any one here as to repayment through charges for their use in commerce; yet they start talking about repayment immediately on the airway systems of the United States. Actually the airway systems of the United States are built not solely for the benefit of commercial airlines or even private flyers but, as every man here knows who knows

anything about the flying business, they are built by the Government principally so that they will be in position and ready to serve the armed forces of the United States in the event of war. If they had not been so built prior to this last war we would have been in a very sorry position in the United States because aids to air navigation and landing and airports are essential to the national defense. During that war period approximately 90 percent of all of the flights made on instruments and otherwise in the United States were made either by the air arms of the national defense forces themselves or subject to priorities and the control of the Air Force. Everybody ought to know that and to know why we do these things.

In conjunction with the Federal Airway Service we are working out a system of communications and a radar air traffic aid system which will cooperate with and become a part of the national defense system of our country in the event of war. Aviation is one of the most potent defense weapons we have in the United States, as every one knows, and I refer to our air arms, both military and civil, and any time we start to think about why we are appropriating this money, let us take a look at the value of it to our country. There is a great deal more defense value in it right now than there is in rivers and harbors work, I can assure you, because while that serves a useful purpose, and I am not one to complain about it, nevertheless this serves a vital aspect of the defense of our country against air attack and I am sure that the gentleman would not want to quibble on that subject.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON].

(Mr. PRESTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I am most grateful for the complimentary remarks that have been said about me as member of this subcommittee, and I can certainly return them to the other members twofold with equal sincerity.

It has been very enlightening to serve on this committee. I think it would be wonderful if every Member of Congress could serve one term on the Committee on Appropriations and become more familiar with the fiscal affairs of this Nation, and then I think they could legislate more intelligently on all matters. I have enjoyed the fellowship and the friendship of the members, and I have been particularly impressed with the sincerity of the chairman and his sincere desire to cut down these appropriations, to make them realistic and sensible. And, I believe we have done so. In almost every instance we have been able to reduce the budget estimate about 10 percent, except in the two instances previously mentioned here in the course of debate.

Obviously at this late hour and with the short length of time allotted me I could not discuss the bill in its broad phases at all. It has been well presented to you by the other members of the committee, but I would like to discuss one feature of the bill or perhaps, I should say, one matter that came before our committee during the hearings which should concern us all, and I am sure that it will concern one of our legislative committees. The gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] has indicated that he has an interest in it. That concern takes us back to the subject of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

On Friday, before the Civil Aeronautics Board appeared before our subcommittee, a press release was handed out by the CAB. In this release a new policy was established by the Civil Aeronautics Board, a policy never heretofore considered by the Board. This policy, according to the press release, said in effect that from now on when any plane is grounded for any cause, and the company does not have the use of that plane for any number of days with which to bring in revenue into the treasury of the company, it shall be the policy of the Civil Aeronautics Board to take funds from the Post Office Department and place them in the treasury of the air lines. Now then, they issued orders contemporaneous with the press release and donated to three air lines over \$6,000,000. They said in this press release that this money is being given, or it is justified as part of the development cost of aircraft. But, when they testified before the committee and they were questioned about this, they charged this donation of \$6,000,000 to the air mail pay and specifically said that it was air mail pay. Now, I happen to know that National Air Lines was paid \$337,000, or they were awarded that much to be paid over a period of years, and these people have not even asked for the money. Yet right out of a clear sky they were awarded \$337,000. In that connection I would like to make it crystal clear here today that it was not the intention of the committee in using the language in the report "The Big Four" to include the Eastern Air Lines. The press release to which I have referred mentioned American, United, and TWA, and then in parentheses put "Big Four," and that is how the language got in the report. It is generally known that Eastern Air Lines operates without any subsidy from the United States Government. It receives absolutely none.

I would like to call the attention of the committee to a communication which was sent, I suppose, to the membership of this House—at least, I received one—addressed to the stockholders of their company, in which they complain about the air-mail subsidy and the competition that they have to face in trying to operate in the black. It is a most enlightening document. I shall include it in the RECORD along with my remarks,

having obtained permission previously in the House to do so:

EASTERN AIR LINES, INC.,
New York, N. Y., April 4, 1949.

COMMENTS ON AIR MAIL SUBSIDY AND
COMPETITION

To the Stockholders of Our Company:

Many of you have asked me to explain why Eastern Air Lines is the one certificated air carrier which operates without subsidy while the more than 20 others receive substantial subsidies from the taxpayers' pocketbooks.

You are entitled to an answer. Since it is impossible to reply separately to each inquiry, I am using this form letter to give the requested information.

The explanation is that Eastern conducts its business at the highest level of efficiency and economy. This has been achieved over a period of 20 years through intelligent teamwork by Eastern's management and employees.

Subsidy is supposed to be granted only where there is financial need.

A fine brand of pride has been developed in Eastern Air Lines—pride that drives all 8,000 of us to high endeavor out on the line—pride that would not tolerate the suggestion that the easiest way to make money is to be subsidized by the Public Treasury at the taxpayer's expense.

In a recent order the Civil Aeronautics Board explained that Eastern's route pattern and location probably provide less opportunity for profitable operation than do the route patterns and locations of other large air carriers. Eastern has succeeded in spite of natural handicaps.

Some of you have also asked how the economic regulation of air transportation has been administered, whether aviation is being promoted on the basis of efficiency and economy, and whether achievement has been rewarded and failure penalized or eliminated.

The attached copy of an editorial appearing in the Wall Street Journal of March 7, 1949, is in point.

The air carriers which have done the best jobs have received relatively the least from the CAB in grants of new routes and mail pay—and the air carriers demonstrating least ability have been recipients of generous grants of new routes and subsidy. Carriers showing deficits have been in favorable positions in new route and mail pay proceedings, and Eastern, which has insisted upon conducting its operations on a businesslike basis, has been at a distinct disadvantage. The Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 stresses public needs in new route proceedings, but the CAB often has lost sight of public needs and has stressed carrier needs instead—even though such carrier needs have resulted from wasteful and inefficient operations and management. The parable of the talents has often been overruled and reversed in the economic regulation of air transportation.

As a result of Eastern's hard-earned success, Eastern has had imposed on its routes and services the most sweeping network of competitive duplication of any air carrier in this country. This has been damaging to Eastern and discouraging to Eastern's personnel—and it generally has been harmful to the carriers whose applications have been granted, because operating deficits necessarily are increased when uneconomical carriers are permitted to establish duplicative competition over the routes of an efficient and economical carrier.

Had Eastern been an operator showing a large deficit, much of the competition which has been imposed upon Eastern would not have been authorized and Eastern itself would have been the recipient of subsidy.

You will be interested in some comparative revenue and expense figures for the year 1947 (the latest calendar year for which figures are available).

The following table compares the actual operating losses or profits of the domestic trunk-line carriers with the \$41,000,000 favorable change in operating results which they would have achieved if they had operated at Eastern's level of costs:

	Total 1947 operating expense in cents per revenue ton-mile	Reported operating (loss) or profit in 1947 before subsequent mail subsidy adjustments	Net operating profit or (loss) for 1947 if each carrier had operated at Eastern Air Lines' cost per revenue ton-mile
Eastern Air Lines.....	48.19	\$2,859,703	\$2,859,703
American.....	51.05	(4,159,124)	455,624
Braniff.....	57.05	(1,177,795)	725,303
Chicago & Southern.....	63.04	(726,193)	1,124,296
Colonial.....	94.32	(778,916)	1,050,393
Continental.....	69.80	118,988	1,458,135
Delta.....	53.87	(707,758)	539,318
Inland.....	71.13	50,500	715,657
Mid-Continent.....	63.48	151,578	1,456,595
National.....	59.71	(1,028,271)	1,004,990
Northeast.....	94.87	(1,285,038)	1,445,123
Northwest.....	56.13	(1,627,374)	1,394,461
PCA-Capital.....	65.16	(1,951,239)	3,563,775
Transcontinental & Western Air.....	55.32	(4,747,098)	2,215,044
United.....	61.04	(5,203,699)	(1,214,810)
Western.....	60.93	(688,366)	1,603,536
Total excluding Eastern Air Lines.....		(23,759,805)	17,537,440

Figures in parentheses indicate losses.

The above comparison is incomplete unless the picture is presented in reverse. In the following table are listed the operating losses which Eastern would have sustained if Eastern had operated its system in 1947 at the cost level of each of the carriers listed:

If Eastern had operated at the same cost level as American, Eastern's 1947 (losses) would have been \$20,763.

If Eastern had operated at the same cost level as Braniff, Eastern's 1947 (losses) would have been \$6,062,676.

If Eastern had operated at the same cost level as C. & S., Eastern's 1947 (losses) would have been \$12,094,520.

If Eastern had operated at the same cost level as Colonial, Eastern's 1947 (losses) would have been \$43,593,030.

If Eastern had operated at the same cost level as Continental, Eastern's 1947 (losses) would have been \$18,901,743.

If Eastern had operated at the same cost level as Delta, Eastern's 1947 (losses) would have been \$2,860,462.

If Eastern had operated at the same cost level as Inland, Eastern's 1947 (losses) would have been \$20,241,034.

If Eastern had operated at the same cost level as Mid-Continent, Eastern's 1947 (losses) would have been \$12,537,594.

If Eastern had operated at the same cost level as National, Eastern's 1947 (losses) would have been \$8,741,258.

If Eastern had operated at the same cost level as Northeast, Eastern's 1947 (losses) would have been \$44,146,872.

If Eastern had operated at the same cost level as Northwest, Eastern's 1947 (losses) would have been \$5,136,250.

If Eastern had operated at the same cost level as PCA-Capital, Eastern's 1947 (losses) would have been \$14,229,330.

If Eastern had operated at the same cost level as TWA, Eastern's 1947 (losses) would have been \$4,320,591.

If Eastern had operated at the same cost level as United, Eastern's 1947 (losses) would have been \$10,693.

If Eastern had operated at the same cost level as Western, Eastern's 1947 (losses) would have been \$9,969,781.

Eastern's achievement as an efficient and economical operator ironically has constituted a serious handicap for Eastern in new route and mail pay proceedings before the CAB.

As a result of CAB indulgence of so-called needy applicants, over 95 percent of Eastern's services now have been subjected to duplicative competition by other carriers. In some instances two or three additional carriers have been franchised to come in and appropriate the traffic which Eastern pioneered and developed over the years.

All of the newcomers which have been franchised to take away Eastern's business have been highly subsidized to do so—while Eastern continues to keep its books balanced without drawing on the taxpayers.

Eastern receives mail pay at a minimum nonsubsidy rate that amounts to about 6 cents per plane mile, and Eastern has at all times been ready, able, and willing to carry all the mail on its routes at the nonsubsidy rate. Despite Eastern's frequent schedules and ample space available, the CAB in many instances has certificated new applicants between points already served by Eastern and has diverted part of the mail from Eastern to the newly authorized competitor, with the result that Government cost for transportation of the identical mail has been multiplied. This has injured the taxpayers and Eastern Air Lines and likewise the newly authorized carriers which usually have experienced increasing deficits (before subsidy) in their duplication of Eastern's efficiently operated services.

The CAB is, among other things, the Government's purchasing agent for air-mail transportation. I have always understood that purchasing agents are expected to buy the best products at the lowest cost.

Eastern's stockholders are entitled to the facts on this.

The following tabulation will illustrate:

Subsidy mail rates being paid domestic carriers recently certificated to compete directly with Eastern Air Lines over Eastern's pioneer routes	Competitive segments	Eastern's non-subsidy mail rate per plane-mile
		Cents
National: 18 cents.....	New York-Miami.	6
Delta: Approximately 18 cents.	Chicago-Atlanta-Miami-New Orleans-Atlanta.	6
Capital (PCA): 18 cents....	New York-Atlanta-New York-Birmingham-New Orleans.	6
All-American: 54.7 cents....	Other segments: Philadelphia-Washington.	6
Piedmont: 50 cents.....	Various segments.	6
Trans-Texas: 55 cents.....	Houston-San Antonio.	6
	Houston-Beaumont.	6

In my opinion, competition which requires subsidy is wholly unjustified. Subsidized competition is unfair to the unsubsidized pioneer. It violates the principles of private enterprise because in effect it puts the Government in competition with the individual. And it is unfair to the taxpayers who must foot the bill to cover the waste.

The tax Eastern Air Lines pays on its business profitably conducted on the basis of efficiency and economy is turned over to Eastern's newly authorized competitors to help them take away Eastern's business.

Not only have uneconomical applicants been permitted to come in and appropriate Eastern's unsubsidized business and receive Government subsidy in doing so, but in numerous instances where service over a new

route was needed and the only question was the selection of the carrier which best measured up to the statutory requirement of fitness, willingness, and ability, the CAB has chosen the uneconomical carrier, rather than Eastern, to provide the service on the mistaken assumption that it was more important to consider the need of the applicant than the public need.

The following are examples:

Subsidy mail rates being paid domestic carriers chosen to provide service in preference to Eastern Air Lines

Carrier chosen in preference to Eastern	Currently effective subsidy mail rate per plane-mile	Route awarded
National.....	18	Miami-New Orleans.
Chicago & Southern.....	21	Memphis-Kansas City.
Piedmont.....	50	Memphis-Detroit.
Colonial.....	35	Cincinnati-Norfolk.
		Washington-Montreal and Quebec.

¹ Approximate.

Eastern offered to provide all these services at the nonsubsidy mail rate which now averages 6 cents per-plane mile.

The foregoing tabulations indicate that frequently the efficient and economical carrier has not been recognized and rewarded in new route and mail pay proceedings, and that the taxpayers have suffered the burdens of underwriting the large subsidies reflected in the above-charted rate differentials.

This is indeed a gloomy and discouraging picture. But there are some hopeful signs.

The President is said to be making inquiry into air-line economy; the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is instituting an investigation; the Postmaster General has expressed his desire to see better business principles applied to the transportation of air mail; the CAB lately has instituted investigations designed to develop essential information regarding air-line efficiency and economy; measures have been introduced in the Congress calling for a clearly stated separation of compensation and subsidy in respect to air transportation of mail, and providing that as between two identical points a new competitor may not receive air-mail pay at a higher rate than that received by the existing carrier.

The chairman of the CAB in an address on March 23 soberly observed: "I might say that my chief concern over mail pay is whether or not it leads air-line management to behave like businessmen and to make their decisions as businessmen normally do." He continued: "Let us take the case of routes—another instance of the effect of subsidy on air-line management. Under the act and our present concept of establishing mail rates, a carrier is virtually assured that the Government will make up any losses involved in operating a given route pattern, provided there is not flagrant overscheduling. My question is: What incentives are provided either in the act or by the mail-rate action which would lead the carrier now and in the future to be sure that its routes were laid out in the best possible manner, that highly uneconomical points were eliminated and that its operations over a given route make good economic or business sense? So far as I know, there are no such incentives." He added: "In large part * * * incentive has been removed because the present act tends to operate as a shield between the air carriers and the ultimate in economic penalties—bankruptcy."

The chairman on the same occasion also made this timely statement: "I believe that the advantages of separating the subsidy outweigh the disadvantages and dangers. From the standpoint of a sound air-transportation system these advantages would be to hold constantly before the carriers and the Board the dollar amount of the subsidy. This would provide a considerable incentive to the carriers to put themselves in a sound economic position and it would make it far easier for the Board to determine those areas where service being performed by the carriers was uneconomic."

Correcting errors made in the granting of permanent new route certificates will not be an easy task. A start should be made by withdrawing subsidy from routes which the CAB was persuaded to grant without economic justification. Certainly the innocent pioneer should not be called upon to curtail its service in order to make room for the newcomer.

But there is nothing wrong with air transportation which straight thinking and hard work cannot cure.

I would sincerely appreciate receiving your comment.

Respectfully yours,

EDDIE V. RICKENBACKER.

[From the Wall Street Journal of March 7, 1949]

REVISING AIR POLICY

The Civil Aeronautics Board has awarded an additional \$8,500,000 to seven airlines to make good all or part of their losses in 1948.

This award, like previous mail pay increases to offset airline deficits, was based on the Board's interpretation of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. This act requires that air carriers be kept sufficiently strong to maintain adequate service.

But let us look at what has happened. The carriers with the poorest records as business enterprises have received the most mail pay from the Federal Government. Those with the best records get the least pay.

Now part of this logical anomaly stems from mistakes by the Board itself in awarding too many competing routes, from a leveling off in traffic, and from increases in costs and other circumstances beyond the control of management.

Nevertheless, there has been in the Board's mail awards a curious treatment of the efficient. The size of an airline's deficit seems to be a major factor in the size of the subsidy.

The Board awarded a total of \$5,750,000 to two air lines because they had great needs. Another, which is in the midst of a cost-cutting program to reduce its deficit, got very little. A fourth, which has no deficit, got nothing.

Under the law's interpretation this fourth is not eligible for a second helping of pie simply because it has made money right along.

The end product of this philosophy is discouragement of initiative and efficiency. Further, this approach is obstructing the Board's own announced objective of fostering mergers between carriers. As long as a management expects its deficits, from whatever cause, to be made good by the Government, why should it be interested in a merger?

Chairman JOHNSON, of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, is sponsoring a bill to separate money paid air lines for mail service from the money paid as subsidies for national defense reasons. Whether this method will better the situation can only be gaged by further examination. But it can be a useful bill if it serves as a wedge to reopen congressional study of the whole air-line situation in relation to the taxpayer's pocketbook.

Ten years ago, when the present law was passed, air transportation was still experimental, a little unsure of its footing. Today it is an established industry. Measures suitable for an expansion era may now need retailoring.

I would like to refer to the schedules set up in this document where it says that Eastern Air Lines is competing with National, Delta, Capital, All-American, Piedmont, and Trans-Texas on the same routes, carrying air mail, Eastern receiving 6 cents per plane mile, while the other companies, for instance National from New York to Miami, receive 18 cents.

Eastern is having to compete with this unjust situation while the taxpayers pay the bill. Their complaint needs our careful consideration.

I think it is about time we should look into the functioning of the Civil Aeronautics Board. When an agency of Government uses Treasury funds to establish policy in the civilian field, we should have greater control over it. I have always said that the Department of Commerce should have control over the Civil Aeronautics Board. The only appeal from these people is to the President. The Secretary of Commerce has no say-so over this board, but they are using millions of dollars—I believe the sum for the last year was \$55,000,000 given to the air companies to establish civilian air policy.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RIVERS. With regard to the air lines, irrespective of what subsidy is being given to the lines that compete with Eastern, for instance, I do not know whether the gentleman is familiar with the fact but Eastern Air Lines has the most choice routes on the entire eastern seaboard of the United States. There is no air line in the United States that has had the consideration from its inception to date that Eastern Air Lines has had. I honestly believe that no other air line can make that statement.

Mr. PRESTON. That question was raised in our committee. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD] quizzed one of the witnesses on that very point. The Assistant Secretary for Air, Mr. Allison, mentioned the fact that they might have a preference in the routes, but he did admit it was only a contributory factor in their operation and he conceded that Eastern Air Lines operates with a greater degree of efficiency than any other line.

Mr. RIVERS. That may be well, but there is no air line in the Nation that can compete with Eastern today for that very reason. I honestly believe that.

Mr. PRESTON. There is another air line whose gross passenger receipts are larger than those of Eastern Air Lines. I do not think it is fair, and it is not right. I hold no brief for Eastern Air Lines, I never have, and I hold no stock in that company. I am not familiar with any of the officers. I have never met Captain Rickenbacker, a man whom I admire greatly from what I have read and heard about him. But I do not think

it is fair for us to use government funds in this manner to compete with a company which has proven its ability and who is eager to operate efficiently and economically. I suspect that they keep their salaries down more in line with what they should be.

There are many things in this bill in addition to the CAB that I wish I had time to talk about.

We took special pride in the fact that we gave the Federal Bureau of Investigation \$1,598,000 above the budget request. The committee felt that the money spent by our Government in this field was better spent than in any other field. This country has become a sanctuary, through legitimate and illegitimate methods of entry, for many peoples of the world, and they have gathered here in organizations of intrigue and deception. It is only through the Federal Bureau of Investigation that we can expect to keep account of them, to ferret them out, and ultimately to deport them when we catch those who have entered in an illegal manner. The action of the committee in giving J. Edgar Hoover this larger amount, more than the budget estimate, is a tribute to him. I think it will encourage him to do an even still better job. Mr. Hoover has the respect and admiration of every right-thinking Member of this body. He has organized the most efficient investigative agency in the world.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, we have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

**TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For necessary expenses of the Department of State not otherwise provided for, including personal services in the District of Columbia; salary of the Under Secretary of State, \$12,000; expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) not otherwise provided for; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 2870, 287q, 287r); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; purchase (two for Chiefs of Missions at not to exceed \$3,000 each) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance and operation of aircraft outside the continental United States; printing and binding, including printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); newspapers for departmental use (not to exceed \$15,000); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55 a); not to exceed \$1,000 for payment of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); health service program as authorized by law; purchase of uniforms; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than to others; rental of tie lines and teletype equipment; employment of aliens, by contract, for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports; establishment, maintenance, and operation of passport and despatch agencies; examination of estimates of appropriations in the

field; ice and drinking water for use abroad; excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; loss by exchange; radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and similar services abroad; relief, protection, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen in foreign countries and in the United States territories and possessions; expenses incurred in acknowledging services of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, alimen, or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, and care and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18 U. S. C. 659), of bringing to the United States from foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5), of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1) stenographic reporting, (2) translating, (3) analysis and tabulation of technical information, (4) preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids, (5) maintenance, improvement, and repair of diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including minor construction on Government-owned properties, (6) not to exceed \$200,000 for maintenance and operation of commissary and mess services, (7) fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased property abroad, (8) rental or lease, for periods not exceeding 10 years, of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, for which payments may be made in advance, (9) electrical appliances, motor-driven equipment (other than motor vehicles), and household furniture and furnishings not otherwise provided for, for use abroad, and (10) household equipment to be loaned pursuant to law (22 U. S. C. 1137); \$76,652,100: *Provided*, That pursuant to section 8 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 118d-1), passenger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available without fiscal year limitation for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission and \$1,400 in the case of all other such vehicles except station wagons, and such replacements shall not be charged against the numerical limitation hereinbefore set forth: *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated herein, not to exceed \$30,000 shall be expended for carrying out the provisions of the Act of July 31, 1945 (5 U. S. C. 168d).

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 4, line 17, strike out the sum "\$76,652,100" and insert "\$75,452,100."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I am rather of the opinion that this appropriation would take a larger cut than the figure that I have suggested. I have aimed only at the domestic service, and that appears in tabular form on pages 23 and 24 of the hearings for the Department of State. The estimated number of positions is 5,129, and the present employment is 4,726, or 400 above the present employment. We all know that this local office of the State Department is overstaffed, rather than understaffed,

and it would seem they could take this very moderate cut which I based upon a salary roll of \$3,000, when the actual figure in the estimate is somewhere around \$4,000. The increase from the number allowed for this year is 282. On the other hand, the increase in the number of positions that are actually filled is 403. I really think the other items would show a figure where anyone could reduce this appropriation a great deal more, but it would seem as if it would be possible at this time to cut off \$1,200,000. There has been no cut on the personnel items, and only some of the small expense items have been cut in this appropriation. I hope this amendment will be agreed to, and that we will be permitted to save \$1,200,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I must rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this is the very matter which I discussed a while ago with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. It concerns the gentleman's reading of a table which is in the committee hearings and from which one does not get an accurate picture of the number of department employees. The gentleman from New York insists that the number is over 400. This committee insists that the proper figure is 257.4 man-years.

Insofar as this particular item of the bill is concerned, the entire membership of this subcommittee is in agreement on the amount allowed. We are now having a reorganization of the State Department. We are abiding by the recommendations of the so-called Hoover Commission. It is the considered judgment of the committee that we have cut sufficient from these funds to enable them to proceed with their reorganization, so that they will come back and convince us a year from now that they have saved so much money for the taxpayers.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I gladly yield.

Mr. TABER. Is it not a fact that the Hoover report estimates that they can save a very large sum of money in this connection?

Mr. ROONEY. That is so, but only after the reorganization plan has been put into effect. That is the reason this committee is proceeding as it is in this regard. I respectfully suggest that the gentleman from New York discuss this matter with the able gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] who has served on this committee for a great many years and who has very, very mature and competent judgment with regard to these appropriations. There is nobody in this House who knows more about this bill than the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN]. The gentleman from Nebraska is certainly not a Member who goes along with extravagance in considering appropriation bills. I feel that if this matter is left to the members of the subcommittee it will turn out to the better advantage, in the end, to the American taxpayer.

I respectfully urge that the Committee vote down the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 27, noes 37.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Seventy-seven Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 67]

Arends	Doughton	O'Brien, Mich.
Auchincloss	Douglas	Pace
Bailey	Fernandez	Pfeifer,
Barden	Gathings	Joseph L.
Bentsen	Gilmer	Powell
Bland	Gross	Price
Blatnik	Hall,	Quinn
Bonner	Leonard W.	Ramsay
Buckley, N. Y.	Harrison	Rankin
Bulwinkle	Havener	Redden
Burdick	Heffernan	Scott, Hardie
Burnside	Kirwan	Shafer
Byrne, N. Y.	Klein	Simpson, Pa.
Carlyle	Lane	Smith, Ohio
Case, S. Dak.	Latham	Stockman
Celler	Lovre	Taylor
Clemente	Lyle	Thomas, N. J.
Cooley	Lynch	Towe
Coudert	McConnell	Walsh
Crosser	Macy	Welch, Calif.
Davenport	Madden	Whitaker
Davis, Tenn.	Marshall	White, Idaho
Dawson	Morton	Wood
Dingell	Murphy	Zablocki

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. TRIMBLE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 4016, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 361 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]?

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PHILLIPS of California: On page 20, line 7, after the word "appropriation" strike out the balance of line 7, all of lines 8 and 9, and the first five words in line 10.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, in order that you may understand the amendment, it strikes out of the bill those words which would permit the spending of money for agricultural experiment stations in other countries.

I do not yet say that I am opposed to the spending of money for them, but I am quoting you my authority for this amendment, which is no less than the distinguished Member of the House the

gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] who said, at page 756 of the hearings:

I think the record should contain some details of this item.

That is my entire argument. I contend that the gentleman from New York knew exactly what he was saying when he said that in the hearings, that there should be some details of this great expenditure in the RECORD, or he will have put every Representative of an agricultural district in the House of Representatives on the spot today. This should be stricken out in our House and should be sent to the Senate with the request that further information be obtained regarding the expenditure of the money, and that if we are to spend \$2,000,000 for agricultural experimental work in other countries, and I quote the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], that the amount involved is \$2,000,000, we should certainly know what we are spending it for. As I look around the room I see the distinguished gentleman from Missouri, who unquestionably has an experiment station in his district. He will be asked when he goes home how he authorized \$2,000,000 for experiment stations in South America when there were inadequate funds for those in his district. Or the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. McKINNON], who has in his district at La Jolla a little experiment station. It will be given \$18,000 for its operation expenses next year, which is hardly enough to pay the salaries of the men who are employed there, and will allow nothing whatever for the necessary improvements of the building nor for the work itself. Or the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DAVIS], who represents the district in which Madison is located, which has the great laboratory there for wood fiber and wood-products experiments and which was cut down about one-third under the budget request as I recall.

In my own district the farmers gathered \$100,000 together and bought land for an experiment station. The Appropriations Committee was splendid about the matter and put into the bill \$100,000 which will build about two-thirds of the laboratory building. So when you see a place in my district with two-thirds of a building built, that will be the sea-level experiment station. My farmers would ask me how I came to vote for \$2,000,000 for experiment stations in South America and not for the other one-third of this building.

Or the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE] who represents the city of Fresno, who has a very fine grape-experiment station in his district: I think his grape growers will ask him how he came to vote for \$2,000,000 for experiment stations in agriculture in South America and not for the necessary funds for the experiment station in his district.

So my question is simply, Why can we not, in the words of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], say, "I think the record should contain some details of this item"?

I ask that it be stricken out until it can be taken to the Senate and those details inserted.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman tell us whether this item is to be transferred to some other division of the State Department? I notice further down on that same page the statement that \$2,700,000 can be transferred to some other division. It certainly is not an appropriate item under the Informational Service.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman has expressed what I am thinking. The record is not clear on it. It does not indicate whether or not the money is to be transferred. If we are going to vote \$2,000,000 for experimental stations in South America in the field of agriculture, let us not have the money transferred to some other section and used for some other purpose. So I hope the gentleman from New York, my friend from Brooklyn, will accept the amendment and let the Senate put in the information which was not put in in the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest that the distinguished gentleman from California, who originally came from the coal-mine area of Pennsylvania and is now an educated farmer in California, and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER] get together and read these hearings. They would then find that the reason this appropriation is in this bill and at this particular point of the bill is because of the action of their Congress, the Eightieth Congress, in passing what is known as the Smith-Mundt bill. They would learn, furthermore, if they were to read the hearings, that the Information and Educational Activities Division of the Department of State does not actually use these funds at all; they are turned over to the Department of Agriculture by transfer. The gentlemen would also learn that the actual amount of money transferred for this purpose is not the sum mentioned by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS]. I am very sorry to hear him make such an inaccurate statement as he made today, because he is usually much better informed.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. This very matter has already been considered by the House today. It was one of the two arguments offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] against the rule which was granted this morning on a roll-call vote. This language was not proposed by the committee. This did not originate in the mind of any single member of this committee. I may say further to the gentleman that if he would read the questions and answers appearing in the hearings—

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. At what page?

Mr. ROONEY. He would read the following:

Mr. ROONEY. What have you to say about insertion of the language "advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the revised statutes as amended"?

Mr. HALL. This proviso permits advances to exchange grantees such as students, teachers, and trainees, and to permit advances under contract to private nonprofit organizations and rental advances in areas where required and travel advances to alien operators of mobile motion-picture units overseas.

This new language is included in the International Information and Educational Activities appropriation this year as the result of the consolidation in that appropriation of the separate appropriation for cooperation with the American Republics made in previous years. Since similar language was contained in the Appropriation Act for Cooperation with the American Republics, with which I am sure the gentleman from California is familiar as a member of the great Committee on Appropriations, this new language in the appropriation for International Information and Educational Activities does not contemplate any new authorities.

The provision authorizing advance of funds is necessary for the purpose of allowing advances to students, professors, and other technical personnel participating in the Educational Exchange Program. The provision relative to the establishment and operation of agricultural and other experimental stations is necessary to enable the Department of Agriculture to establish and operate such stations. There is some question as to whether or not the general authority of the Department of Agriculture is sufficiently broad to cover this type of activity which is essential to the cooperation program.

Now I shall be pleased to yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. My figure was given to me by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] and the gentleman has not given us a different figure.

Mr. ROONEY. If the gentleman will refer to page 755 of the hearings under the title "Activities under the scientific and technical cooperation program for 1950" he will find the very first item there is "Agriculture—American Republics—\$771,490."

That money is not only to establish experimental stations in South America but also for the program of bringing trainees to this country and educating them in our know-how with regard to agriculture.

Mr. O'TOOLE. The gentleman from California is using the book of 10 years ago.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. What page?

Mr. ROONEY. It may not appear so but the gentleman from California has a book more recent than that. I refer to page 755.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I appreciate the gentleman's commendation of the last Congress.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully urge that the amendment offered by the gentleman from California be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we have had a lot of confusing statements made here this afternoon in connection with this matter. Does anyone imagine it would be necessary to have a rule waiving points of order on this if the Smith-Mundt bill had authorized it? It would not be necessary.

As the gentleman from California very aptly stated, this is a proposal to set up experimental stations throughout the American Republics without giving any detail or anything of that kind on which anyone can base an opinion. The authority to transfer funds of this character runs to another appropriation in the State Department and not to other departments, so there would be naturally no authority to transfer it to the Agricultural Department. As the gentleman from California so well stated, it is absolutely ridiculous for us to carry this fund and expect that anything such as the gentleman from New York has suggested would happen.

Let us throw this thing out, as the gentleman from California suggests, then let somebody consider it so that we will know what it is and what we are doing.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I have found the figures to which the gentleman from New York referred and they show that the amount intended for agriculture is \$1,376,456, which would be quite a bit in the districts in this country which need more money for their experimental stations.

Mr. TABER. That is true. We do not know where we are on this.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. HERTER. Just as a matter of explanation, is not the work in connection with the development of the agricultural stations and progress through technological assistance a job for the Institute for Inter-American Affairs, for which an appropriation is made on page 25?

Mr. TABER. That is true and if they were going to have anything of that kind that is the place that it should be.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. PHILLIPS of California) there were—ayes 88, noes 116.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PHILLIPS of California: Page 20, line 10, after the word "thereon" and the semicolon, insert "Provided, That no money shall be spent on agricultural stations or experiments in other countries until the Secretary of Agriculture certifies that such expenditure is a necessity and that experimental work of a similar nature in the United States is adequately financed."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the proposed amendment on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from California desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I contend that it is a limitation upon the expenditure of funds because it requires that the necessity for them and the limitation for them be provided and certified to before the money is expended.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York desire further to be heard?

Mr. ROONEY. The statement that no money shall be spent is clearly legislation; and it imposes additional duties on the Department, which makes it legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] introduces certain language requiring the Secretary of Agriculture to make certain findings. The Chair construes that language to be legislation on an appropriation bill in that it imposes additional duties upon the agency involved. So, the point of order is sustained.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I desire some information from the committee. I was here during general debate and heard the comment of practically all members of the committee, which is summarized in the words on page 3 of their fine report, in which they say:

The agencies represented in the bill should take steps to improve the justifications submitted to the committee.

In the next paragraph, they say:

The committee is dissatisfied with the condition of much of the transcript of the hearings upon its return by the departments.

On further, they say:

Some of the testimony when returned contained statements so changed that they bore little resemblance to the actual testimony given.

I have the highest regard for the members of this subcommittee. I know how diligent they are. I am amazed that they should find it necessary to make these criticisms. However, I also note that in their zeal to have the hearings accurate they took 2,223 pages of testimony, and with the best of good will and diligence the rest of us are unable to follow through all of these cross-examinations.

This is the question I wanted to ask: How much of a staff does this subcommittee have? Can the chairman tell me?

Mr. ROONEY. The subcommittee has an executive secretary, Mr. Howe, the chairman has a clerk, Miss Caddigan, and we have the assistance of all the clerks of the full Committee on Appropriations. During the course of the hearings, so as to be able to get people up here from the departments downtown in a hurry, a man is assigned by

the particular department to contact these people for us more expeditiously. We have not at all had the difficulty the gentleman from Ohio experiences from reading page 3 of this committee's report. This matter was quite fully discussed previously today during general debate on the bill.

Mr. VORYS. I was present when it was discussed.

Mr. ROONEY. The reporter makes a transcript of the testimony and that testimony is then forwarded to the witnesses from the departments, presumably to make editorial and grammatical corrections. We have found many changes in their answers. We will not stand for them and we did not stand for them. We found a number of instances, which caused the particular language to be inserted in the report as a warning to these departments, where answers which were given "Yes" read "No" when the transcript came back from downtown. None of such changes were permitted to stand in the volumes of testimony the gentleman now has. The printed testimony is correct as originally given by the witnesses.

Mr. VORYS. I thoroughly understand, and I commend the gentleman and his committee in bringing to us accurate statements, but the gentleman's subcommittee points out that the justifications need improvement and the testimony needs improvement. This is my point: A committee of Congress does more than conduct a judicial proceeding. They have to get information not only through cross-examination of the battery of witnesses sent up here but they have to have their own staff to do some digging in order to get the narrative and generality on behalf of the committee. It is completely insufficient to have some department that wants money lend that committee a staff member for liaison during hearings.

What I want to know is this: What staff does the Committee on Appropriations have now compared with the staff it had last year? Can someone give me those numbers?

Mr. ROONEY. I believe that there is one man more than there was last year in the Eightieth Congress. We now have a more efficient and intelligent staff, interested in facts and not in politics.

Mr. VORYS. How many do they have this year?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VORYS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. May I point out to the gentleman that the entire expert investigating staff of the Committee on Appropriations, which was so effective during the past 2 years, was abolished at the beginning of this year by a vote of the majority members of the committee.

Mr. VORYS. How many did that involve?

Mr. TABER. Last year we had as high as 50 people, including clerks. Of course, we had temporary people. We had the ablest public accountants in America working for us.

Mr. VORYS. How many were fired this year?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, prior to the last quorum call, there was a colloquy on the floor between the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON] and the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS], I believe, with respect to the activities of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, which has an item in this bill for \$139,073,000. The discussion affected the Eastern Air Lines, Inc. Last evening I spent quite a bit of time analyzing the last annual report of the Eastern Air Lines Co., and I found this statement from Eddie Rickenbacker, president of the company. He says:

Many of you have asked me to explain why Eastern Air Lines is the one certificated air carrier which operates without subsidy while the more than 20 others receive substantial subsidies from the taxpayers' pocket-books. * * * The explanation is that Eastern conducts its business at the highest level of efficiency and economy. * * * In a recent order the Civil Aeronautics Board explained that Eastern's route pattern and location probably provide less opportunity for profitable operation than do the route patterns and locations of other large air carriers. Eastern has succeeded in spite of natural handicaps. * * * The air carriers which have done the best jobs have received relatively the least from the CAB in grants of new routes and mail pay—and the air carriers demonstrating least ability have been recipients of generous grants of new routes and subsidy. * * * The Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 stresses public needs in new route proceedings, but the CAB often has lost sight of public needs and has stressed carrier needs instead—even though such carrier needs have resulted from wasteful and inefficient operations and management. * * * Had Eastern been an operator showing a large deficit, much of the competition which has been imposed upon Eastern would not have been authorized, and Eastern itself would have been the recipient of subsidy.

Then Mr. Rickenbacker continues:

The CAB is, among other things, the Government's purchasing agent for airmail transportation. I have always understood that purchasing agents are expected to buy the best products at the lowest cost.

Eastern's stockholders are entitled to the facts on this.

Then he sets forth a table showing that National receives 18 cents; Delta, 18 cents; Capital, 18 cents; All-American, 54.7 cents; Piedmont, 50 cents; Trans Texas, 55 cents. That is on the New York-Miami runs, and the Philadelphia-Washington runs, and the Houston-San Antonio runs.

It also shows a table where National receives 18 cents for the Miami-New Orleans run; Chicago & Southern 21 cents; Piedmont, 50 cents; Colonial, 35 cents, where the tonnage was taken away from Eastern, which proposed and offered and stood ready to carry the cargo at 6 cents per plane mile. That gives you an illustration of what the CAB is doing under the 1938 act approved by the Congress. It also shows how utterly fantastic the CAB penalizes efficient companies, and how the taxpayers of this country subsidize, through appropriations, which we approve from time to time, inefficiency, and poor management, and subsidize those who do not

operate except to get more money from the taxpayer.

I hope that the Committee on Appropriations of the House will deal more effectively in the future to see that the taxpayers are relieved from some of the burdens which they now have in paying these unjustified mail subsidies.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES: On page 5, line 11, strike out "\$650,000" and insert "\$300,000."

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, the amendment I have offered strikes out \$650,000 for representation allowance and inserts \$300,000. Even with this reduction, the amount remaining is too much, but I thought members of this committee might go along with me on a comparative small reduction. It does give you a chance to save \$350,000 that in my opinion would be otherwise wasted.

I think the Members of the House and the people of this country would be amazed to know how much of taxpayers' funds are being used to buy liquor of various kinds to entertain representatives in foreign countries. I think it is conceded and will not be denied that this item to which I have referred, almost all of it is spent for champagne and other kinds of drinks used by our representatives to entertain foreigners of other countries.

Do not forget that these representatives have hundreds of thousands of dollars in other allowances. This is in addition to pretty liberal allowances already granted in this legislation.

This is not a question of whether you believe in the use of liquor. That is entirely beside the question. It is whether you think it is for the best interests of our country to use the money of the people of this country in this manner.

I should also add that this item of \$650,000 is not all of the money appropriated in this bill for entertainment and representation allowance. I understand the amount in this bill alone is more than \$1,000,000.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. In just a moment I will yield. I am quite sure the gentleman will tell us that there may be other items included in this expense, but I am sure he will also tell you that almost all of this expenditure amounting to more than \$1,000,000 in this bill will be used to pay for various kinds of liquor to be used by our representatives to entertain foreigners abroad.

You did not take the trouble to show the items in the hearings. You simply call it representation allowance. Representation of what? That you do not tell us. Last year and two years ago, the committee had supplementary items for which the funds were used. This year you say "representation allowance" and let it go at that.

As I said a moment ago, not only is there this item of \$650,000, but you have another item in another place in the bill for \$100,000 for the same purpose, and so, if you go through the bill, I think the committee will admit there is more than \$1,000,000 appropriated out of tax-

payers' funds for this purpose. I am asking you to save about a third of it.

The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] spoke a few minutes ago on this subject matter. I would like to ask him, for the record, how much money in this bill is being spent for so-called representation allowance.

Mr. STEFAN. For Foreign Service alone, for representation allowance, \$650,000 is being requested in this bill. The same amount was provided last year. There are other agencies, of course. The Information Service have their special allowance. I assume that outside of the Marshall plan, around \$1,000,000 for representation allowances for all agencies is in this bill.

Mr. REES. The Marshall plan, or ECA, you know, has representation allowances in addition to these in the present bill. I realize you are in the habit of spending this money, but can we not save a part of the million dollars in this bill. This amendment will save \$350,000. I think it is fair. I yield now to the distinguished gentleman from New York to explain why he deems it necessary to spend \$650,000 of the taxpayers' funds, along with other items in this bill, for this purpose.

Mr. ROONEY. That is an invitation to make a speech, but I want to ask the gentleman one or two questions. Does the gentleman from Kansas realize that the amount requested of this committee for representation-allowance money was in the amount of \$700,000, and it was cut by the committee to \$650,000. Does the gentleman realize that?

Mr. REES. Well, so far so good. But that is only a small part of it. I notice in your hearings where something over a million dollars was mentioned.

Mr. ROONEY. I am talking to the gentleman now about Foreign Service. My second question is this: If the Foreign Service has a diplomatic luncheon, does the gentleman object to the serving of a Martini or an old-fashioned with that luncheon?

Mr. REES. But is it going to take a million dollars to take care of those Martinis?

Mr. ROONEY. Well, the gentleman does not object; is that the point?

Mr. REES. I do not object to serving luncheons and dinners where necessary, but I think it is wholly unnecessary to serve high-powered liquor and then charge it up to the Federal Treasury. What you do with your own money is a different matter.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman object to the Martini?

Mr. REES. I am serious with the gentleman from New York, who thinks that this ought to be done. We ought not to use the money of the taxpayers of this country for that sort of thing. It is manifestly unfair. We ought not to do it.

Now, I see the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] rise. He has always opposed my amendments on other occasions. Whether he believes in the use of liquor or not is beside the question. I hope he will explain to this House why he thinks it is for the best interests of this country that we appro-

priate approximately a million dollars of the taxpayers' money, almost all of which will be used to buy liquor of various kinds to entertain foreigners of other countries. This is not a question as to whether you believe in the use of liquor; not at all. It is a question of whether you think there is justification in using the people's money in this manner. No one yet on the floor of this House has ever been able to tell us of any good that has been accomplished by reason of the spending of the millions of taxpayers' money in this manner during the past few years.

How you use your own money is your business, but how you use the taxpayers' money of this country is a different question.

Mr. Chairman, in my judgment we are falling into a rather low ebb when this Congress deems it necessary to spend the people's funds in this manner in order to get along with representatives of other countries.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

(Mr. REES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, every year, for many years, the gentleman from Kansas who has just left this well, has made a similar request to the committee. I wonder when the gentleman from Kansas is going to realize the situation in his own State, and come to the conclusion that these addresses are no longer popular.

It remained for Time magazine, in its issue of September 9, 1946, to drag the prohibition ghost out of the Kansas closet.

Kansas and a bone-dry liquor law had its ghost brought from the closet by this alert publication.

The article states:

Good whisky is easier to get in Topeka than in wet Kansas City, Mo., 67 miles away.

The article lambasts Kansas prohibition as a farce and calls enforcement of officers' shadows in a bootlegger's forest.

The voters themselves became disgusted with the hypocritical dry law and the unrest, finally gained the attention of the Republican-dominated machine, and leaders hurried to a Kansas hotel only to leave a job, and leaving, left a job for the cleaning crew the next morning—to remove a near truckload of empty whisky bottles from the bedrooms of the building. Bellhops rested after a strenuous day and night of toting sparkling water and ice and the Topeka bootleggers happily tallied up the receipts.

United States Treasury which takes revenue from legal and illegal liquor sellers alike reported 570 Kansans holding retail liquor licenses, and 17 more as holding wholesale licenses.

Why all this talk year in and year out? Take the ghost out of the closet and kept it off the floor of Congress.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. No. I cannot yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Very briefly; yes.

Mr. REES. I may say to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], who would not yield, that he has not said anything with respect to using the taxpayers' money for buying liquor for foreigners abroad, and has not indicated wherein that expenditure would help to cultivate our friendly relations with people abroad. All he is doing is talking from a magazine that is filled with advertisements of liquor concerns.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Why, sure. Do they not have to have that advertising money to run their publications? They are financially interested in the liquor business. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] mistakes the issue entirely. Apparently some folks think it is necessary to get these people down there in South America a little bit under the influence of liquor because you can get along with certain people better when they are a little bit intoxicated and, why, runs their argument, should we not let them get a little bit under the influence so they may be more willing to take our money? That argument—the appropriation of tax money to accomplish that does not make sense. What drinking in Kansas has to do with the use of farmers' and other taxpayers' money to purchase liquor in South America, I do not know. There seems to be no connection.

Here is what I want to call to your attention, and it is along the lines suggested by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORVY]. I read from page 3 of the committee report, and I would like to have the chairman of the committee answer me. I read:

The committee is dissatisfied with the condition of much of the transcript of the hearings upon its return by the departments. Instructions were attached to each day's testimony when submitted to the departments, stating specifically that editorial changes by witnesses were to be held to a minimum and limited to corrections of grammatical and other obvious errors. The instructions notwithstanding, some of the testimony when returned contained statements so changed that they bore little resemblance to the actual testimony given.

Mr. Chairman, everyone knows that the purpose of having witnesses come before committees to testify is to advise the committees and the Congress through the committees of the facts on which a bill is based. The printed hearings purport to give us the facts. The testimony of witnesses should not be accepted except as they yield to cross-examination, because then only will the testimony of the witness disclose the whole truth. How in the wide, wide world can anyone weigh the testimony of a witness or discover how much of it is conclusion or conjecture, or opinion, or fact if you send the testimony down to a department and then, according to the committee,

have it changed? Who knows what the witnesses really meant or how much they really know?

I would like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee, what is the use of taking the testimony, having a witness cross-examined or examined by members of the committee, then sending the testimony down to a department and, as is said in the report, getting something back that the committee does not recognize?

Mr. ROONEY. I must say to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan that is exactly the committee's point, that is the reason we mentioned it in our report. This committee will not stand for such procedure.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Did not the gentleman do it?

Mr. ROONEY. Most certainly not.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. What is the gentleman squawking about then?

Mr. ROONEY. If the gentleman had been here during general debate on this bill he would know that the changes which were made in the witnesses' testimony required many, many hours of work by myself and other members of the committee in order to get it back into its original state when taken down by the reporters.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I know, but the witnesses who made these changes and sent back the statements were not subsequently cross examined.

Mr. ROONEY. We will get to that in due time, I assure the gentleman. I thoroughly agree with him. I do not think a congressional committee should permit any witness or witnesses to change their testimony at all, and, as far as I am personally concerned, in next year's hearings none of these witnesses will be permitted to correct even their grammatical errors.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. What the gentleman did in this case apparently was to pile error upon error, because he sent the testimony down there, then the witnesses changed it and when they sent it back changed, the gentleman substituted his version of what he thought they said the first time.

Mr. ROONEY. Does not the very learned gentleman understand that this very procedure was carried on by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] when he was chairman of the full committee, and that we followed the same practice in this regard with the departments which has been followed for the past 2 years?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Who instituted the procedure is not the issue—the practice is unsound and misleading. The gentleman is squawking about it, if I may use such a word, and calls attention in his report to the fact they did change their testimony. Now, how does one who reads the record know whether the testimony in these hearings is the witness' testimony or the gentleman's version of their testimony?

Mr. ROONEY. Does not the gentleman understand that the original transcript was returned to us?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Oh, sure.

Mr. ROONEY. And that we readily saw the corrections which were made on it?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. And the gentleman just wiped out all of those changes?

Mr. ROONEY. We certainly did.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Then we have a record of what the gentleman thought was the witness' testimony as reported by the reporter. That is what you have.

Mr. ROONEY. Amen.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Right.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: Page 59, line 8, after the semicolon, insert "Provided, That not more than \$35,000 be used for a first-class weather station in western Nebraska."

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, this does not call for additional appropriations. The Weather Bureau now has \$24,000,000 for use in weather reporting. I am suggesting in this amendment that \$35,000 be earmarked for a station in western Nebraska. Attention is focused upon this because of the storm of last year when 17 lives were lost in this area, as well as 6,000 to 7,000 head of livestock and untold amounts of vegetables were lost. This area, in a radius of 100 miles, serves about 150,000 people. They get their weather reports from Kansas City, 512 air-line miles away. The weather reporting just has not been accurate, and for that reason I feel that a weather station should be established in this area.

If the committee will read the testimony on pages 552 to 563 relating to the Department of Commerce appropriations, they will find that the Chief of the Weather Bureau recognizes that this is a blind spot and in the past has recommended that a weather station be established in this area. By this amendment I am suggesting that the appropriation not be increased but that the Weather Bureau be instructed to establish a first-class station in Scottsbluff, Nebr.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that it is not proper to legislate from the floor of this House on an appropriation bill in the manner proposed. There is some merit and need for some kind of a weather station, whether class 1, or whatever class is adequate, at Scottsbluff, Nebr. However, this committee does not legislate station by station in the installation of these weather stations. That is administrative and is left for the Department of Commerce to determine where they are most needed. If it becomes necessary and proper to install a separate station at Scottsbluff, there is money contained in this bill sufficient to cover the cost of such a station. For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I respectfully urge that the pending amendment be defeated by the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: Page 25, lines 12 to 15, strike out the entire proviso.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment knocks out the language repealing the provision of the appropriation act a couple of years ago which said that all of the funds which were appropriated to the Institute of Inter-American Affairs should expire on the 30th of June. Now this would make them continuously available and available until expended. The fellow who is running the Institute of Inter-American Affairs is Dillon Myer. After they finished the hearings on this bill, or practically finished them, on Mr. Meyer, on page 968, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] said:

Well, I must say that up to now the presentation of this agency has been quite below the standard expected of the other agencies that have appeared before the committee. I would say it is the worst we have had since we started these hearings about a month ago.

And here we have them inserting language which would make available to this agency \$700,000 or more of funds that would expire on the 30th of June, after they have made that kind of a justification. I wonder if the House of Representatives wants to go along with providing additional funds for an outfit that the chairman of the subcommittee himself has that opinion of, after having listened to their justifications for 63 pages.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment will be adopted.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment, and at this time ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, this is the very same matter which was discussed earlier today just previous to the vote on the rule. It was thoroughly explored at that time. The same presentation, word for word, now made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] was made by him at that time, and nevertheless the House adopted the rule.

What is the situation? The Institute of Inter-American Affairs, to which this language refers, is a Government corporation whose life was extended from the 5th of August 1947 to the 5th of August 1950. The termination of the life of this corporation, therefore, will come not in the fiscal year for which appropriation is being made but in the fiscal year 1951.

The corporation has made a number of agreements with South American countries which must be met. The sole purpose of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] in offering this amendment is to defeat the carry-over of moneys which will be available at the end of the fiscal year. To do so now would result in a black eye insofar as the United States is concerned because

we pay for merely a share of the activities of this program, much more is contributed by South American countries. This is exactly the same reply I made this morning in answer to the exact same presentation made then by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. I know that the judgment of this Committee on this matter will be exactly the same as the expressed judgment of the House earlier today, and that the pending amendment will be defeated.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I gladly yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Do we correctly understand that this bill was reported out unanimously by the subcommittee?

Mr. ROONEY. That is correct.

Mr. JAVITS. This provision was in the bill when it was reported out?

Mr. ROONEY. It certainly was.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 57, noes 123.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: On page 54, line 11, strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$4,000,000."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which I offer would reduce the appropriation for export control from the sum recommended by the committee of \$5,000,000 to the sum of \$4,000,000, which is the identical amount made available originally for this activity during the current fiscal year.

We went into the operation of this activity in the deficiency subcommittee very carefully late last spring, during the month of June, I think, and as a result of the investigation which we made at that time, recommended an appropriation of \$4,000,000 for the activity.

At that time the activity had some 750 items to control, while at this time, if I am correctly advised, the number of items has decreased from 750 to 300.

I realize the importance of this work, but it seems to me, in the light of the decrease referred to, that the amount of \$4,000,000, which was made available originally for the current fiscal year, should suffice for the fiscal year 1950.

I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the proposed amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] should know when he makes the statement that \$4,000,000 is sufficient for export control this year, that he is not making a statement which is entirely accurate, because not only did the Committee on Appropriations allow \$4,000,000 a year ago for that purpose, but the gentleman and the gentleman's subcommittee on deficiencies only a few weeks ago reported to the House a deficiency bill, which the House passed, allowing an additional \$1,115,000 for that purpose.

At that time, when the gentleman's committee allowed \$1,115,000 over the \$4,000,000 appropriation in order to continue export control for the remainder of the present fiscal year, he knew that there were a number of items decontrolled. That was all fully brought out in the testimony before the gentleman's committee.

This committee, in the pending instance, is very much concerned with proper enforcement of export control. We do not want to again hear statements about certain goods getting into the hands of countries behind the iron curtain. We do not again want to find that a quantity of steel or copper or something else has been transshipped so as to get into the hands of the Soviet Union, or Communist-dominated countries. For that reason this committee proceeds on the theory that the control of exports from this country should be as strong as it is possible to make it. For that reason, and also for the further reason that here again we have another item in this bill on which the committee has acted unanimously, I ask that the pending amendment be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further amendments? If not, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. TRIMBLE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4016) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 180, he reported the bill back to the House without amendment.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I am, like all rural Congressmen should be, in its present form.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. PHILLIPS of California moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the bill back forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 20, line 7, after the semicolon, strike out all down to and including the word "thereon" on line 10.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. PHILLIPS of California) there were—ayes 62, noes 143.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. Thirty-nine Members have risen; not a sufficient number. The yeas and nays were refused.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and forty-nine Members are present, a quorum.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

MICHIGAN DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE MIGHT DO A LITTLE HOUSECLEANING

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, in the olden days, springtime always meant housecleaning time and, in many of the smaller communities of Michigan, it still means a raking of the lawn, a picking up and a piling at the curb of the rubbish which has collected since the preceding fall. Then around come the city collectors and haul it away to the dump.

Last year, in the national city clean-up contest, South Haven, Van Buren County, Fourth Congressional District of Michigan, won second place in its class, a New Jersey city winning first.

Evidently Hicks Griffiths, chairman of the Democratic State central committee of Michigan, has forgotten that it is springtime and that the Democratic Party of Michigan needs a little renovating and face-lifting, for, neglecting his home work, he criticizes my attempt to do a little political renovating and disinfecting by sending out copies of a speech I made on the floor of the House on March 17, 1949—Daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page 2779.

Under date of April 2, the United Press quotes him as follows:

Representative HOFFMAN has flooded Michigan in the last few days with a Republican campaign leaflet privately reprinted from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and mailed at Government expense.

This leaflet, for the distribution of which the taxpayers of the Nation must pay, bluntly calls on Michigan voters to vote Republican.

To use your money and mine to finance this sort of campaign may be legal, but it violates every American standard of decency and fair play.

Some Republicans remember with regret that, in last fall's campaign, a few corporations violated a Federal statute by making political contributions to a Republican political committee. Some individuals and some corporations were indicted by the Democratic law-enforcement officers. Some were acquitted. A few, I understand, entered pleas of guilty and paid the penalty.

Later, it was learned that one Franco, then chairman of the Democratic State central committee had solicited and, if memory serves correctly, received political contributions from postmasters or postal employees in Michigan, such solicitations having been made to two postal officials in the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan.

Franco, it later appeared, worked with a relative who received a percentage of the collections, which were made for the Democratic political campaign in Michigan.

Although a committee of the House held hearings and obtained evidence indicating a violation of the Hatch Act, to date I have been unable to learn of any criminal prosecutions.

I am wondering why it is that Mr. Griffiths, whom I do not know personally and who admits that my sending out of a speech made on the floor of the House and printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD was not a violation of any law, is so concerned and charges that the franking out of that speech violates every American standard of decency and fair play, and, at the same time, overlooks the obviously and admittedly illegal acts of soliciting of campaign funds from postmasters by Democratic officials during the 1948 campaign.

I assume Mr. Griffiths has undoubtedly read that bit of Scripture which inquires:

And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?

Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye.

No charge, direct or indirect, is made that Mr. Griffiths is a hypocrite, for I have no knowledge of his activities except this one reported press statement.

But, as a matter of fact, the mote which he assumes to find in my procedure does not exist, for he admits that it was not illegal. In his opinion, it just violated the American standard of decency and fair play.

But Democratic Congressmen from Michigan and the administration have for years been following the methods I used.

But what about the Democratic political allies in Michigan—the CIO, the UAW-CIO, the UE-CIO? August Scholle, president of the Michigan State CIO, recently publicly announced, according to the press:

Never again will the CIO support a Republican, regardless of his liberalism, ability, or honesty.

The UE-CIO has many officers who have refused, and still refuse, to deny under oath that they are affiliated with the Communist Party or with an organiza-

tion which advocates the overthrow of this Government by force, but, during the spring campaign in Michigan, which involved the election of at least six State officials, the control of the State administrative board, the CIO organizations, according to Scholle, their State president, were political bedfellows of the Democratic State organization.

It may be that the Democratic organization in Michigan was not a voluntary bedfellow of the labor union officials who refused to deny that they were Communists. Let us be charitable and assume that it was not. Let us admit that it was just kidnaped. But, if so, during the campaign it remained a complacent captive.

It is matter of common report that some of the appointments of the Democratic Governor, "Soapy" Williams, elected last fall, have been dictated by the CIO. Some of those appointments were refused confirmation by a Republican senate, which may or may not mean something.

However, as to one appointment, the nine Democratic members of the Michigan State senate refused to confirm and, Republicans remaining silent, the appointment was rejected.

Democratic Governor Williams charged that the Democratic senators refused to confirm the appointment because of some disagreement over patronage. This was denied by the Democratic senators and impartial observers seem to be justified in their conclusion that the Democratic Governor, "Soapy" Williams, in making his appointments, has listened to the CIO rather than to the tried and true members of his own party.

It was matter of common knowledge last fall that the CIO took over the organization and dictated the policies of the Democratic State convention. The CIO, without any very serious contradiction, claimed credit last fall for the election of the Democratic candidate for governor and for those on the Democratic ticket who were elected to State office.

Knowing, as I do, that the overwhelming majority of the rank and file of the CIO are patriotic, loyal, honest, sincere Americans, but realizing also that the Communists, as predicted by John L. Lewis away back in 1924, were attempting to take over the American labor movement and that a few had infiltrated into the CIO, and that many of the officers of that organization refused to sign anti-Communist affidavits, is it strange that I view with alarm and with apprehension the seizure of the Democratic organization in Michigan, which, whatever may have been its political philosophy, was always an organization working toward what its members believed was for the good of the State and the Nation?

To see the organization of the Democratic Party of Michigan, as has been the organization of the national Democratic Party, captured and prostituted by the CIO, which, until last fall, never officially denounced the Communists within its ranks, was heartbreaking.

Hence, it was that I felt, and now feel, that it was my duty to the people of my State and to the Nation to do everything

within my power to bring home to the people of Michigan the fact, for fact it was, that the CIO, forsaking the legitimate purposes of a labor union, was attempting, under the banner of the Democratic Party, to obtain political control of the State of Michigan.

My only regret is that I lacked the time, the ability and the funds to cover the State of Michigan with arguments which would defeat the CIO's program, the program of its officers who refuse to deny that they are Communists.

Mr. Griffiths, chairman of the Michigan State Democratic Committee, finding himself in the company he is, might well hang his head in shame, sit in sackcloth and ashes, instead of charging that my small contribution, which I hope helped the Republicans of Michigan win the April 4 election, violated any "American standard of decency and fair play."

I wonder if Mr. Griffiths has forgotten the December 1 raid of the CIO goon squads on the peaceful city of Kalamazoo. Surely he has read the papers. Surely he knows something of the facts.

Certainly he knows that, in that raid, big, strong men, in groups, unmercifully beat, not only men but women. He knows that they maliciously destroyed personal property, injured real estate, defied police officers, drove needy workers from their jobs, so depriving them of their pay checks.

Does he contend that those rioters—and there have been many other similar incidents in Michigan—were not violating "every American standard of decency and fair play"?

Yet, during the campaign preceding the April 4 election, he was working shoulder to shoulder, hand in glove, with the officers of an organization whose members were guilty of the most cowardly, reprehensible and unlawful conduct.

During the 14 years which I have served in Congress, I have sat by and watched the Democratic administration send out tons of propaganda, spend millions of dollars, to influence elections. Yes; according to the report of two Senate committees—committees controlled by the Democratic organization itself—the administration spent money appropriated for relief to buy votes.

Only recently in the Capitol, I saw a room where was piled a part of the 83,000 separate and distinct publications put out by the Federal Government with the taxpayers' money, and many of them apparently having no legitimate purpose, except to perpetuate the administration in power.

I am all through sitting idly by, watching the Democratic administration use the taxpayers' money to perpetuate itself in office without any attempt on my part to meet that propaganda by every means which may be lawfully employed.

It is regrettable that so many Republicans have not waged a vigorous, persistent battle against the flood of propaganda, the tons of printed matter, written, printed, and sent out with the taxpayers' money, the main purpose of which was to perpetuate themselves in office and saddle upon the American people a socialistic program, as, for example, socialized medicine or the taking

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4016

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 8 (legislative day, MARCH 18), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for
6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Department of State not otherwise provided for, including personal services in the District of Columbia; salary of the Under Secretary of State, \$12,000; expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801–1158) not otherwise provided for; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r) ; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; purchase (two for Chiefs of Missions at not to exceed \$3,000 each) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance and operation of aircraft outside the continental United States; printing and binding, including printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; newspapers for departmental use (not to exceed \$15,000) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$1,000 for payment of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672) ; health service program as authorized by law; purchase of uniforms; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; dues

1 for library membership in organizations which issue publi-
2 cations to members only, or to members at a price lower
3 than to others; rental of tie lines and teletype equipment;
4 employment of aliens, by contract, for services abroad;
5 refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports;
6 establishment, maintenance, and operation of passport and
7 despatch agencies; examination of estimates of appropriations
8 in the field; ice and drinking water for use abroad; excise
9 taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; loss by exchange;
10 radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions
11 to commercial information, telephone and similar services
12 abroad; relief, protection, and burial of American seamen,
13 and alien seamen in foreign countries and in the United
14 States Territories and possessions; expenses incurred in
15 acknowledging services of officers and crews of foreign vessels
16 and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens
17 from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and ex-
18 penses of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and
19 Muscat, institutions for American convicts and persons de-
20 clared insane by any consular court, and care and transpor-
21 tation of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses,
22 as authorized by law (18 U. S. C. 659), of bringing to the
23 United States from foreign countries persons charged with
24 crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, without
25 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended (41

1 U. S. C. 5). of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows:
2 (1) stenographic reporting, (2) translating, (3) analysis
3 and tabulation of technical information, (4) preparation of
4 special maps, globes, and geographic aids, (5) maintenance,
5 improvement, and repair of diplomatic and consular prop-
6 erties in foreign countries, including minor construction on
7 Government-owned properties, (6) not to exceed \$200,000
8 for maintenance and operation of commissary and mess
9 services, (7) fuel and utilities for Government-owned or
10 leased property abroad, (8) rental or lease, for periods not
11 exceeding ten years, of offices, buildings, grounds, and living
12 quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, for which pay-
13 ments may be made in advance, (9) electrical appliances,
14 motor-driven equipment (other than motor vehicles), and
15 household furniture and furnishings not otherwise provided
16 for, for use abroad, and (10) household equipment to be
17 loaned pursuant to law (22 U. S. C. 1137) ; \$76,652,100:
18 *Provided*, That pursuant to section 8 of the Act of August
19 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 118d-1), passenger motor vehicles in
20 possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged
21 or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales
22 shall be available without fiscal year limitation for replace-
23 ment of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, includ-
24 ing the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall
25 not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission auto-

1 mobile at each diplomatic mission and \$1,400 in the case
2 of all other such vehicles except station wagons, and such
3 replacements shall not be charged against the numerical
4 limitation hereinbefore set forth: *Provided further*, That of
5 the amount appropriated herein, not to exceed \$30,000 shall
6 be expended for carrying out the provisions of the Act of
7 July 31, 1945 (5 U. S. C. 168d).

8 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

9 For representation allowances as authorized by section
10 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.
11 1131), \$650,000.

12 FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

13 For financing the liability of the United States, created
14 by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061–
15 1116), \$2,187,000, which amount shall be placed to the
16 credit of the “Foreign Service retirement and disability
17 fund.”

18 BUILDINGS FUND

19 For carrying into effect the Act of July 25, 1946 (22
20 U. S. C. 295b), including the initial alterations, repair, and
21 furnishing of buildings acquired under said Act, \$20,000,000,
22 which is exclusively for expenditure under the provisions of
23 said Act which relate to payments representing the value
24 of foreign property or credits: *Provided*, That, when specifi-
25 cally authorized by the Secretary of State or such Assistant

1 Secretary as he may designate, section 6 of the Act of
2 May 7, 1926, may be construed as including leaseholds of
3 not less than ten years.

4 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR
5 SERVICE

6 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of
7 State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplo-
8 matic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the
9 requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31
10 U. S. C. 107), including personal services in the District of
11 Columbia, \$11,400,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of
12 State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority
13 vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertain-
14 ing to certification of expenditures.

15 UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL
16 ORGANIZATIONS

17 For expenses necessary for United States participa-
18 tion in international organizations, including payment of the
19 annual contributions, quotas, and assessments, and costs of
20 permanent United States representation to such organizations,
21 in not to exceed the respective amounts as follows:

22 American International Institute for the Protection of
23 Childhood (22 U. S. C. 269b), \$2,000;

24 Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of
25 International Arbitration (22 U. S. C. 276, 276a; Public

1 Law 409, approved February 6, 1948), \$30,000, of which
2 \$15,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, to assist in
3 meeting the expenses of the American group, shall be dis-
4 bursed on vouchers to be approved by the President and the
5 executive secretary of the American group;

6 Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco (14
7 Stat. 679), \$825;

8 Caribbean Commission (Public Law 431, approved
9 March 4, 1948), \$133,116;

10 Central Bureau of the International Map of the World
11 on the Millionth Scale (22 U. S. C. 269a), \$50;

12 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Na-
13 tions (22 U. S. C. 279-279d), \$1,250,000;

14 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory (22 U. S. C. 278, 278a,
15 278b; Public Law 867, approved July 1, 1948), \$100,000;

16 Inter-American Indian Institute (56 Stat. 1303),
17 \$4,800;

18 Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (58
19 Stat. 1169), \$149,292;

20 Inter-American Radio Office (53 Stat. 1576), or its
21 successor, \$6,378;

22 Inter-American Statistical Institute (22 U. S. C. 269d),
23 \$29,854;

24 International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbi-
25 tration (32 Stat. 1779, 36 Stat. 2199), \$1,600;

1 International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial
2 Property (53 Stat. 1748), \$1,802;

3 International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs
4 (26 Stat. 1520), \$2,233;

5 International Bureau of Weights and Measures (20 Stat.
6 714, 43 Stat. 1687), \$10,160;

7 International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated
8 Unions (22 U. S. C. 274), \$7,517;

9 International Hydrographic Bureau (22 U. S. C. 275),
10 \$9,147;

11 International Labor Organization (22 U. S. C. 271;
12 Public Law 843, approved June 30, 1948), \$848,058;

13 International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (22
14 U. S. C. 263), \$5,220;

15 International Telecommunication Union (Convention
16 ratified by the Senate, June 2, 1948), \$146,311;

17 Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (22
18 U. S. C. 273), \$10,000;

19 Pan-American Railway Congress (Public Law 794.
20 approved June 28, 1948), \$5,000;

21 Pan-American Sanitary Bureau (44 Stat. 2041),
22 \$1,153,498;

23 Pan-American Union (treaty of February 20, 1928;
24 22 U. S. C. 264; 44 U. S. C. 282), \$1,247,123;

1 Payment to the Government of Panama (33 Stat. 2238,
2 53 Stat. 1818), \$430,000;

3 South Pacific Commission (Public Law 403, approved
4 January 28, 1948), \$20,000;

5 World Health Organization (Public Law 643, approved
6 June 14, 1948), \$1,920,000;

7 United Nations (22 U. S. C. 287-287e), including
8 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-
9 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946
10 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), \$18,128,772, of which amount
11 \$16,601,022 shall be available for contribution;

12 United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural
13 Organization (22 U. S. C. 287m-287t), \$2,928,773, of
14 which amount \$2,887,173 shall be available for con-
15 tribution;

16 International Civil Aviation Organization (61 Stat.
17 1180), \$582,000, of which amount \$500,000 shall be avail-
18 able for contribution;

19 International Refugee Organization (22 U. S. C. 289-
20 289d), \$70,500,029, of which amount \$70,447,729 shall
21 be available for contribution;

22 In all, \$99,663,558, together with such additional sums
23 due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of

1 State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the
2 Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies,
3 the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties,
4 conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obli-
5 gation: *Provided*, That, without regard to section 3709 of
6 the Revised Statutes, as amended, amounts for United States
7 representation in United Nations, United Nations Educa-
8 tional, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, International
9 Refugee Organization, and International Civil Aviation
10 Organization shall be available for expenses pursuant to the
11 provisions of the pertinent Acts and Conventions authorizing
12 such representation, including attendance at meetings of
13 societies or associations concerned with the work of the
14 organizations; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing
15 and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act
16 of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); and pur-
17 chase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs: *Provided*
18 *further*, That the provisions of section 7 of the United
19 Nations Participation Act of 1945, and regulations there-
20 under, applicable to expenses incurred pursuant to that
21 Act shall be applicable to the obligation and expenditure of
22 funds in connection with the United States participation in
23 the International Civil Aviation Organization: *Provided*
24 *further*, That the Department of State, when requested by
25 the United Nations, is authorized to acquire surplus property

1 for the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of
2 the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 765-784), as
3 amended, with funds hereby appropriated for the United
4 States contribution to the United Nations, and such contri-
5 bution shall be reduced by the value of the surplus property
6 and necessary expenses, including transportation costs, inci-
7 dental to the acquisition thereof: *Provided further*, That the
8 amount for United States representation in United Nations
9 shall be available for the furnishing of living quarters for the
10 use of the Representative of the United States at the seat of
11 the United Nations under the same terms and condi-
12 tions specified in this title for rental of quarters and
13 furnishing of fuel and utilities for the Foreign Service;
14 and for making allotments to the United States Mission
15 to the United Nations to defray the unusual expenses
16 incident to the maintenance of an official residence for the
17 United States Representative to the United Nations in the
18 same manner that such allotments are authorized to Foreign
19 Service Posts by section 902 of the Foreign Service Act of
20 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1132).

21 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

22 For necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709
23 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, of participation
24 by the United States upon approval by the Secretary
25 of State, in international activities which arise from

1 time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for
2 which specific appropriations have not been provided pur-
3 suant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Con-
4 gress, including personal services in the District of Columbia
5 or elsewhere without regard to civil-service and classifica-
6 tion laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses without
7 regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations
8 and without regard to the rates of per diem allowances in
9 lieu of subsistence expenses under the Subsistence Expense
10 Act of 1926, as amended; transportation of families and
11 effects under such regulations as the Secretary of State may
12 prescribe; not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence
13 for persons serving without compensation in an advisory
14 capacity while away from their homes or regular places of
15 business; stenographic and other services; rent of quarters
16 by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles;
17 contributions for the share of the United States in expenses
18 of international organizations; printing and binding without
19 regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
20 U. S. C. 111) ; \$3,300,000, of which not to exceed a total
21 of \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances
22 as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13,
23 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) and for entertainment.

1 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,
2 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

3 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
4 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,
5 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and
6 Mexico, and to comply with the Act approved August 19,
7 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277d), including opera-
8 tion and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canali-
9 zation, flood control, bank protection, boundary fence, and
10 sanitation projects; examinations, preliminary surveys, and
11 investigations; detailed plan preparation and construction
12 (including surveys and operation and maintenance and pro-
13 tection during construction); and Rio Grande emergency
14 flood protection; construction and operation of gaging sta-
15 tions; purchase and exchange of map-reproduction machines
16 and other equipment and machinery; personal services in the
17 District of Columbia; services in accordance with section 15
18 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for
19 individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem; travel expenses,
20 including, in the discretion of the Commissioner, expenses
21 (not to exceed \$500) of attendance at meetings of organiza-
22 tions concerned with the activities of the International
23 Boundary and Water Commission which may be necessary

1 for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the
2 Commission; printing and binding; purchase of (fourteen
3 for replacement only) passenger motor vehicles; hire,
4 with or without personal services, of work animals, and
5 animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and aircraft
6 and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or con-
7 demnation, of real and personal property, including ex-
8 penses of abstracts and certificates of title; purchase of ice
9 and drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and
10 materials by contract; drilling and testing of foundations and
11 dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, purchase of plan-
12 ographs and lithographs, and leasing of private property to
13 remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials,
14 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
15 as amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ; payment of claims pursuant
16 to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
17 2672) , and the Act of August 27, 1935, as amended (22
18 U. S. C. 277e) ; and payment of official telephone service
19 in the field in case of official telephones installed in private
20 houses when authorized under regulations established by the
21 Commissioner; as follows:

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For salaries and expenses, regular boundary activities,
24 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investiga-
25 tions, \$1,120,000.

CONSTRUCTION

In addition to the appropriation of \$1,500,000 under the heading "Construction" in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 597), and to previous appropriations for detail plan preparation and construction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277d), August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392), June 4, 1936 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, the Department of State is authorized to enter into contracts, prior to July 1, 1950, for the purposes hereinabove set forth in an amount not to exceed \$2,900,000: *Provided*, That no contract shall be entered into for the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection with this project except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That contracts for the Rio Grande bank-protection project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40).

1 RIO GRANDE EMERGENCY FLOOD PROTECTION

2 For emergency flood-control work, including protection,
3 reconstruction, and repair of all structures under the juris-
4 diction of the International Boundary and Water Commis-
5 sion, United States and Mexico, threatened or damaged by
6 floodwaters of the Rio Grande, which have heretofore been
7 authorized and erected under the provisions of treaties
8 between the United States and Mexico, or in pursuance of
9 Federal laws authorizing improvements on the Rio Grande,
10 \$15,000, to be immediately available, to be merged with
11 the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this pur-
12 pose for the next preceding fiscal year, and to remain avail-
13 able until expended.

14 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

15 Salaries and expenses, American sections, international
16 commissions, \$500,000, to be disbursed under the direction
17 of the Secretary of State, as follows: For necessary expenses
18 to enable the President to perform the obligations of the
19 United States under certain treaties between the United
20 States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, including per-
21 sonal services in the District of Columbia; stenographic re-
22 porting services by contract; printing and binding; and hire
23 of passenger motor vehicles; as follows: For the Interna-
24 tional Joint Commission, United States and Canada, under
25 the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great

1 Britain signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), including
2 the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United
3 States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the
4 other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without com-
5 pensation therefor) ; salaries of clerks and other employees
6 appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United
7 States with the approval solely of the Secretary of State;
8 travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in attending
9 hearings of the Commission at such places in the United
10 States and Canada as the Commission or the American
11 Commissioners shall determine to be necessary, not to
12 exceed \$47,900; for special and technical investigations in
13 connection with matters falling within the jurisdiction of
14 the International Joint Commission, United States and
15 Canada, including the purchase for replacement only of one
16 passenger automobile; and the Secretary of State is author-
17 ized to transfer to any department or independent estab-
18 lishment of the Government with the consent of the head
19 thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure by
20 such department or establishment for the purposes set forth
21 in this clause, not to exceed \$144,000; for the International
22 Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and
23 Alaska, under the terms of the treaty between the United
24 States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, signed Feb-

1 ruary 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), including the completion
2 of such remaining work as may be required under the award
3 of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and existing treaties be-
4 tween the United States and Great Britain; commutation
5 of subsistence to employees while on field duty not to exceed
6 \$4 per day each, but not to exceed \$3 per day each when
7 a member of a field party and subsisting in camp; hire of
8 freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field
9 employees; and for payment for timber necessarily cut in
10 keeping the boundary line clear, not to exceed \$73,300;
11 for the share of the United States of the expenses of the
12 International Fisheries Commission under the convention
13 between the United States and Canada, concluded January
14 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 1351), not to exceed \$35,000; for the
15 share of the United States of the expenses of the Interna-
16 tional Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the con-
17 vention between the United States and Canada, concluded
18 May 26, 1930 (50 Stat. 1355), not to exceed \$219,500,
19 of which not to exceed \$50,000 may be transferred to the
20 appropriation for "Restoration of salmon runs, Fraser River
21 system, International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission"
22 contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944:
23 *Provided*, That sums appropriated for the United States
24 share of the expenses of the International Fisheries Com-
25 mission and of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries

1 Commission may, except for the expenses of the members,
2 be advanced to the respective Commissions for the expenses
3 of said Commissions.

4 INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL
5 ACTIVITIES

6 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of
7 State to carry out international information and educational
8 activities as authorized by the United States Information and
9 Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402,
10 approved January 27, 1948) and the Act of August 9,
11 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the program
12 authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property
13 Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)),
14 including personal services in the District of Columbia;
15 employment, without regard to the civil-service and clas-
16 sification laws, of persons on a temporary basis (not to
17 exceed \$60,000) and aliens within the United States;
18 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-
19 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946
20 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), except title VIII; expenses of
21 attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for
22 under this appropriation (not to exceed \$11,000) ; printing
23 and binding; entertainment within the United States (not to
24 exceed \$5,000) ; purchase (not to exceed three) and hire of
25 passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section

1 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; advance
2 of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes
3 as amended; actual expenses of preparing and transporting
4 to their former homes the remains of persons, not United
5 States Government employees, who may die away from their
6 homes while participating in activities authorized under this
7 appropriation; establishment and operation of agricultural
8 and other experiment and demonstration stations in other
9 American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease, and
10 construction of necessary buildings thereon; radio activities
11 and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual
12 materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and
13 facilities therefor, narration and script-writing, by contract
14 or otherwise, acquisition of printed materials, purchase of ob-
15 jects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or or-
16 ganizations, and information and educational activities outside
17 the continental United States, all without regard to section
18 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$34,000,000, of which
19 \$1,000,000 shall be available for payment of obligations in-
20 curred under authority granted under this head in the De-
21 partment of State Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into
22 contracts for construction of buildings and acquisition of land,
23 and of which not to exceed \$2,760,000 may be trans-
24 ferred to other appropriations of the Department of State:
25 *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of sec-

tion 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of the international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That in the acquisition of leasehold interests payments may be made in advance for the entire term or any part thereof: *Provided further*, That funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein shall be available for payment to private organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and distribution of motion-picture films.

PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of titles III and V of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (50 U. S. C. App. 1781-1791, 1801), hereinafter called the Act, without regard, outside the United States;

1 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, includ-
2 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, and em-
3 ployment of personnel outside the continental United States
4 without regard to civil-service and classification laws; tem-
5 porary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
6 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; hire of passenger motor
7 vehicles; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft;
8 purchase of health and accident insurance for trainees (for
9 whom such benefits are not otherwise allowed) while in
10 the United States in pursuance of training programs; actual
11 expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes
12 the remains of trainees who may die away from their homes
13 while participating in activities authorized under this appro-
14 priation; advances of funds to trainees, such advancements
15 to be deducted from allowances due to such trainees; not
16 to exceed \$28,645 for a health-service program as authorized
17 by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; printing and binding with-
18 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919
19 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; expenses of attendance at meetings of
20 organizations concerned with the furtherance of the pur-
21 poses hereof; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the
22 Philippine Islands or the United States, of charts, reports,
23 and publications pertaining to the various programs set forth
24 in the Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of addi-
25 tional buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings

1 acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act; and
2 acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house employ-
3 ees of the United States Government, including military
4 personnel, by purchase, rental (without regard to section
5 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C.
6 278a)), lease, or construction and necessary repairs and
7 alterations to and maintenance of such quarters; amounts as
8 follows: (a) For carrying out the provisions of sections
9 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III of the Act, \$14,789,850;
10 and (b) for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309,
11 310, and 311 of said title III, \$2,376,548; in all,
12 \$17,166,398: *Provided*, That this appropriation, together
13 with the limitations included herein, shall be consolidated
14 with the appropriation and limitations under this head in
15 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949: *Pro-*
16 *vided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
17 available for engaging in any phase of activity or for
18 undertaking any phase of activity authorized by the
19 Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 that would result
20 in obligating the Government of the United States in
21 any sense or respect to the future payment of amounts
22 in excess of the amounts authorized to be appropriated
23 in such Act, nor shall any part of this appropriation
24 be available for expanding any public works project au-
25 thorized by law to be replaced or rehabilitated beyond such

1 as may be justified by sound engineering practice and which
2 can be accomplished within the amount authorized to be
3 appropriated: *Provided further*, That the total amount that
4 may be obligated for the entire accomplishment of section
5 307 (a) of title III of such Act shall not exceed \$8,000,000:
6 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available
7 to make contracts with nonprofit institutions in the United
8 States and the Philippines in connection with training pro-
9 grams: *Provided further*, That sums from the foregoing ap-
10 plicable appropriations may be transferred directly to and
11 merged with the appropriations contemplated in section
12 306 (b) of the Act to reimburse said latter appropriations
13 for expenditures therefrom for the purpose hereof: *Provided*
14 *further*, That the construction of diplomatic and consular
15 establishments of the United States in the Philippine Islands
16 shall be without regard to the proviso contained in title 22 of
17 the United States Code, section 295a: *Provided further*,
18 That the Secretary of State, or such official as he may desig-
19 nate, is authorized to transfer from any of the foregoing
20 amounts to any department or independent establishment
21 of the Government for participation in the foregoing pro-
22 grams, sums for expenditure by such department or estab-
23 lishment for the purposes hereof, and sums so transferred
24 shall be available for expenditure in accordance with the pro-
25 visions hereof and, to the extent determined by the Secretary

1 of State, in accordance with the law governing expenditures
2 of the department or establishment to which transferred:
3 *Provided further*, That transfers of funds to participating
4 agencies for the programs set forth in sections 302 to 305
5 of the Act shall be approved by the President prior to such
6 transfer.

7 THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

8 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions
9 of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs Act of August 5,
10 1947 (22 U. S. C. 281-281l), including hire of passenger
11 motor vehicles, \$4,751,600 to remain available until ex-
12 pended: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the proviso under
13 this head in title I of The Government Corporations Appro-
14 priation Act, 1949, any funds heretofore made available to
15 the Corporation shall remain available until expended.

16 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

17 SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries
18 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under
19 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741
20 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

21 SEC. 103. The provision of law prescribing the use of
22 vessels of United States registry by any officer or employee
23 of the United States (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply to
24 any travel or transportation of effects payable from funds

1 appropriated, allocated, or transferred to the Secretary of
2 State or the Department of State.

3 SEC. 104. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6
4 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the
5 provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in
6 his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, termi-
7 nate the employment of any officer or employee of the
8 Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United
9 States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary
10 or advisable in the interests of the United States.

11 SEC. 105. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-
12 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and
13 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the
14 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31
15 U. S. C. 543).

16 SEC. 106. Appropriations under this Act available for
17 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the
18 continental United States, including travel of dependents and
19 transportation of personal effects, household goods, or auto-
20 mobiles of such personnel, shall be available for such ex-
21 penses when any part of such travel or transportation begins
22 in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued
23 in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or
24 transportation may not be completed during the current fiscal
25 year.

1 SEC. 107. Notwithstanding the provisions of section
2 16a of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600),
3 Government-owned vehicles may be used in foreign coun-
4 tries for transportation of United States Government em-
5 ployees from their residence to the office and return when
6 public transportation facilities are unsafe or are not avail-
7 able: *Provided*, That each Chief of Mission shall have prior
8 authority from the Secretary of State to approve such
9 transportation.

10 SEC. 108. This title may be cited as the "Department of
11 State Appropriation Act, 1950".

12 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

13 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

14 For personal services in the District of Columbia, in-
15 cluding a health service program as authorized by law
16 (5 U. S. C. 150), and for special attorneys and special
17 assistants to the Attorney General as follows:

18 For the offices of the Attorney General, Solicitor Gen-
19 eral, Assistant to the Attorney General, Assistant Solicitor
20 General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals,
21 and Board of Parole, \$845,000.

22 For the Administrative Division, \$1,232,000.

23 For legal activities not otherwise provided for,
24 \$5,640,400, including not to exceed \$100,000 (no part of
25 which, except for payment of foreign counsel, shall be used

1 to pay the compensation of any persons except attorneys
2 duly licensed and authorized to practice under the laws of
3 any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia) for com-
4 pensation (not to exceed in any case \$10,330 per annum)
5 of special attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General
6 and to United States district attorneys not otherwise pro-
7 vided for, employed by the Attorney General to aid in special
8 matters and cases, and of foreign counsel employed by the
9 Attorney General in special cases: *Provided*, That reports
10 be submitted to the Congress on the 1st of July and January
11 showing the names of the persons employed under the fore-
12 going limitation, the annual rate of compensation or amount
13 of any fee paid to each, together with a description of their
14 duties.

15 Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropria-
16 tions for personal services (other than the Administrative
17 Division) shall be available for the employment, on duties
18 properly chargeable to each of said appropriations, of special
19 assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the
20 Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

21 Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous and emergency
22 expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General
23 or his Administrative Assistant, including printing and bind-
24 ing, stenographic reporting services by contract as author-
25 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.

1 55a), a health service program as authorized by law (5
2 U. S. C. 150), and examination of estimates of appropria-
3 tion in the field; \$1,114,600, of which \$398,800 shall be
4 available for contractual services and services authorized by
5 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946, in the Lands
6 Division.

7 Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses
8 not otherwise provided for, \$218,000.

9 Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses
10 necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws,
11 including traveling expenses, services as authorized by sec-
12 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
13 and personal services in the District of Columbia, \$3,750,-
14 000, of which \$125,000 shall be available exclusively for
15 activities in connection with railroad reparations cases: *Pro-*
16 *vided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended
17 for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional
18 offices of the Antitrust Division.

19 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of
20 the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys,
21 clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts, pro-
22 bation officers, and United States commissioners, for which
23 purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said
24 officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents
25 of the Attorney General at any time; and also the official

1 acts, records, and accounts of reporters, referees, and trus-
2 tees of such courts; travel expenses; \$109,000, to be ex-
3 pended under the direction of the Attorney General.

4 Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese
5 ancestry: For expenses necessary for payment of claims of
6 persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act of July
7 2, 1948 (Public Law 886), including personal services in
8 the District of Columbia, travel, and printing and binding,
9 \$1,200,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000 shall be
10 available for administrative expenses.

11 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries
12 and other expenses of the field service, not otherwise specifi-
13 cally provided for, including travel expenses; a health service
14 program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; temporary
15 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
16 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and notarial fees or like services;
17 \$440,000.

18 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:
19 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States
20 district attorneys, their regular assistants and other em-

1 ployees, including the office expenses of United States district
2 attorneys in Alaska, \$5,585,000.

3 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For
4 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy
5 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered
6 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in
7 Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when so
8 specifically directed by the Attorney General; meals and
9 lodging for deputy marshals in attendance upon juries when
10 ordered by the court; traveling expenses, including the actual
11 and necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners
12 in the custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms;
13 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles, including two
14 vans for replacement only at not to exceed \$5,000 each;
15 and firearms and ammunition; \$5,630,000, of which amount
16 not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the employment
17 of temporary deputy marshals, in lieu of bailiffs, at a rate
18 not to exceed \$10 per day.

19 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per
20 diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence,
21 such payments to be made on the certification of the attorney
22 for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by
23 law (28 U. S. C. 551), \$700,000: *Provided*, That not to
24 exceed \$50,000 of this amount shall be available for such
25 compensation and expenses of witnesses or informants as may

1 be authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his
2 Administrative Assistant, which approval shall be conclusive:
3 *Provided further*, That no part of the sum herein appropri-
4 ated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attend-
5 ance fee for any one calendar day: *Provided further*, That
6 whenever an employee of the United States performs travel
7 in order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States
8 in any case involving the activity in connection with which
9 such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection
10 therewith shall be payable from the appropriation other-
11 wise available for the travel expenses of such employee.

12 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

13 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
14 crimes: For expenses necessary for the detection and prose-
15 cution of crimes against the United States; for the protection
16 of the person of the President of the United States; the
17 acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of iden-
18 tification and other records and their exchange with the duly
19 authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States,
20 cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations
21 regarding official matters under the control of the Depart-
22 ment of Justice and the Department of State as may be
23 directed by the Attorney General; including personal services
24 in the District of Columbia; a health service program as
25 authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; purchase of five hun-

1 dred (for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor
2 vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replace-
3 ment only, of one armored motor vehicle; printing and
4 binding; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000
5 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes
6 set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including
7 expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attend-
8 ance at meetings concerned with the work of such Bureau
9 when authorized in writing by the Attorney General;
10 not to exceed \$3,000 for membership in the International
11 Commission of Criminal Police; payment of rewards when
12 specifically authorized by the Attorney General for in-
13 formation leading to the apprehension of fugitives from
14 justice; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen
15 emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended
16 under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall
17 make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as
18 he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such
19 certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum
20 therein expressed to have been expended; \$52,585,141:
21 *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of the
22 Bureau shall be \$14,000 per annum so long as the position
23 is filled by the present incumbent: *Provided further*, That of
24 the amount herein appropriated \$100,000 is to be held as

1 a reserve for emergencies arising in connection with kid-
2 naping, extortion, bank robbery, and to be released for
3 expenditure in such amounts and at such times as the At-
4 torney General may determine.

5 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
6 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any
7 civil-service employee.

8 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

9 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
10 Service: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, neces-
11 sary for the administration and enforcement of the laws
12 relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registra-
13 tion; personal services in the District of Columbia; a health
14 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150);
15 care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other ex-
16 penses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of
17 aliens in the United States and to, through, or in foreign
18 countries; advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging
19 while en route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in
20 excess of \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under
21 the immigration laws, for work performed; payment of
22 rewards for information leading to the apprehension or
23 conviction of violators of the immigration laws; not to ex-
24 ceed \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential
25 character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney

1 General and accounted for solely on his certificate; traveling
2 expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at
3 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
4 purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty, for replace-
5 ment only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase
6 (not to exceed four), maintenance, and operation of aircraft;
7 firearms and ammunition; printing and binding, including
8 citizenship textbooks for free distribution; refunds of head
9 tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items
10 properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become
11 public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and
12 passage money; stenographic reporting services by contract
13 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
14 (5 U. S. C. 55a); operation, maintenance, remodeling, and
15 repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident
16 thereto; and for all necessary expenses incident to the
17 maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and trans-
18 portation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent
19 children, including transportation and other expenses in the
20 return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to
21 such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney
22 General; \$30,500,000: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of
23 Immigration and Naturalization may contract with officers
24 and employees for the use, on official business, of privately
25 owned horses: *Provided further*, That provisions of law

1 prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens in the
2 Government service shall not apply to the employment of
3 interpreters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service
4 (not to exceed ten permanent and such temporary em-
5 ployees as are required from time to time) where competent
6 citizen interpreters are not available.

7 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

8 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries
9 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and else-
10 where in connection with the supervision of the maintenance
11 and care of United States prisoners, including printing and
12 binding and the compilation of statistics relating to prisoners
13 in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institu-
14 tions, \$466,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 of
15 this amount shall be available for expenses of attendance at
16 meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Prisons
17 when incurred on the written authorization of the Attorney
18 General.

19 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-
20 tions: For expenses necessary for the support of prisoners,
21 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and cor-
22 rectional institutions and the construction of buildings at
23 prison camps, interment or transporting remains of deceased
24 inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States:
25 including purchase of eight passenger motor vehicles, in-

1 cluding one bus at not to exceed \$20,000, for replace-
2 ment only; not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses of attend-
3 ance at meetings concerned with the work of the Federal
4 Prison System when authorized in writing by the Attor-
5 ney General; traveling expenses; furnishing of uniforms and
6 other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in
7 the performance of their official duties; not to exceed \$35,000
8 for the acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal penal or
9 correctional institution when, in the opinion of the Attorney
10 General, the additional land is essential to the protection of
11 the health or safety of the institution; firearms and ammu-
12 nition; purchase and exchange of farm products and live-
13 stock; \$18,800,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Re-
14 vised Statutes, as amended, shall not be construed to apply to
15 any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation
16 when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500:
17 *Provided further*, That collections in cash for meals, laun-
18 dry, barber service, uniform equipment, and any other items
19 for which payment is made originally from appropriated
20 funds, may be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of
21 the appropriation for maintenance and operation of the
22 institutions.

23 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for in-
24 mates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances

1 necessary for patients including personal services in the
2 District of Columbia and furnishing and laundering of uni-
3 forms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for
4 the employees in the performance of their official duties;
5 \$1,592,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the
6 Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary,
7 in the discretion of the Attorney General for direct expend-
8 iture by that Service.

9 Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction,
10 remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities
11 at existing penal and correctional institutions and all neces-
12 sary expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the
13 direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase of
14 material and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor
15 of United States prisoners as the Attorney General may
16 direct, \$497,000, of which \$280,000 shall be available for
17 replacement of a power plant at the United States Peniten-
18 tiary, Leavenworth, Kansas; and, in addition, the Attorney
19 General is authorized to enter into contracts and incur obliga-
20 tions in an amount not to exceed \$900,000, for completion
21 of such replacement at a total cost not to exceed \$1,180,000.

22 Support of United States prisoners: For support of
23 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in
24 the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and
25 medical aid; rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of

1 buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied
2 under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14,
3 1930 (18 U. S. C. 4003, 4009) ; support of prisoners
4 becoming insane during imprisonment and who continue
5 insane after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives
6 or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of
7 deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United
8 States and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains
9 are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing,
10 and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their
11 capture; and for repairs, betterments, and improvements
12 of United States jails, including sidewalks; \$1,675,000.

13 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

14 Office of Alien Property: The Attorney General, or such
15 officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out
16 of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or
17 transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading
18 with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50
19 U. S. C. App.), necessary expenses incurred in carrying
20 out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney Gen-
21 eral pursuant to said Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed
22 \$4,000,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year
23 for the general administrative expenses of the Office of
24 Alien Property, including printing and binding; rent of pri-
25 vate or Government-owned space in the District of Colum-

1 bia; not to exceed \$70,000 for services as authorized
2 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
3 55a) ; personal services in the District of Columbia; a health
4 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150),
5 and traveling expenses, including attendance at meetings of
6 organizations concerned with the work of the Office:
7 *Provided further*, That on or before November 1 of
8 the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a
9 report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate
10 and the House of Representatives giving detailed informa-
11 tion on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses
12 incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in con-
13 nection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property:
14 *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized
15 the amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the Admin-
16 istrative Division, Department of Justice.

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

18 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title
19 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-
20 after employed as an attorney unless such person shall be
21 duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney
22 under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of
23 Columbia.

24 SEC. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the

1 offices of the United States district attorney and the United
2 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appro-
3 priations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States
4 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to
5 the credit of the District of Columbia.

6 SEC. 204. In the procurement of lawbooks, books of
7 reference, and periodicals, the Department of Justice is
8 authorized to exchange or sell similar items and apply the
9 exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in
10 whole or in part payment therefor.

11 SEC. 205. Appropriations under this title available for
12 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment of claims
13 pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
14 (28 U. S. C. 2672).

15 SEC. 206. This title may be cited as the "Department
16 of Justice Appropriation Act, 1950".

17 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
20 Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title
21 referred to as the Secretary) including personal services in
22 the District of Columbia; purchase of one passenger motor
23 vehicle for replacement only at not to exceed \$3,000;
24 printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15

1 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates
2 for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem; and teletype
3 news service (not exceeding \$1,000) ; \$1,200,000.

4 Technical and scientific services: For necessary ex-
5 penses in the performance of activities and services relating
6 to the collection, compilation, and dissemination of tech-
7 nological information as an aid to business in the develop-
8 ment of foreign and domestic commerce, including personal
9 services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed
10 \$2,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
11 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and printing and
12 binding, \$219,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary is author-
13 ized, upon request of any public or private organization or
14 individual, to reproduce by appropriate process, independ-
15 ently or through any other agency of the Government, any
16 scientific or technical report, document, or descriptive mate-
17 rial, foreign or domestic, which has been released for public
18 dissemination, and to sell such reproductions at a price not
19 less than the estimated total cost of reproducing and dissemi-
20 nating same as may be determined by the Secretary, the
21 moneys received from such sale to be deposited in a special
22 account in the Treasury, such account to be available for
23 reimbursing any appropriation which may have borne the
24 expense of such reproduction and dissemination and making
25 refunds to organizations and individuals when entitled thereto.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:
For expenses necessary for searching census records and supplying information incident to carrying out the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory requirements with respect to age and citizenship certification, including personal services at the seat of government, travel, microfilm, binding records, and photographic supplies, \$105,000:

Provided, That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security Administration.

Current census statistics: For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics provided for by law; temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce without regard to the Classification Act; printing and binding; the cost of obtaining State, municipal, and other records; preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character by contract; and purchase, construction, repair, and rental of mechanical and electrical tabulating equipment and other labor-saving devices; \$5,750,000, of which \$100,000 shall be available exclusively for vessel shipping statistics.

1 Seventeenth decennial census: For expenses necessary
2 for taking, compiling, and publishing the seventeenth de-
3 cennial census as authorized by law (13 U. S. C. 201-219),
4 including personal services at the seat of government and
5 elsewhere at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce
6 without regard to the Classification Act and the Federal
7 Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended; printing and
8 binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
9 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); health service
10 program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); and
11 compensation of employees of the Department of Com-
12 merce and other departments and independent establishments
13 of the Government who may be detailed for field work;
14 \$43,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1952.

15 General administration, Bureau of the Census: For ex-
16 penses necessary for general administration, including tem-
17 porary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of
18 Commerce without regard to the Classification Act; and
19 printing and binding; \$755,000.

20 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
22 Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the pro-
23 visions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended
24 (49 U. S. C. 401), and other Acts incident to the enforce-
25 ment of safety regulations; maintenance and operation of air

1 navigation facilities and air traffic control; furnishing ad-
2 visory service to States and other public and private agen-
3 cies in connection with the construction or improvement of
4 airports and landing areas; and the disposal of surplus air-
5 ports; including personal services in the District of Columbia;
6 hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$395,000) ; the operation
7 and maintenance of eighty-five aircraft; printing and bind-
8 ing; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mile-
9 age of expert and other witnesses; examination of estimates
10 of appropriations in the field; purchase (not to exceed forty,
11 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
12 purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes; and salaries and
13 traveling expenses, together with tuition (not to exceed
14 \$20,000) and other contractual expenses in connection there-
15 with, of employees detailed to attend courses of training con-
16 ducted by the Government or other organizations serving
17 aviation; \$94,402,105, and the Departments of the Air
18 Force, Army and Navy, are authorized to transfer to the
19 Civil Aeronautics Administration without charge, subject to
20 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, aircraft (for re-
21 placement only), aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment,
22 and hangar, line, and shop equipment surplus to the needs
23 of such Departments: *Provided*, That there may be credited
24 to this appropriation, funds received from States, counties,
25 municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses in-

1 curred in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic
2 control towers.

3 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acqui-
4 sition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of
5 air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional
6 civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of
7 additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and
8 communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and
9 modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisi-
10 tion of the necessary sites by lease or grant; the construction
11 and furnishing of quarters and related accommodations for
12 officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics Adminis-
13 tration and the Weather Bureau stationed at remote localities
14 not on foreign soil where such accommodations are not other-
15 wise available; personal services in the District of Columbia;
16 purchase (not to exceed eight) and hire of passenger
17 motor vehicles; printing and binding; and not to exceed
18 \$200,000 for emergency repairs and replacement of facili-
19 ties damaged by fire, flood, or storm; \$18,650,000, of
20 which \$8,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred
21 under authority heretofore granted to enter into contracts
22 for the foregoing purposes; and, in addition, the Civil
23 Aeronautics Administration is authorized to enter into con-
24 tracts and incur obligations for purposes contained in this
25 paragraph in an amount not exceeding \$18,300,000: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That authority heretofore granted under this head
2 to enter into contracts for such purposes may be exercised
3 until June 30, 1950: *Provided further*, That the consoli-
4 dated appropriation under this head for the next preceding
5 fiscal year is hereby consolidated with and made a part of
6 this appropriation to be disbursed and accounted for as one
7 fund: *Provided further*, That transfers may be made from
8 this appropriation to the appropriation "Salaries and ex-
9 penses, Civil Aeronautics Administration," for costs of
10 maintenance and operation of aircraft for initial flight check-
11 ing of facilities established under this appropriation (not
12 to exceed \$350,000) ; for necessary expenses in connection
13 with the transportation by air to and from and within the
14 Territories of the United States of materials and equipment
15 secured under this appropriation (not to exceed \$115,000) ;
16 and for necessary administrative costs (not to exceed
17 \$375,000) : *Provided further*, That the Departments of the
18 Army, Navy, and Air Force are authorized during the
19 current fiscal year to transfer without charge, subject to
20 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, air navigation
21 and communication facilities, including appurtenances
22 thereto, to the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

23 Technical development: For expenses necessary in
24 carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of
25 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such

1 developmental work and service testing as tends to the
2 creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including land-
3 ing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances,
4 personnel, and operation methods, and personal services in
5 the District of Columbia; acquisition of necessary sites by
6 lease or grant; operation and maintenance of five aircraft,
7 which shall be in addition to the number authorized herein
8 under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Civil
9 Aeronautics Administration"; and printing and binding;
10 \$1,450,000.

11 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
12 port: For expenses incident to the care, operation, mainte-
13 nance, and protection of the Washington National Airport,
14 including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for re-
15 placement only; printing and binding; not to exceed \$2,900
16 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms; and arms
17 and ammunition; \$1,250,000; and the Departments of the
18 Air Force, Army and Navy, are authorized to transfer to
19 the Administrator without payment therefor such equipment,
20 not to exceed \$30,000 in value, as is commonly used in
21 ground operation at airports for use of the Washington Na-
22 tional Airport.

23 Construction, Washington National Airport: For an
24 additional amount for construction at the Washington Na-

1 tional Airport, to be used for installation of an additional
2 fuel oil storage tank, \$21,500, to remain available until
3 expended.

4 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For
5 carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of
6 May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), to be available until
7 June 30, 1953, \$14,500,000, of which \$11,500,000 is for
8 liquidation of obligations incurred under authority heretofore
9 granted to enter into contracts for the foregoing purposes;
10 and in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is
11 authorized until June 30, 1953, to enter into contracts and
12 incur obligations for purposes of this paragraph in an
13 amount not exceeding \$36,500,000, of which \$36,000,000
14 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with sections
15 5 (b) and 6 of said Act, and \$500,000 shall be for projects
16 in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands in accord-
17 ance with section 5 (c) , as amended: *Provided*, That of
18 the amount appropriated herein \$3,000,000 shall be avail-
19 able as one fund for necessary planning, research, and
20 administrative expenses; including personal services in the
21 District of Columbia; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and
22 printing and binding; of which \$3,000,000 not to exceed
23 \$550,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries
24 and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", to provide
25 for necessary administrative expenses, including the main-

1 tenance and operation of aircraft and printing and binding:
2 *Provided further*, That the appropriation under this head
3 for the next preceding fiscal year is hereby merged with
4 this appropriation.

5 Construction of public airports, Territory of Alaska:
6 For an additional amount for construction of public air-
7 ports, Territory of Alaska, \$5,800,000, to remain available
8 until expended for liquidation of obligations incurred under
9 authority granted in the Second Deficiency Appropriation
10 Act, 1948, to enter into contracts for such purpose.

11 Air navigation development: For expenses necessary for
12 planning and developing a national system of aids to air
13 navigation and air traffic control common to military and
14 civil air navigation, including research, experimental inves-
15 tigation, purchase, and development, by contract or other-
16 wise, of new types of air navigation aids (including plans,
17 specifications, and drawings); personal services in the Dis-
18 trict of Columbia; hire of passenger motor vehicles and
19 aircraft; printing and binding; services as authorized by
20 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
21 at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem;
22 acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; and
23 payments in advance under contracts for research or
24 development work; not to exceed \$130,000 for administra-
25 tive expenses; \$3,000,000, and, in addition, the Civil Aero-
26 nautics Administration is authorized to enter into contracts

1 and incur obligations for the purposes contained in this
2 paragraph in an amount not exceeding \$4,000,000.

3 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

4 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For
5 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, includ-
6 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; contract
7 stenographic reporting services; employment of temporary
8 guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section
9 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; salaries and
10 traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses
11 of training conducted by the Government or industries serv-
12 ing aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appro-
13 priations in the field; hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire,
14 operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft; and printing
15 and binding; \$3,620,500.

16 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

17 Salaries and expenses, departmental: For expenses
18 necessary to carry out in the District of Columbia the pro-
19 visions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C.
20 883a-883i), including the purchase of maps and nautical
21 and aeronautical charts; maintenance of an instrument
22 shop and procurement or exchange of metal working
23 and woodworking supplies and equipment; motion-
24 picture equipment; chart paper, drafting, photographic,
25 photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment;

1 printing and binding; instruments (except surveying instru-
2 ments) ; and stationery for field use; \$3,750,000, of which
3 not to exceed \$3,230,000 shall be available for personal
4 services.

5 Salaries and expenses, field: For expenses necessary to
6 carry out in the field the provisions of the Act of August 6,
7 1947 (33 U. S. C. 883a-883i), including the operation
8 and maintenance of ships and other field units; replace-
9 ment of observatories and auxiliary buildings where neces-
10 sary; purchase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of
11 sites where necessary and the erection of temporary mag-
12 netic and seismological buildings; operation, maintenance,
13 and repair of an airplane for photographic surveys; packing,
14 crating, and transporting personal household effects of com-
15 missioned officers when transferred from one official station
16 to another, and of commissioned officers who die on active
17 duty, and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as
18 authorized by law; and extra compensation at not to exceed
19 \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when
20 assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, and at not
21 to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of other
22 Federal agencies while observing tides or currents or tending
23 seismographs; \$5,900,000.

24 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances
25 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-

1 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers
2 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment
3 of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law,
4 \$1,310,000.

5 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic
6 Survey shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed
7 ten vehicles known as station wagons and suburban
8 carry-alls, of which five shall be for replacement only, and
9 (not to exceed \$25,000) for services as authorized by
10 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

11 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

12 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-
13 ices and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign
14 and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, includ-
15 ing printing and binding, the purchase of commercial and
16 trade reports, and not to exceed \$50,000 for services as
17 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
18 U. S. C. 55a), \$4,878,500: *Provided*, That expenses of
19 field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel
20 of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein
21 appropriated.

22 Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate
23 and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch of-
24 fices for the collection and dissemination of information use-
25 ful in the development and improvement of commerce

1 throughout the United States and its possessions, including
2 not to exceed \$90,000 for personal services in the District
3 of Columbia, and printing and binding, \$2,031,000.

4 Export control: For expenses necessary for carrying
5 out the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949 (Public
6 Law 11, approved February 26, 1949), relating to export
7 controls, including personal services in the District of Colum-
8 bia and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
9 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
10 \$50 per diem for individuals, and printing and binding,
11 \$5,000,000, of which not to exceed \$1,500,000 may be
12 transferred to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Depart-
13 ment, for enforcement of the export control program, and
14 of which not to exceed \$105,000 may be transferred to the
15 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of
16 the Secretary.

17 PATENT OFFICE

18 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
19 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and the
20 salary of the Commissioner at \$10,330 per annum; services
21 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
22 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75
23 per diem (not to exceed \$25,000); expenses of transport-
24 ing to foreign governments publications of patents issued by
25 the Patent Office; defense of suits instituted against the

1 Commissioner of Patents; travel; printing and binding; and
2 other contingent expenses of the Patent Office: *Provided*,
3 That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may
4 be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of
5 photolithography; \$10,625,000.

6 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

7 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
8 of the Act approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597;
9 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and Acts supplementary thereto
10 affecting the functions of the Bureau and the functions set
11 forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of
12 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal
13 services in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in
14 the field; construction of working quarters in the field when
15 suitable facilities are not otherwise available and living quar-
16 ters at remote localities; repairs and alterations to buildings
17 and other plant facilities, and not to exceed \$600,000 for
18 improvements to buildings, grounds, and other plant facilities
19 including construction of minor buildings and other facilities
20 in the District of Columbia and in the field to house special
21 apparatus or material which must be isolated from other
22 activities; building of temporary experimental structures;
23 expenses of the visiting committee; demonstration of the re-
24 sults of the Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may
25 be deemed most effective; purchase, repair, and cleaning of

1 uniforms for guards; purchase of not to exceed five passenger
2 motor vehicles for replacement only; printing and binding;
3 not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by section
4 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and
5 purchase of reprints from trade journals or other periodicals
6 of articles prepared officially by Government employees, as
7 follows:

8 Operation and administration: For the general opera-
9 tion and administration of the Bureau; improvement and
10 care of the grounds; plant equipment; maintenance and pro-
11 tection of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;
12 \$1,310,000.

13 Research and testing: For calibrating and certifying
14 measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms
15 of the national standards; the preparation and distribution
16 of standard materials; the testing of equipment, materials,
17 and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the
18 improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to
19 governmental agencies on scientific and technical matters;
20 the maintenance and development of national standards of
21 measurement; the development of improved methods of
22 measurement; the determination of physical constants and
23 the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms
24 and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and
25 safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids

1 and heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive sub-
2 stances, and X-rays; the development of methods of chemi-
3 cal analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the
4 properties of rare substances; investigations relating to
5 the utilization of materials, including lubricants and
6 liquid fuels; the study of new processes and methods of
7 fabrication; the solutions of problems arising in connection
8 with standards; cooperation with Government purchasing
9 agencies, industries, and national organizations in developing
10 specifications and facilitating their use; encouragement of
11 the application of the latest developments in the utilization
12 and standardization of building materials; the development
13 of engineering and safety codes, simplified practice recom-
14 mendations, and commercial standards of quality and per-
15 formance; and the compilation of and dissemination of
16 scientific and technical data; \$4,300,000.

17 Radio propagation and standards: For development and
18 maintenance of primary standards of measurement of elec-
19 trical quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and certifying
20 radio measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in
21 terms of the national primary standards; investigation of
22 the phenomena affecting the propagation of radio waves;
23 the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; the
24 compilation and dissemination of scientific and technical data
25 relating to the propagation of radio waves, and measure-

1 ment of electrical quantities at radio frequencies: *Provided*,
2 That for employees conducting observations on radio propa-
3 gation phenomena in the Arctic region, the funds appro-
4 priated and the funds transferred or advanced from other
5 Government agencies to the National Bureau of Standards
6 shall be available for the appointment of such employees
7 at base rates not in excess of \$5,000 per annum without
8 regard to the civil service and classification laws and titles
9 II and III of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945; and
10 for the furnishing of food, shelter, and protective clothing
11 and equipment, without repayment therefor, to employees
12 of the Government assigned to Arctic stations; and the
13 Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are au-
14 thorized, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
15 to transfer without charge to the National Bureau of
16 Standards materials, equipment, and supplies, surplus to
17 their needs and necessary for the establishment, maintenance,
18 and operation of Arctic ionosphere observation stations,
19 \$3,100,000.

20

WEATHER BUREAU

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
22 Weather Bureau, including personal services in the District
23 of Columbia; maintenance and operation of aircraft, and
24 purchase of one for replacement only; printing and binding;
25 not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized by section

1 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to
2 exceed \$10,000 for maintenance of a printing office in the
3 City of Washington, as authorized by law; not to exceed
4 \$10,000 for the United States contribution to the cost of
5 the secretariat of the International Meteorological Committee;
6 and erection of temporary living and working quarters for
7 observers at remote localities where such quarters are not
8 otherwise available; \$24,000,000: *Provided*, That during
9 the current fiscal year, the maximum amount authorized
10 under section 3 (a) of the Act of June 2, 1948 (Public
11 Law 573), for extra compensation to employees of other
12 Government agencies for taking and transmitting meteorological
13 observations, shall be \$5 per day; and the maximum
14 base rate of pay authorized under section 3 (b) of said Act,
15 for employees conducting meteorological investigations in
16 the Arctic region, shall be \$5,000 per annum, except that
17 not more than five of such employees at any one time may
18 receive a base rate of \$7,500 per annum.

19 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

20 SEC. 302. The appropriations "Salaries and expenses,
21 Civil Aeronautics Administration"; "Salaries and expenses",
22 Civil Aeronautics Board; "Radio propagation and stand-
23 ards", National Bureau of Standards; and "Salaries and
24 expenses", Weather Bureau, shall be available under regula-
25 tions to be prescribed by the Secretary, for furnishing to

1 employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil
2 Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau in Alaska and
3 other areas outside the United States, where determined
4 necessary by the Secretary, free emergency medical services
5 by contract or otherwise and medical supplies in an amount
6 not to exceed \$20,000, and for the purchase, transportation,
7 and storage of food and other subsistence supplies by contract
8 or otherwise for resale to such employees, through commis-
9 saries and mess halls, the proceeds from such resales to be
10 credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for
11 such supplies was made and a report shall be made to Con-
12 gress annually showing the expenditures made for such sup-
13 plies and the proceeds from such resale; and appropriations of
14 the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather
15 Bureau shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$20,000
16 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies for
17 the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities,
18 reimbursement for such relief to be in accordance with regu-
19 lations prescribed by the Secretary.

20 SEC. 303. The appropriations of the Department of
21 Commerce available for salaries and expenses shall be avail-
22 able for health programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.
23 150), and for the payment of claims pursuant to section
24 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672).

25 SEC. 304. Appropriations of the Department of Com-

1 merce available for salaries and expenses shall be avail-
2 able for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned
3 with the activities for which the appropriations are made.

4 SEC. 305. During the current fiscal year officers
5 and employees of the Department of Commerce having
6 special scientific or other technical or professional quali-
7 fications may be detailed to the Government of any foreign
8 country under the same terms and conditions as provided
9 in the Act of May 25, 1938, as amended (5 U. S. C. 118e),
10 for detail of employees of the United States to the foreign
11 Governments specified in said Act.

12 SEC. 306. This title may be cited as the "Department
13 of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1950".

14 TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

15 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

16 SALARIES

17 For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices,
18 Reporter of the Court, and all other officers and em-
19 ployees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court,
20 except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be em-
21 ployed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or
22 work of the Court, \$867,000.

23 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

24 For miscellaneous expenses to be expended as the Chief
25 Justice may approve, \$52,100.

1 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

2 For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable
 3 the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties
 4 imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40
 5 U. S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance,
 6 repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances;
 7 special clothing for workmen; and personal and other services
 8 (including temporary labor without reference to the Classi-
 9 fication and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow
 10 removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract
 11 without compliance with sections 3709, as amended, and
 12 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5, 16);
 13 \$148,400.

14 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
 17 and all other officers and employees of the court, and nec-
 18 essary expenses of the court, including exchange of books,
 19 traveling expenses, and printing and binding, as may be
 20 approved by the chief judge, \$187,900.

21 CUSTOMS COURT

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For salaries of the chief judge, eight judges, and all
 24 other officers and employees of the court, and necessary
 25 expenses of the court, including exchange of books, travel-

1 ing expenses, and printing and binding, as may be approved
 2 by the chief judge, \$400,100: *Provided*, That traveling
 3 expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon
 4 the written certificate of the judge.

5 COURT OF CLAIMS

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
 8 seven regular and six additional commissioners, and all
 9 other officers and employees of the court, and for other nec-
 10 essary expenses, including stenographic and other fees and
 11 charges necessary in the taking of testimony, travel, and
 12 printing and binding, \$510,000.

13 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

14 For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court
 15 of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision
 16 of the Architect of the Capitol, \$24,100.

17 OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES

18 HAWAII

19 For salaries of the chief justice and two associate jus-
 20 tices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, of
 21 judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of judges retired
 22 under title 28, United States Code, section 373, \$106,500.

23 SALARIES OF JUDGES

24 For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including
 25 judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands,

1 and the Panama Canal Zone) ; and justices and judges re-
2 tired or resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections
3 371, 372, and 373 ; \$4,675,000.

4 SALARIES OF CLERKS OF COURTS

5 For salaries of clerks of United States courts of appeals
6 and United States district courts, their deputies, and other
7 assistants, \$4,221,300.

8 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used
9 to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the
10 United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama; Flor-
11 ence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama;
12 Grand Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango,
13 Colorado; Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton,
14 Illinois; Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New
15 Mexico; Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Caro-
16 lina; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen,
17 South Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South
18 Dakota; Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston, Wyo-
19 ming; or Lander, Wyoming; but this paragraph shall not be
20 so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions of court
21 of such employees as may be necessary from other offices to
22 the offices named herein.

23 PROBATION SYSTEM

24 For salaries of probation officers and their clerical as-
25 sistants, as authorized by title 18, United States Code, sec-

1 tions 3654 and 3656, \$1,965,000: *Provided*, That nothing
2 herein contained shall be construed to abridge the right of
3 the district judges to appoint probation officers, or to make
4 such orders as may be necessary to govern probation officers
5 in their own courts: *Provided further*, That no part of this
6 appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or expenses
7 of any probation officer who, in the judgment of the chief
8 or presiding judge certified to the Attorney General, fails
9 to carry out the official orders of the Attorney General
10 with respect to supervising or furnishing information con-
11 cerning any prisoner released conditionally or on parole from
12 any Federal penal or correctional institution.

13 SALARIES OF CRIERS

14 For salaries of criers as authorized by title 28, United
15 States Code, sections 713 (a) and 755, \$470,000.

16 FEES OF COMMISSIONERS

17 For fees of the United States commissioners and other
18 committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States
19 Code, section 3041, including fees and expenses of concilia-
20 tion commissioners, United States courts, including the
21 objects and subject to the conditions specified for such fees
22 and expenses of conciliation commissioners in the Depart-
23 ment of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, \$475,000.

24 FEES OF JURORS

25 For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors; meals and lodg-

1 ing for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II,
 2 of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362) ; and compensa-
 3 tion for jury commissioners: \$1,850,000: *Provided*, That
 4 the compensation of jury commissioners for the District of
 5 Columbia shall conform to the provisions of section 1401,
 6 title 11 of the District of Columbia Code, but such compen-
 7 sation shall not exceed \$250 each per annum.

8 MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES

9 For salaries of all officials and employees of the
 10 Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for,
 11 \$2,037,000: *Provided*. That the compensation of secre-
 12 taries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (ex-
 13 clusive of any additional compensation under the Federal
 14 Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other Acts of
 15 similar purport subsequently enacted) shall be fixed by
 16 the Director of the Administrative Office without regard
 17 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except
 18 that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the
 19 main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6)
 20 clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8)
 21 administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall deter-
 22 mine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that
 23 of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associated (P-3), full
 24 (P-4) or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appoint-

1 ing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial
2 council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such de-
3 termination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided*
4 *further*, That (exclusive of any additional compensation
5 under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any
6 other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) the
7 aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks ap-
8 pointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum,
9 except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit
10 and senior district judge of each district having five or more
11 district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not
12 exceed \$7,500.

13 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

14 For miscellaneous expenses of the United States courts
15 and their officers; printing and binding; purchase of fire-
16 arms and ammunition; and purchase of envelopes without
17 regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476);
18 \$611,000.

19 TRAVEL EXPENSES

20 For necessary traveling expenses, not otherwise pro-
21 vided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including traveling
22 expenses of probation officers and their clerks, \$614,000:
23 *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an amount
24 not to exceed \$6,500, for expenses of attendance at meetings

1 concerned with the work of Federal probation when in-
 2 curred on the written authorization of the Director of the
 3 Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

4 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

5 For printing and binding the advance opinions, pre-
 6 liminary prints, and bound reports of the Supreme Court of
 7 the United States, \$91,200.

8 SALARIES OF COURT REPORTERS

9 For salaries of court reporters for the district courts of
 10 the United States, as authorized by title 28, United States
 11 Code, section 753, \$873,400.

12 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

13 For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of
 14 the United States Courts, including personal services in the
 15 District of Columbia, travel, printing and binding, advertis-
 16 ing, rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and
 17 examination of estimates for appropriations in the field.
 18 \$500,800.

19 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, DISTRICT COURT OF THE 20 UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

21 For repairs and improvements to the courthouse, in-
 22 cluding repair and maintenance of the mechanical equip-
 23 ment, and for labor and material and every item incident
 24 thereto, \$16,000, to be expended under the direction of the
 25 Architect of the Capitol.

1 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF
2 APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

3 For repairs and improvements to the United States
4 Court of Appeals Building, including repair and mainte-
5 nance of the mechanical equipment and for labor and mate-
6 rial and every item incident thereto, \$7,900, to be expended
7 under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

8 SALARIES OF REFEREES

9 For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of
10 June 28, 1946 (11 U. S. C. 68), \$879,000 to be derived
11 from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of
12 said Act.

13 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

14 For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States
15 courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants,
16 travel, printing and binding, purchase of envelopes without
17 regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476),
18 \$886,000 to be derived from the referees' expense fund
19 established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946 (11
20 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

21 Any surplus arising in the referees' salary and expense
22 funds for the fiscal years 1948 and 1949 shall remain
23 available until June 30, 1950, for the payment of salaries
24 and expenses of referees within the limitations prescribed
25 hereinbefore.

1 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

2 SEC. 402. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for
3 the District Court of the United States for the District
4 of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30
5 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court
6 of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appro-
7 priations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United
8 States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the
9 District of Columbia.

10 SEC. 403. The reports of the United States Court of
11 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for
12 a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not
13 more than \$6.50 per volume.

14 SEC. 404. This title may be cited as the "Judiciary
15 Appropriation Act, 1950".

16 TITLE V—GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

17 The following corporations, respectively, are hereby
18 authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of
19 funds and borrowing authority available to each such cor-
20 poration and in accord with law, and to make such contracts
21 and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations
22 as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation
23 Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying
24 out the programs set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year

1 ending June 30, 1950, for each such corporation, except as
2 hereinafter provided:

3 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed
5 \$330,000 of the funds of the Corporation shall be available
6 for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$400,000
7 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both
8 amounts to be computed on an accrual basis and to be de-
9 termined in accordance with the Corporation's prescribed
10 accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be
11 exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures
12 which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized
13 or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced,
14 including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in con-
15 nection with acquisition, construction, operation, mainte-
16 nance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities
17 and other property belonging to the Corporation or in which
18 it has an interest.

19 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

20 The Institute of Inter-American Affairs: Not to exceed
21 \$525,000 of the funds available to the Corporation shall
22 be available during the current fiscal year for its adminis-
23 trative expenses, including administrative services performed
24 for the Corporation by other Government agencies.

1 SEC. 502. This title may be cited as "Federal Prison
2 Industries, Incorporated, and The Institute of Inter-Ameri-
3 can Affairs Appropriation Act, 1950".

4 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
7 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
8 the United States or who is a member of an organization
9 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
10 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
11 cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
12 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
13 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof
14 an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that
15 the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the
16 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the
17 Government of the United States, is not a member of an
18 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
19 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
20 that such person does not advocate, and is not a member
21 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the
22 Government of the United States by force or violence:
23 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike
24 against the Government of the United States or who is a
25 member of an organization of Government employees that

1 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
2 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an
3 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
4 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
5 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from
6 any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a
7 felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than
8 \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both:
9 *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be
10 in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other pro-
11 visions of existing law.

12 SEC. 602. This Act may be cited as the "Departments
13 of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropria-
14 tion Act, 1950".

Passed the House of Representatives April 7, 1949.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4016

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

APRIL 8 (legislative day, MARCH 18), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND
THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950

JUNE 1 (legislative day, MAY 23), 1949.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted
the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 4016]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4016) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$684, 616, 106
Amount of decrease by the Senate (net).....	12, 833. 821
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	671, 782, 281
Amount of appropriations, 1949.....	599, 704, 390
Amount of the regular and supplemental estimates, 1950.....	740, 362, 956
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Over the appropriations for 1949.....	72, 077, 891
Under the estimates for 1950.....	68, 580, 675

2 STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION, 1950

Amount in this bill for—

State Department	\$260, 172, 456
Department of Justice	130, 971, 000
Department of Commerce	259, 904, 105
The Judiciary	20, 734, 720
Total	671, 782, 281

Comparison of 1949 appropriations, 1950 budget estimates, amounts recommended by the House, and amounts recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee

[The appropriations by departments and the Judiciary for the fiscal year 1949, the 1950 budget estimates, the amounts recommended by the House, and the amounts recommended by the Senate committee are shown in the table that follows. In the back of this report is a table showing comparisons by individual appropriation items under the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments, and the Judiciary]

Department or agency	1949 appropriation	1950 budget estimate	Amount recommended by House for 1950	Amount recommended by Senate committee for 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with 1949 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with 1950 budget estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with amount allowed by House
State	\$282, 944, 090	\$285, 313, 756	\$271, 405, 656	\$260, 172, 456	—\$22, 771, 634	—\$25, 141, 300	—\$11, 233, 200
Justice	117, 655, 700	132, 566, 500	132, 579, 141	130, 971, 000	+13, 315, 300	—1, 595, 500	—1, 608, 141
Commerce	179, 752, 500	301, 248, 500	259, 927, 605	259, 904, 105	+80, 151, 605	—41, 344, 395	—23, 500
The Judiciary	19, 352, 100	21, 234, 200	20, 703, 700	20, 734, 720	+1, 382, 620	—499, 480	+31, 020
Total	599, 704, 390	740, 362, 956	684, 616, 102	671, 782, 281	+72, 077, 891	—68, 580, 675	—12, 833, 821

Contract authorizations

Department or agency	Authorization for 1949	Estimates for 1950	Amount recommended in House bill for 1950	Amount recommended in Senate bill for 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with 1949 authorization	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with 1950 budget estimate	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with amount allowed by House
State	\$27, 400, 000		\$2, 900, 000		—\$27, 400, 000		—\$2, 900, 000
Justice		\$1, 000, 000	900, 000	\$900, 000	+900, 000	—\$100, 000	
Commerce	49, 341, 449	67, 000, 000	58, 800, 000	67, 800, 000	+18, 458, 551	+800, 000	+9, 000, 000
Total	76, 741, 449	68, 000, 000	62, 600, 000	68, 700, 000	—8, 041, 449	+700, 000	+6, 100, 000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUILDINGS FUND

The committee has recommended that the appropriation for the buildings fund be reduced from the \$20,000,000 approved by the House to a figure of \$9,520,100. It was noted in the State Department program that funds were provided for the following countries:

China	\$2, 465, 000
Finland	400, 000
Hungary	100, 000
Total	2, 965, 000

The program of the State Department for these three countries is specifically disallowed by the committee and the additional reduction can be distributed by the Department. The Department of State has embarked on an ambitious 7-year program of acquiring buildings in foreign lands with an estimated total cost of \$239,633,847. In some instances elaborate buildings are being secured and the committee is fearful that future maintenance and operation costs may exceed any savings which the Department might claim as a result of having its own quarters.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

The Department requested the committee to restore a reduction of \$19,700 in this appropriation which was made by the House. The amount approved by the House was \$500,000, and no distribution was made in the House report as to this reduction. The Department allocated the reduction to the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission and presented evidence which indicated the joint interests of the United States and Canada would be jeopardized in connection with the rebuilding of the valuable potential of the Fraser River sockeye salmon fishery. The committee does not believe it was the intention of the House to reduce this particular item. The appropriation for these American sections in 1949 totaled \$434,130 and the budget estimate of \$519,700 contemplated an expansion in the number of positions from 32 to 36. The committee has not increased the appropriation as requested by the Department. The \$500,000 provided in the bill will be sufficient for all of these American sections and the Department can make economies in travel and other objects of expenditure and not curtail any important functions. Therefore, it is the desire of the committee that this reduction of \$19,700 be allocated equitably to all of the commissions coming under this appropriation.

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The committee has effected a reduction in this program as contemplated by the budget estimate of \$3,656,100. The budget estimate is \$36,000,000, the House approved \$34,000,000, and the committee has recommended \$32,343,900. Included in the figure allowed by the committee is \$514,900 for the establishment of domestic radio facilities. These facilities include new curtain-type antennas at domestic short-wave transmitters. The House committee in its report suggested these facilities be deleted; however, the committee was impressed with the necessity for this equipment. One hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars for aid to American sponsored schools abroad which was requested by the Department is disapproved by the committee. With the \$32,343,900 approved by the committee, the program during fiscal year 1950 will be expanded over the program during the fiscal year 1949. The \$32,343,900 includes \$1,000,000 for payment of obligations incurred as a result of contract authority previously approved.

The appropriation for 1949 was \$31,100,000, but included in that figure for 1949 was \$4,000,000 for cost of overseas relay stations—a strictly nonrecurring item. Consequently the appropriation this

year exceeds that of last year by approximately \$3,700,000 for straight operation of information and educational programs.

Our Government is spending over \$6,000,000,000 through the ECA, the Army, and other agencies for the rehabilitation of Europe and other areas of the world. Naturally we want those people to understand what we are doing in their behalf and our reasons therefor. We want them to understand our ideals and standards of living. With an appropriation of \$32,343,900, over 10 percent more than 1949, we believe that we have provided sufficient funds for a good information and educational program to be undertaken.

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For "International contingencies" the Department requested the committee to restore the budget estimate of \$3,600,000, the House having approved a total of \$3,300,000. These funds are of a contingent nature and provide for United States participation in the support of international organizations and related conferences. A total of \$192,000 of the \$300,000 requested to be restored is for travel expenses, \$48,000 for personal services, \$24,000 for communication services, and \$36,000 for other contractual services. It is the desire of the committee that the Department economize in its operations and make every effort to hold its expenses in connection with any future conferences to a minimum. The committee has not approved at this time the request for these additional funds.

PASSPORT DIVISION

The House committee in its report recommended that the prewar offices of the Passport Division at Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; and New Orleans, La., be reopened and that the cost be absorbed within the entire appropriation "Salaries and expenses." The committee agrees with the House in this recommendation.

INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Representatives of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs appeared before the committee to request restoration of a House reduction of \$248,400. The House approved an appropriation of \$4,751,600 and the Institute will have a \$673,000 carry-over of funds from fiscal year 1949. It is believed by the committee that the amount approved by the House is sufficient and no change is recommended in this appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LANDS DIVISION

The budget estimate for the Lands Division is \$2,496,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$2,450,000, or a reduction of \$46,000. Representatives of the Lands Division appeared before the committee and advised that as of May 1, 1949, there were 11,741 cases and matters pending, which is an increase of 21 percent since July 1, 1948. The reduction of \$46,000 by the House would result

in the elimination of field employees, which would further aggravate the delinquency. Accordingly, the committee has recommended the restoration of the \$46,000 House reduction. With the additional funds, the Lands Division will be in a position to continue in 1950 at its current level of activity.

The House eliminated the language which has been carried in the bill for years for the Lands Division and consolidated its personal services appropriation with the appropriation "For legal activities not otherwise provided for." It consolidated the contingent expense appropriation of the Lands Division with the contingent expense appropriation of the Department and also consolidated the travel funds with the traveling expenses appropriation of the Department. The committee does not agree with the House in this consolidation. It is the feeling of the committee that the Lands Division appropriation should be kept separate from miscellaneous small appropriations in the Department. It is believed that more effective operation will result from a separate appropriation for the Lands Division, and, accordingly, it is recommended to the Senate that the bill be amended to provide a separate paragraph for the Lands Division with a total appropriation of \$2,496,000. The provision for a separate appropriation for the Lands Division results in reductions of \$1,931,000 in the appropriation "For legal activities not otherwise provided for", \$451,000 in the appropriation "Contingent expenses," and \$68,000 in the appropriation "Traveling expenses."

TAX DIVISION

A supplemental estimate in the amount of \$114,500 was submitted to the committee in Senate Document No. 63, dated May 3, 1949, for the Tax Division. The funds were requested to provide 12 attorneys and 10 stenographers in addition to the number provided for in the regular estimates. The additional amount requested was not granted by the committee. For the fiscal year 1949 the Tax Division will have a total of \$910,000 in funds available and the House has allowed in this bill \$920,000 for the fiscal year 1950 for the Tax Division.

PROPERTY CLAIMS OF ALIEN ENEMIES

The committee considered a supplemental budget estimate contained in Senate Document No. 55 for the Department of Justice in the amount of \$50,000 for the payment of claims of alien enemies or United States citizens of Japanese ancestry. The Department requested \$44,000 for the payment of claims and \$6,000 for personal services required in the processing of the claims. The committee has approved an appropriation for \$44,000 but has disallowed the \$6,000 requested for personal services. It is the feeling of the committee that the Department can absorb in its present appropriations the expense occasioned as a result of handling these claims.

In compliance with the provisions of Presidential proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941, alien enemies and United States citizens of Japanese ancestry deposited with local or Federal authorities certain personal property, consisting of firearms, cameras, short-wave

radios, and other specified items. While in the custody of the United States, some of this property has been lost, destroyed, or damaged. The Attorney General has been authorized in Public Law 17, approved March 15, 1949, to determine the amounts properly payable on claims presented to him under the act and make payment of amounts not in excess of \$1,000. Claims exceeding \$1,000 may be reported to the Congress for its consideration. The Department advised the committee that it has received claims amounting to \$23,500 and that it is anticipated from inquiries which have been made of the Department that the total will amount to \$44,000 during the current fiscal year.

ANTITRUST DIVISION

The bill as passed by the House includes \$3,750,000 for the Antitrust Division, which is \$100,000 in excess of the budget estimate. The House committee in its report stated it was granting the Antitrust Division the amount it had requested of the Bureau of the Budget. The committee requested from the Bureau of the Budget a report with respect to the reduction of \$100,000 it had made in the request of the Antitrust Division. The Bureau of the Budget explained that the \$3,650,000 contained in the President's budget for 1950, included additional amounts required as a result of pay increases pursuant to Public Law 900 and contemplated continuance of antitrust activities throughout the fiscal year at the level of 1949. The Bureau of the Budget stated that because of the substantial expansion of antitrust programs undertaken during 1949, resulting from the increase in funds made available for this purpose, and the consequent necessity of extensive training of personnel for this work, it was concluded that 1950 fiscal year should be utilized to consolidate the expanded activities, deferring additional increases until such time as further expansion could be undertaken efficiently. The committee is in complete agreement with the Bureau of the Budget with respect to this appropriation and, accordingly, it is recommended to the Senate that the bill be amended to provide an appropriation of \$3,650,000, or a reduction of \$100,000.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The House has approved an appropriation of \$52,585,141 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the fiscal year 1950. The House Appropriations Committee in its report stated it had approved an increase of \$1,598,141 for the FBI over the budget estimate of \$50,987,000, the increase representing the amount of the reduction made by the Bureau of the Budget in the Department's estimates. The Bureau of the Budget was requested by the committee to submit a report with respect to this appropriation which is as follows:

For the Federal Bureau of Investigation the Department of Justice submitted an estimate of \$62,064,242 for the fiscal year 1950, which compares with the President's budget of \$50,900,000 (excludes \$87,000 resulting from transfer of funds for printing and binding). Of the \$11,164,242 net difference, \$9,449,554 results from lowered estimates of investigative work load. As a result of information which became available subsequent to the submission of the Department's estimates, the estimates of investigative work load, pertaining largely to the Selective Service Act and the Atomic Energy Commission, were reduced. The

Federal Bureau of Investigation informally indicated substantial agreement with these lowered investigative work loads.

A further reduction of \$1,074,459 was due to a reduction in the work-load estimate for the Identification Division. Instead of an estimated gross receipt of 4,488,000 fingerprint cards, the estimate assumed that 4,000,000 cards would be received. The latter compares with the annual rate based on the first 10 months of 1949 of about 3,600,000. Furthermore, the estimate submitted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation contemplated an average production per employee of 2,126 cards per annum, whereas the amount included in the budget assumed a production of 2,281 cards per employee. This compares with actual production during the first quarter of fiscal 1949 of 2,279. Although the Federal Bureau of Investigation had also proposed eliminating the backlog of approximately 3,000,000 cards in this Division, the President's budget assumed that this backlog could be carried forward into 1951 without serious difficulty since it has existed for a number of years and has at times been as high as 13,000,000. The remaining difference of \$640,229 represents overhead and other general administrative costs which are attributable largely to the effect of the reduction in the investigative and identification work load which have been described.

The committee is recommending to the Senate that the FBI be allowed the amount of the budget estimate, \$50,987,000, or a reduction of \$1,598,141 in the House bill. Language has been included in the bill providing for \$750,000 of 1950 funds to be made available immediately.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Testimony was presented to the committee as to the necessity for establishing air traffic control towers at Hilo and Punnene Airfields, Territory of Hawaii. The committee was impressed with the necessity for these towers. The traffic at the fields justify towers under CAA standards. The House has approved an appropriation of \$94,402,105 for "Salaries and expenses" and \$18,650,000 for "Establishment of air navigation facilities" and the committee directs the CAA to commence operation of these two towers as soon as possible and to absorb the costs within the appropriations approved by the House.

A request for an air traffic control tower for the Pinellas County International Airport at St. Petersburg, Fla., was not approved by the committee because there are 14 airfields in the United States with a higher traffic score than the St. Petersburg field which do not have towers at the present time.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AIR-NAVIGATION FACILITIES

For the establishment of air-navigation facilities, the House approved \$18,650,000 in appropriations and \$18,300,000 in contract authorization. The CAA requested the committee to provide an additional \$5,000,000 in appropriations and \$4,000,000 in contract authorizations. It is doubtful whether the CAA would be able to utilize appropriations in excess of the amount approved by the House and consequently the additional cash is not provided. However, the committee has recommended to the Senate an additional contract authority of \$9,000,000 which will provide for the program contemplated by the CAA. The CAA is directed by the committee to utilize out of existing cash available, \$198,700 for the rehabilitation

of the intermediate landing fields at Bryce Canyon, Utah; St. George, Utah; Daggett, Calif.; Desert Center, Calif.; Lovelock, Nev.; Winnemucca, Nev.; and Wells, Nev. As a result of the extensive emergency air operations conducted on some of these fields during the past winter under the "Operation haylift" the surface of the fields are deteriorating. Weather deterioration and surface erosion, if allowed to progress, will create an unsafe landing surface and result in costly repair work. These fields are CAA intermediate landing fields and the CAA maintains a project list in priority order, listing the more urgently required project first. The air fields set forth above have the highest priority for the reconditioning requirements.

FEDERAL-AID AIRPORT PROGRAM

The budget estimate for the Federal-aid airport program for fiscal year 1950 is \$3,500,000 for administrative and other expenses and \$36,500,000 in contract authority for construction. The House allowed \$3,000,000 for administrative expenses and \$36,500,000 in contract authority for construction. No change has been made by the committee in the amounts to be available. The committee has approved a limitation of \$80,000 on the amount which may be used for services in connection with the Office of the General Counsel.

It is the view of the committee that none of the funds appropriated shall be expended for the purpose of preparing, promulgating, or enforcing any regulation under section 11 of the Federal Airport Act prohibiting airport sponsors from exercising, or entering into contracts granting, exclusive rights to sell aviation fuel and lubricants to the public on fair and reasonable terms and without unjust discrimination.

AIR NAVIGATION DEVELOPMENT

The committee has agreed to the request of the CAA to strike out the limitation placed in the bill in the House on the amount available for administrative expenses and has provided language authorizing the transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses" for necessary housekeeping functions. The budget estimate contemplated an expenditure of approximately \$200,000 for administrative expenses, although it is difficult to calculate this expense in view of the fact the Air Navigation Development Board is just getting started. The House limitation of \$130,000 has been deleted by the committee.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

FIELD SERVICE

Under the House bill which carries an appropriation of \$2,031,000, the Department contemplates the closing of field offices at Phoenix, Ariz.; Reno, Nev.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; and Cheyenne, Wyo. The committee has recommended the appropriation be increased to the budget estimate of \$2,106,000 and directs the Department to retain these field offices in operation.

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

STATE DEPARTMENT—TITLE I

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:

Salaries and expenses-----

\$2, 800

The committee has recommended an increase of \$2,800 in this appropriation to provide funds for the purchase of two automobiles. The House allowed \$1,120,000 and the budget estimate was \$1,160,000. The commission requested authority to purchase 32 new automobiles and the House approved the purchase of 14. The committee is recommending that the total number of automobiles which may be purchased by the Commission be reduced to 10. The committee increased the funds for salaries and expenses by \$2,800 to cover the cost of two of the cars, and the balance can be purchased from the other appropriations available to the Commission.

Construction-----

900, 000

The budget estimate for construction is \$2,900,000 and in lieu of an appropriation the House substituted contract authority in that amount. Representatives of the Commission advised the committee that contract authorization would be unsatisfactory since much of the work contemplated will be performed by force account and other work will be performed on small contracts where it would not be possible to delay payment.

It is estimated that the Commission will have a balance of \$7,917,700 on June 30, 1949, which will be available during the fiscal year 1950. The committee is of the opinion that an appropriation of \$900,000 together with the balance referred to will be sufficient to take care of payments which will fall due during 1950 and accordingly the \$2,900,000 in contract authority has been deleted from the bill and \$900,000 in appropriations have been included.

Total increase, State Department-----

902, 800

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—TITLE II

Lands Division:

Salaries and expenses	\$2, 496, 000
-----------------------------	---------------

The House allowed an appropriation of \$2,450,000 for the Lands Division which in the House bill was consolidated with 3 separate appropriations. The committee has restored the Lands Division language, and has increased the amount allowed to \$2,496,000. This has resulted in decreases in the following appropriations:

For legal activities not otherwise provided for	\$1, 931, 000
Contingent expenses	451, 000
Traveling expenses	68, 000

Total	2, 450, 000
-------------	-------------

Property Claims of Alien Enemies	44, 000
--	---------

Senate Document No. 55 containing a supplemental budget estimate of \$50,000 was considered by the committee. The committee has approved \$44,000 for this purpose and has included language in the bill as follows:

Property claims of alien enemies: For payment of claims, pursuant to the Act of March 15, 1949 (Public Law 17), relating to property deposited by alien enemies or United States citizens of Japanese ancestry, \$44,000

Total increase, Department of Justice	<u>2, 540, 000</u>
---	--------------------

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—TITLE III

Office of the Secretary:

Salaries and expenses----- \$158, 000

The adjusted budget estimate for this appropriation is \$1,358,000 and the House allowed an appropriation of \$1,200,000. The committee is recommending the restoration of the House reduction to provide the full budget estimate. Language has been included in the bill to authorize the Secretary to purchase an additional automobile at a limit of cost of \$5,000.

Bureau of the Census:

General administration----- 115, 000

The budget estimate for this appropriation is \$870,000 and the House allowed \$755,000 which is an apparent reduction of \$115,000. In its report the House stated this reduction was being made since the entire cost of the seventeenth decennial census should be reflected in one appropriation. In increasing this appropriation by \$115,000 the committee is also decreasing the appropriation for the seventeenth decennial census in a like amount. These funds are necessary in the "General administration" appropriation to carry on those management and housekeeping functions which are directly related to the continuing work of the Bureau and which are not directly related to the seventeenth decennial census.

Civil Aeronautics Administration:

Washington National Airport, construction----- 175, 000

The committee considered and approved an additional appropriation of \$175,000 for the construction of a steam line at the Washington National Airport. The request was submitted to the committee in Senate Document No. 67, dated May 5, 1949. It developed during the past winter that the existing steam lines to the four new hangars at the airport are inadequate and it is necessary to install the new lines before next winter.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities:

The committee has approved an additional \$9,000,000 in contract authority for the establishment of air-navigation facilities.

Civil Aeronautics Board:

Salaries and expenses----- 159, 500

The budget estimate for the CAB is \$3,980,000 and the House has allowed an appropriation of \$3,620,500. The committee has recommended an increase of \$159,500 to provide a total appropriation of \$3,780,000. With the amount approved by the House, it would have been necessary for the CAB to reduce its present staff by approximately 31 people. The committee did not feel justified in permitting a reduction in force in the Board in view of the current delinquency in its cases. Language has been included in the bill to permit the Board to purchase four automobiles.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

Field service----- \$75, 000

The budget estimate for the field service is \$2,106,000 and the House approved an appropriation of \$2,031,000, or a reduction of \$75,000. With this reduction it was contemplated that field offices in Phoenix, Ariz.; Reno, Nev.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; and Cheyenne, Wyo.; would be discontinued. The committee has increased the appropriation by \$75,000, and directs the Department to continue these offices.

Patent Office:

Salaries and Expenses----- 300, 000

The House approved an appropriation for the Patent Office of \$10,625,000 or a reduction of \$300,000 in the budget estimate. This reduction would result in the elimination of 50 positions in the Office and in addition it would not be possible for the Patent Office to continue its employee-promotion program.

Without these additional funds it would not be possible for the Patent Office to sustain the production level necessary to overcome the enormous backlog of applications and to put the office on a current basis within a reasonable time. The committee is accordingly recommending that the full amount of the budget estimate be provided.

National Bureau of Standards:

Operation and administration----- 200, 000

The House approved an appropriation of \$1,310,000 or a reduction of \$200,000 in the budget estimate. The \$200,000 reduction was applied to the rehabilitation of the electrical system. There is no question but that this rehabilitation must be done. It was started during the fiscal year 1948 and it was planned as a 3-year program. The committee is recommending the restoration of this \$200,000 so that the rehabilitation of the system can be accomplished at the earliest possible date.

Weather Bureau:

Salaries and expenses----- 359, 000

The budget estimate for the Weather Bureau is \$24,187,000 and the House approved an appropriation of \$24,000,000. The Department advised the reduction by the House would result in serious additional retrenchment in weather service, amounting to the equivalent of closing 7 more airway weather reporting stations. The Department requested the restoration of \$180,000 which has been approved by the committee. In addition, the committee has included \$35,000 in the bill for a weather station at or near Scottsbluff, Nebr.; and has included \$144,000 in the bill for weather stations on the islands of Kauai and Hawaii, T. H.

Total increase, Department of Commerce---- 1, 541, 500

THE JUDICIARY—TITLE IV

Customs Court:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 020
----------------------------	----------

An increase of \$1,020 has been provided for the United States Customs Court to be used for the purchase of 6 new noiseless typewriters. Some of the typewriters assigned to this court are 15 years old and have reached a point where it is no longer possible or economical to attempt to put them in workable condition.

Miscellaneous salaries-----	30, 000
-----------------------------	---------

The estimate for "Miscellaneous salaries" is \$2,077,800 and the House approved an appropriation of \$2,037,000. The text of the House bill fails to provide for an increase in the cost of within-grade promotions and the cost of assistant secretaries of a few chief judges under slight changes in the plan of compensation for secretaries and law clerks of judges, which were recommended by the Judicial Conference of the United States at its last annual meeting. The committee is recommending that the sum of \$30,000 be included in the bill and has effected the necessary language changes to provide for the recommendations of the Judicial Conference.

Total increase, the Judiciary-----	31, 020
------------------------------------	---------

Total increases-----	5, 515, 320
----------------------	-------------

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

STATE DEPARTMENT—TITLE I

Buildings fund-----	\$10, 479, 900
---------------------	----------------

The budget estimate for the buildings fund was \$25,000,000 and the House allowed \$20,000,000. The committee has recommended the amount allowed by the House be reduced by \$10,479,900 to provide a total appropriation of \$9,520,100.

International information and educational activities----	1, 656, 100
--	-------------

The budget estimate for the information and exchange program is \$36,000,000 and \$34,000,000 was allowed by the House. The committee has further reduced this appropriation by \$1,656,100 and the bill as recommended to the Senate contains an appropriation of \$32,343,900. The request of the Department for increase in limitations for attendance at meetings and entertainment have not been approved. The committee has agreed to a language change authorizing the purchase of four automobiles instead of the three authorized by the House.

Total decrease, State Department-----	12, 136, 000
---------------------------------------	--------------

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—TITLE II

For legal activities not otherwise provided for:

Lands Division.....	\$1, 931, 000
---------------------	---------------

Contingent expenses:

Lands Division.....	451, 000
---------------------	----------

Traveling expenses:

Lands Division.....	68, 000
---------------------	---------

The committee has made the foregoing reductions since a separate paragraph has been added to the bill for the Lands Division. The House had consolidated the Lands Division appropriation into the three appropriations mentioned above.

Total, legal activities not otherwise provided for.....	2, 450, 000
---	-------------

Antitrust Division:

Salaries and expenses.....	100, 000
----------------------------	----------

The committee has reduced this appropriation to the budget estimate of \$3,650,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$3,750,000 which is \$100,000 in excess of the amount recommended in the President's budget.

Federal Bureau of Investigation:

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes..	1, 598, 141
--	-------------

The committee has reduced this appropriation to the budget estimate of \$50,987,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$52,585,141, which is \$1,598,141 in excess of the amount recommended in the President's budget.

Total decrease, Department of Justice....	4, 148, 141
---	-------------

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—TITLE III

Seventeenth decennial census ----- \$1,115,000

The budget estimate for the 1950 census is \$70,000,000 and the House reduced this figure by \$27,000,000, providing an appropriation of \$43,000,000. The committee has transferred \$115,000 from this appropriation to the appropriation "General administration" at the request of the Department. The committee has reduced the appropriation by another \$1,000,000.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

Export control ----- 450,000

The Department advised the committee that it would recommend this appropriation be reduced from the \$5,000,000 approved by the House to \$4,700,000 in view of a careful study of the changed conditions and work load applying to the export-control program. It is the belief of the committee that the appropriation can take a greater reduction than offered by the Department. The committee is therefore recommending to the Senate that this appropriation be reduced by \$450,000 which will leave \$4,550,000 in the bill for the program. The committee believes that the program as continued under recent legislation should be concentrated on fostering of new export business.

The committee further believes that the allocation agreements program should be completely liquidated under recent legislation and the unexpended balance returned to the Treasury.

Total decrease, Department of Commerce--	<u>1,565,000</u>
Total decreases-----	17,849,141
Total increases-----	5,015,320
Net decrease-----	<u>12,833,821</u>
Amount of bill as passed House-----	684,616,102
Senate decrease (net)-----	12,833,821
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	<u>671,782,281</u>

PERMANENT ANNUAL AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation, 1949	Budget estimate, 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS			
Department of State, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc.....	\$208,300	\$204,900	—\$3,400
Department of Justice, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc.....	620,000	518,000	—102,000
Department of Commerce, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc.....	37,500	37,500	-----
The Judiciary, special account: Payments from proceeds of sales, motor-propelled vehicles, etc.....	750	1,000	+250
Total, permanent appropriations.....	866,550	761,400	—105,150
TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS			
Miscellaneous trust accounts, Department of State.....	2,533,300	2,553,300	+20,000
Foreign Service retirement and disability.....	3,478,500	3,515,500	+37,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service.....	121,000	126,000	+5,000
Federal Prison System.....	2,300,000	2,300,000	-----
Office of the Secretary, Department of Commerce.....	35,000	25,000	—10,000
Bureau of the Census.....	225,000	225,000	-----
Civil Aeronautics Administration.....		4,000	+4,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	4,500	4,500	-----
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	21,000	21,000	-----
Patent Office.....	35,000	35,000	-----
National Bureau of Standards.....	2,500	2,500	-----
Weather Bureau.....	18,321	-----	-----
Total, trust account appropriations.....	8,774,121	8,811,800	+37,679

CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

Department and item	Approved, 1949	Budget esti- mates, 1950	Recommended in bill for 1950	Amount recom- mended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (-) Senate committee bill compared with—		
					1949 authoriza- tions	Estimates, 1950	House bill, 1950
DEPARTMENT OF STATE							
International information and educational activities.....							
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico.....	\$1,000,000		\$2,900,000		-\$1,000,000		
Philippine rehabilitation.....	26,400,000						-\$2,900,000
Total, Department of State.....	27,400,000		2,900,000		-26,400,000		
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE							
Federal Prison System, buildings and equipment.....		\$1,000,000	900,000	\$900,000	+900,000	-\$100,000	
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE							
Civil Aeronautics Administration:							
Air navigation facilities.....	12,341,449	26,500,000	18,300,000	27,300,000	+14,958,551	+800,000	+9,000,000
Air navigation development.....		4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	+4,000,000		
Federal-Aid Airport Program.....	37,000,000	36,500,000	36,500,000	36,500,000	-500,000		
Total, Department of Commerce.....	49,341,449	67,000,000	58,800,000	67,800,000	+18,458,551	+800,000	+9,000,000
Total for all departments.....	76,741,449	68,000,000	62,600,000	68,700,000	-8,041,449	+700,000	+6,100,000

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

Corporation	1949 authori- zations	Budget esti- mates, 1950	Recommended in House bill, 1950	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1949	Estimates, 1950	House bill, 1950
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE							
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.	\$647,000	\$730,000	\$730,000	\$730,000	+\$83,000		
DEPARTMENT OF STATE							
The Institute of Inter-American Affairs	490,000	750,000	525,000	525,000	+35,000	–\$225,000	
Total	1,137,000	1,480,000	1,255,000	1,255,000	+118,000	–225,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1949, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1950, THE BILL AS PASSED THE HOUSE, THE SENATE RECOMMENDATIONS IN ACCOMPANYING BILL, THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN SENATE BILL AS COMPARED WITH THE CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS AND THE INCREASES OR DECREASES PROPOSED IN THE BILL COMPARED WITH THE BUDGET ESTIMATES, AND THE HOUSE BILL

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Object	Appropriations for 1949	Budget estimates for 1950	Recommended in House bill for 1950	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1949	Estimates, 1950	House bill, 1950
Salaries and expenses, Department of State.....	1 \$72,919,000	\$76,952,100	\$76,652,100	\$76,652,100	+\$3,733,100	—\$300,000	-----
North Atlantic fisheries.....	25,000	-----	-----	-----	—25,000	-----	-----
Representation allowances, Foreign Service.....	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	-----	-----	-----
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.....	2,150,000	2,187,000	2,187,000	2,187,000	+37,000	-----	-----
Building fund, Department of State.....	35,000,000	25,000,000	20,000,000	9,520,100	—25,479,900	—15,479,900	—\$10,479,900
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	9,750,000	11,500,000	11,400,000	11,400,000	+1,650,000	—100,000	-----
Participation in international organizations.....	100,966,490	2 99,663,558	99,663,558	99,663,558	—1,302,932	-----	-----
International contingencies.....	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	—300,000	—300,000	-----
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:							
Salaries and expenses.....	980,000	1,160,000	1,120,000	1,122,800	+142,800	—37,200	+2,800
Construction.....	1,500,000	2,900,000	(2)	900,000	—600,000	—2,000,000	+900,000
Rio Grande emergency flood protection.....	100	15,000	15,000	15,000	+14,900	-----	-----

¹ Consolidation of the following appropriations with "Salaries and expenses, Department of State": Printing and binding, Department of State; Salaries and expenses, Foreign Service; Living and quarters allowances, Foreign Service; Printing and binding, Foreign Service; Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States.
² Includes decrease of \$1,146,940 contained in H. Doc. No. 60.
³ Contract authority of \$2,900,000.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1949, the estimates for 1950, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1949	Budget estimates for 1950	Recommended in House bill for 1950	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1949	Estimates, 1950	House bill, 1950
American sections, international commissions, salaries and expenses-----	\$430,500	\$519,700	\$500,000	\$500,000	+\$69,500	—\$19,700	-----
International information and educational activities-----	\$31,100,000	36,000,000	34,000,000	32,343,900	+1,243,900	—3,656,100	—\$1,656,100
Philippine rehabilitation, salaries and expenses-----	\$21,373,000	20,166,398	17,166,398	17,166,398	—4,206,602	—3,000,000	-----
The Institute of Inter-American Affairs-----	2,500,000	5,000,000	4,751,600	4,751,600	+2,251,600	—248,400	-----
Total-----	282,944,090	285,313,756	271,405,656	260,172,456	—22,771,634	—25,141,300	—11,233,200

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION								
Salaries:								
Attorney General's Office-----		\$770,000	\$850,000	\$845,000	\$845,000	+\$75,000	-\$5,000	-----
Administrative Division-----		1,150,000	1,282,000	1,232,000	1,232,000	+82,000	-50,000	-----
Legal activities not otherwise provided-----		73,462,000	73,877,500	73,709,400	73,709,400	+247,400	-168,100	-----
Contingent expenses-----		220,000	675,000	663,600	663,600	+443,600	-11,400	-----
Traveling expenses-----		145,000	145,000	150,000	150,000	+5,000	+5,000	-----
Printing and binding-----		550,000	(5)			-550,000		-----
Penalty mail costs-----		108,000				+108,000		-----

Federal tort claims	5,000					-5,000		
Antitrust Division	3,411,700	3,650,000	3,750,000	3,650,000		+233,300		-\$100,000
Examination of judicial offices	109,000	109,000	109,000	109,000				
Lands Division	2,350,000	2,496,000	2,450,000	2,496,000		+146,000		+46,000
Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry		⁹ 1,300,000	1,200,000	1,200,000		+1,200,000		-100,000
Property claims of alien enemies		10 50,000		44,000		+44,000		-6,000
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field	545,000	440,000	440,000	440,000		-105,000		
District attorneys	5,200,000	5,585,000	5,585,000	5,585,000		+385,000		
Marshals	5,310,000	5,630,000	5,630,000	5,630,000		+320,000		
Fees of witnesses	625,000	715,000	700,000	700,000		+75,000		-15,000
Total, legal activities and general administration	23,960,700	26,804,500	26,464,000	26,454,000		+2,493,300		-10,000
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION								
Salaries and expenses	43,900,000	50,987,000	52,585,141	50,987,000		+7,087,000		-1,598,141
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE								
Salaries and expenses	28,150,000	31,075,000	30,500,000	30,500,000		+2,350,000		-575,000
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM								
Bureau of Prisons	400,000	486,000	466,000	466,000		+66,000		-20,000
Penal and correctional institutions	17,800,000	19,400,000	18,800,000	18,800,000		+1,000,000		-600,000
Medical and hospital service	1,497,000	1,592,000	1,592,000	1,592,000		+95,000		
Buildings and equipment, penal institutions	298,000	11 497,000	12 497,000	12 497,000		+199,000		

⁴ Includes \$7,500 contained in H. Doc. No. 60.⁵ Plus contract authority of \$1,000,000; includes appropriation of \$4,100,000 for Cooperation with the American Republics.⁶ Plus contract authority of \$26,400,000.⁷ Includes the following budget items: Tax, Criminal, Claims, Customs, and special attorneys and also includes \$80,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 117, and \$114,500 for Tax Division in S. Doc. No. 63.⁸ Transferred to other appropriations.⁹ Contained in H. Doc. No. 117.¹⁰ Contained in S. Doc. No. 55.¹¹ Plus \$1,000,000 in contract authority.¹² Plus \$900,000 in contract authority.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1949, the estimates for 1950, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1949	Budget estimates for 1950	Recommended in House bill for 1950	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1949	Estimates, 1950	House bill, 1950
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM—continued							
Support of United States prisoners	\$1,650,000	\$1,725,000	\$1,675,000	\$1,675,000	+\$25,000	—\$50,000	-----
Total, Federal prison system	21,645,000	23,700,000	23,030,000	23,030,000	+1,385,000	—670,000	-----
Alien Property Custodian	(4,100,000)	(4,100,000)	● (4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(—100,000)	(—100,000)	-----
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Justice	117,655,706	132,566,500	132,579,141	130,971,000	+13,315,300	—1,595,500	—\$1,608,141

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SECRETARY'S OFFICE							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,025,000	\$1,119,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,358,000	+\$333,000	+\$239,000	+\$158,000
Printing and binding.....	1,200,000	(13)	-----	-----	—1,200,000	-----	-----
Technical and scientific services.....	200,000	14 255,000	219,000	219,000	+19,000	—36,000	-----
Liquidation of war agencies.....	175,000	-----	-----	-----	—175,000	-----	-----
Voluntary agreements.....	600,000	-----	-----	-----	—600,000	-----	-----
Penalty mail costs.....	590,000	-----	-----	-----	—590,000	-----	-----
Total, Secretary's Office.....	3,790,000	1,374,000	1,419,000	1,577,000	—2,213,000	+203,000	+158,000

CENSUS BUREAU									
Age and citizenship certification.....	102,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	+3,000	-----	-----
Current census statistics.....	5,100,000	5,750,000	5,750,000	5,750,000	5,750,000	5,750,000	+650,000	-----	-----
Seventeenth decennial census.....	2,676,000	70,000,000	43,000,000	43,000,000	41,885,000	41,885,000	+39,209,000	-28,115,000	-1,115,000
Census of business.....	1,800,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-1,800,000	-----	-----
General administration.....	725,000	870,000	755,000	755,000	870,000	870,000	+145,000	-----	+115,000
Total, Census Bureau.....	10,403,000	76,725,000	49,610,000	49,610,000	48,610,000	48,610,000	+38,207,000	-28,115,000	-1,000,000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION									
Salaries and expenses.....	82,451,000	97,437,000	94,402,105	94,402,105	94,402,105	94,402,105	+11,951,105	-3,034,805	-----
Air navigation facilities, establishment of.....	15 10,069,000	16 23,650,000	17 18,650,000	17 18,650,000	18 18,650,000	18 18,650,000	+8,551,000	-5,000,000	-----
Air navigation development.....	100,000	19 6,000,000	19 3,000,000	19 3,000,000	19 3,000,000	19 3,000,000	+2,900,000	-3,000,000	-----
Technical development.....	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	-350,000	-350,000	-----
Federal-aid airport program.....	20 3,000,000	21 15,000,000	21 14,500,000	21 14,500,000	21 14,500,000	21 14,500,000	+11,500,000	-500,000	-----
Public airports, Alaska.....	-----	5,800,000	5,800,000	5,800,000	5,800,000	5,800,000	+5,800,000	-----	-----
Washington National Airport:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maintenance and operation.....	1,185,000	1,300,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	+65,000	-50,000	-----
Construction.....	1,835,000	22 196,500	21,500	21,500	196,500	196,500	-1,038,500	-----	+175,000
Total, Civil Aeronautics Administration.....	100,470,000	151,183,500	139,073,605	139,073,605	139,248,605	139,248,605	+38,778,605	-11,934,895	+175,000

¹³ Transferred to other appropriation items.

¹⁴ Includes \$80,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 97.

¹⁵ Plus contract authority of \$12,341,499.

¹⁶ Plus contract authority of \$26,500,000.

¹⁷ Plus contract authority of \$18,300,000.

¹⁸ Plus contract authority of \$27,300,000.

¹⁹ Plus contract authority of \$4,000,000.

²⁰ Plus contract authority of \$37,000,000.

²¹ Plus contract authority of \$36,500,000.

²² \$175,000 contained in S. Doc. No. 67.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1949, the estimates for 1950, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1949	Budget estimates for 1950	Recommended in House bill for 1950	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1949	Estimates, 1950	House bill, 1950
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$3,400,000	\$3,980,000	\$3,620,500	\$3,780,000	+\$380,000	—\$200,000	+\$159,500
Printing and binding.....	50,000	(23)			—50,000		
Total, Civil Aeronautics Board.....	3,450,000	3,980,000	3,620,500	3,780,000	+330,000	—200,000	+159,500
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY							
Departmental salaries and expenses.....	3,400,000	3,843,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	+350,000	—93,000	
Field salaries and expenses.....	5,000,000	6,000,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	+300,000	—100,000	
Pay and allowances, commissioned officers.....	1,255,000	1,310,000	1,310,000	1,310,000	+55,000		
Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	10,255,000	11,153,000	10,960,000	10,960,000	+705,000	—193,000	
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE							
Departmental salaries and expenses.....	4,764,500	23 5,155,000	4,878,500	4,878,500	+114,000	—275,500	
Field office service.....	2,115,000	2,106,000	2,031,000	2,106,000	—9,000		+75,000
Export control.....	4,000,000	23 5,300,000	5,000,000	4,550,000	+550,000	—750,000	—450,000
Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	10,879,500	12,551,000	11,909,500	11,534,500	+655,000	—1,026,500	—375,000
PATENT OFFICE							
Salaries and expenses.....	8,285,000	10,925,000	10,625,000	10,925,000	+2,640,000		+300,000
Printing and binding.....	1,500,000	(24)			—1,500,000		
Total, Patent Office.....	9,785,000	10,925,000	10,625,000	10,925,000	+1,140,000		+300,000

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS					
Operation and administration.....	1,350,000	1,510,000	1,310,000	1,510,000	+160,000
Research and testing.....	4,120,000	4,400,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	+180,000
Radio propagation and standards.....	3,000,000	3,250,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	+100,000
Total, National Bureau of Standards.....	8,470,000	9,160,000	8,710,000	8,910,000	+200,000
WEATHER BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses.....	22,250,000	27 24,187,000	24,000,000	24,359,000	+359,000
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Commerce.....	179,752,500	301,248,500	259,927,905	259,904,105	-23,500

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES					
Salaries.....	\$786,600	\$867,000	\$867,000	\$867,000	+80,400
Printing and binding.....	8,500	(28)			-8,500
Miscellaneous expenses.....	45,100	52,100	52,100	52,100	+7,000
Care of the building and grounds.....	175,700	318,400	148,400	148,400	-27,300
Total, Supreme Court.....	1,015,900	1,237,500	1,067,500	1,067,500	+51,600
COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS					
Salaries and expenses.....	177,400	187,900	187,900	187,900	+10,500
CUSTOMS COURTS					
Salaries and expenses.....	356,400	424,500	400,100	401,120	+44,720
				23,380	+
				23,380	\$1,020

23 Transferred to "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Board."
24 Includes \$245,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 97.
25 Contained in H. Doc. No. 97.
26 Transferred to "Salaries and expenses, Patent Office."
27 Includes \$75,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 97.
28 Transferred to other appropriation items.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1949, the estimates for 1950, the bill as passed the House, the Senate recommendations in accompanying bill, the increases or decreases proposed in Senate bill as compared with the current appropriations and the increases or decreases proposed in the bill compared with the budget estimates, and the House bill—Continued

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1949	Budget estimates for 1950	Recommended in House bill for 1950	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate committee bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1949	Estimates, 1950	House bill, 1950
COURT OF CLAIMS							
Salaries and expenses.....	432,000	515,550	510,000	510,000	+78,000	—5,550	
Repairs and improvements.....	7,100	29 24,100	24,100	24,100	+17,000		
Total, Court of Claims.....	439,100	539,650	534,100	534,100	+95,000	—5,550	
OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES							
Hawaii.....	106,500	106,500	106,500	106,500			
Salaries of judges.....	4,575,000	4,675,000	4,675,000	4,675,000	+100,000		
Salaries of clerks of court.....	3,758,000	4,221,300	4,221,300	4,221,300	+463,300		
Probation system.....	1,700,000	2,002,000	1,965,000	1,965,000	+265,000	—37,000	
Salaries of clerks.....	468,000	541,250	470,000	470,000	+2,000	—71,250	
Fees of commissioners.....	475,000	475,000	475,000	475,000			
Fees of jurors.....	1,430,000	1,987,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	+420,000	—137,000	
Miscellaneous salaries.....	1,844,000	2,077,800	2,037,000	2,067,000	+223,000	—10,800	+30,000
Miscellaneous expenses.....	600,000	650,500	611,000	611,000	+11,000	—39,500	
Travel expenses.....	607,000	619,000	614,000	614,000	+7,000	—5,000	
Printing and binding, Administrative Office and United States Courts.....	85,800	(30)			—85,800		
Printing and binding, Supreme Court Reports.....	91,200	91,200	91,200	91,200			

Salaries of court reporters-----	865,000	873,400	873,400	+8,400	-----
Referees in bankruptcy:					
Salaries-----	170,000			-170,000	-----
Expenses-----	150,000			-150,000	-----
Administrative Office of the United States Courts-----	430,000	500,800	500,800	+70,800	-----
Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia-----	5,300	16,000	16,000	+10,700	-----
Repairs and improvements, U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia-----	2,500	7,900	7,900	+5,400	-----
Referees in bankruptcy, special account:					
Salaries-----	(614,000)	(879,000)	(879,000)	(+265,000)	-----
Expenses-----	(654,000)	(886,000)	(886,000)	(+232,000)	-----
Total, other courts and services-----	17,363,300	18,844,650	18,544,100	+1,180,800	+30,000
Total, title IV, the Judiciary-----	19,352,100	21,234,200	20,734,720	+1,382,620	+31,020
Grand total, titles I, II, III, and IV, Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary-----	599,704,390	740,362,956	671,752,281	+72,077,891	-12,834,821

²⁹ Includes \$2,500 contained in H. Dec. No. 57.

³⁰ Transferred to other appropriation items.

Calendar No. 427

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4016

[Report No. 435]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 8 (legislative day, MARCH 18), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 1 (legislative day, MAY 23), 1949

Reported by Mr. McCARRAN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for
6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, namely:

7 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For necessary expenses of the Department of State not
10 otherwise provided for, including personal services in

1 the District of Columbia; salary of the Under Secretary
2 of State, \$12,000; expenses authorized by the Foreign Serv-
3 ice Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) not otherwise
4 provided for; expenses of the National Commission on Edu-
5 cational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized
6 by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22
7 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r) ; expenses of attendance at meet-
8 ings concerned with activities provided for under this appro-
9 priation; purchase (two for Chiefs of Missions at not to
10 exceed \$3,000 each) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
11 maintenance and operation of aircraft outside the continental
12 United States; printing and binding, including printing and
13 binding outside the continental United States without regard
14 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C.
15 111) ; newspapers for departmental use (not to exceed
16 \$15,000) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
17 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$1,000
18 for payment of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672) ;
19 health service program as authorized by law; purchase of
20 uniforms; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign
21 countries when required by law of such countries; dues
22 for library membership in organizations which issue publi-
23 cations to members only, or to members at a price lower
24 than to others; rental of tie lines and teletype equipment;
25 employment of aliens, by contract, for services abroad;

1 refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports;
2 establishment, maintenance, and operation of passport and
3 despatch agencies; examination of estimates of appropriations
4 in the field; ice and drinking water for use abroad; excise
5 taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; loss by exchange;
6 radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions
7 to commercial information, telephone and similar services
8 abroad; relief, protection, and burial of American seamen,
9 and alien seamen in foreign countries and in the United
10 States Territories and possessions; expenses incurred in
11 acknowledging services of officers and crews of foreign vessels
12 and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens
13 from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and ex-
14 penses of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and
15 Muscat, institutions for American convicts and persons de-
16 clared insane by any consular court, and care and transpor-
17 tation of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as
18 authorized by law (18 U. S. C. ~~659~~ 3192), of bringing to the
19 United States from foreign countries persons charged with
20 crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, without
21 regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended (41
22 U. S. C. 5), of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows:
23 (1) stenographic reporting, (2) translating, (3) analysis
24 and tabulation of technical information, (4) preparation of
25 special maps, globes, and geographic aids, (5) maintenance,

1 improvement, and repair of diplomatic and consular prop-
2 erties in foreign countries, including minor construction on
3 Government-owned properties, (6) not to exceed \$200,000
4 for maintenance and operation of commissary and mess
5 services, (7) fuel and utilities for Government-owned or
6 leased property abroad, (8) rental or lease, for periods not
7 exceeding ten years, of offices, buildings, grounds, and living
8 quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, for which pay-
9 ments may be made in advance, (9) electrical appliances,
10 motor-driven equipment (other than motor vehicles), and
11 household furniture and furnishings not otherwise provided
12 for, for use abroad, and (10) household equipment to be
13 loaned pursuant to law (22 U. S. C. 1137) ; \$76,652,100:
14 *Provided*, That pursuant to section 8 of the Act of August
15 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 118d-1), passenger motor vehicles in
16 possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged
17 or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales
18 shall be available without fiscal year limitation for replace-
19 ment of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, includ-
20 ing the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall
21 not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission auto-
22 mobile at each diplomatic mission and \$1,400 in the case
23 of all other such vehicles except station wagons, and such
24 replacements shall not be charged against the numerical
25 limitation hercinbefore set forth: *Provided further*, That of

1 the amount appropriated herein, not to exceed \$30,000 shall
2 be expended for carrying out the provisions of the Act of
3 July 31, 1945 (5 U. S. C. 168d).

4 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

5 For representation allowances as authorized by section
6 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.
7 1131), \$650,000.

8 FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

9 For financing the liability of the United States, created
10 by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061-
11 1116), \$2,187,000, which amount shall be placed to the
12 credit of the "Foreign Service retirement and disability
13 fund."

14 BUILDINGS FUND

15 For carrying into effect the Act of July 25, 1946 (22
16 U. S. C. 295b), including the initial alterations, repair, and
17 furnishing of buildings acquired under said Act, ~~\$20,000,000~~
18 \$9,520,100, which is exclusively for expenditure under the
19 provisions of said Act which relate to payments representing
20 the value of foreign property or credits: *Provided*, That,
21 when specifically authorized by the Secretary of State or
22 such Assistant Secretary as he may designate, section 6 of
23 the Act of May 7, 1926, may be construed as including
24 leaseholds of not less than ten years.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$11,400,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertaining to certification of expenditures.

UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary for United States participation in international organizations, including payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and assessments, and costs of permanent United States representation to such organizations, in not to exceed the respective amounts as follows:

American International Institute for the Protection of
Childhood (22 U. S. C. 269b), \$2,000;

Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration (22 U. S. C. 276, 276a; Public Law 409, approved February 6, 1948), \$30,000, of which \$15,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, to assist in meeting the expenses of the American group, shall be dis-

1 bursed on vouchers to be approved by the President and the
2 executive secretary of the American group;

3 Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco (14
4 Stat. 679), \$825;

5 Caribbean Commission (Public Law 431, approved
6 March 4, 1948), \$133,116;

7 Central Bureau of the International Map of the World
8 on the Millionth Scale (22 U. S. C. 269a), \$50;

9 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Na-
10 tions (22 U. S. C. 279-279d), \$1,250,000;

11 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory (22 U. S. C. 278, 278a,
12 278b; Public Law 867, approved July 1, 1948), \$100,000;

13 Inter-American Indian Institute (56 Stat. 1303),
14 \$4,800;

15 Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (58
16 Stat. 1169), \$149,292;

17 Inter-American Radio Office (53 Stat. 1576), or its
18 successor, \$6,378;

19 Inter-American Statistical Institute (22 U. S. C. 269d),
20 \$29,854;

21 International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbi-
22 tration (32 Stat. 1779, 36 Stat. 2199), \$1,600;

23 International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial
24 Property (53 Stat. 1748), \$1,802;

1 International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs
2 (26 Stat. 1520), \$2,233;

3 International Bureau of Weights and Measures (20 Stat.
4 714, 43 Stat. 1687), \$10,160;

5 International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated
6 Unions (22 U. S. C. 274), \$7,517;

7 International Hydrographic Bureau (22 U. S. C. 275),
8 \$9,147;

9 International Labor Organization (22 U. S. C. 271;
10 Public Law 843, approved June 30, 1948), \$848,058;

11 International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (22
12 U. S. C. 263), \$5,220;

13 International Telecommunication Union (Convention
14 ratified by the Senate, June 2, 1948), \$146,311;

15 Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (22
16 U. S. C. 273), \$10,000;

17 Pan-American Railway Congress (Public Law 794.
18 approved June 28, 1948), \$5,000;

19 Pan-American Sanitary Bureau (44 Stat. 2041),
20 \$1,153,498;

21 Pan-American Union (treaty of February 20, 1928;
22 22 U. S. C. 264; 44 U. S. C. 282), \$1,247,123;

23 Payment to the Government of Panama (33 Stat. 2238,
24 53 Stat. 1818), \$430,000;

1 South Pacific Commission (Public Law 403, approved
2 January 28, 1948), \$20,000;

3 World Health Organization (Public Law 643, approved
4 June 14, 1948), \$1,920,000;

5 United Nations (22 U. S. C. 287-287e), including
6 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-
7 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946
8 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), \$18,128,772, of which amount
9 \$16,601,022 shall be available for contribution:

10 United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural
11 Organization (22 U. S. C. 287m-287t), \$2,928,773, of
12 which amount \$2,887,173 shall be available for con-
13 tribution;

14 International Civil Aviation Organization (61 Stat.
15 1180), \$582,000, of which amount \$500,000 shall be avail-
16 able for contribution;

17 International Refugee Organization (22 U. S. C. 289-
18 289d), \$70,500,029, of which amount \$70,447,729 shall
19 be available for contribution;

20 In all, \$99,663,558, together with such additional sums
21 due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of
22 State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the
23 Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies,

1 the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties,
2 conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obli-
3 gation: *Provided*, That, without regard to section 3709 of
4 the Revised Statutes, as amended, amounts for United States
5 representation in United Nations, United Nations Educa-
6 tional, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, International
7 Refugee Organization, and International Civil Aviation
8 Organization shall be available for expenses pursuant to the
9 provisions of the pertinent Acts and Conventions authorizing
10 such representation, including attendance at meetings of
11 societies or associations concerned with the work of the
12 organizations; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing
13 and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act
14 of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); and pur-
15 chase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs: *Provided*
16 *further*, That the provisions of section 7 of the United
17 Nations Participation Act of 1945, and regulations there-
18 under, applicable to expenses incurred pursuant to that
19 Act shall be applicable to the obligation and expenditure of
20 funds in connection with the United States participation in
21 the International Civil Aviation Organization: *Provided*
22 *further*, That the Department of State, when requested by
23 the United Nations, is authorized to acquire surplus property
24 for the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of
25 the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 765-784), as

1 amended, with funds hereby appropriated for the United
2 States contribution to the United Nations, and such contri-
3 bution shall be reduced by the value of the surplus property
4 and necessary expenses, including transportation costs, inci-
5 dental to the acquisition thereof: *Provided further*, That the
6 amount for United States representation in United Nations
7 shall be available for the furnishing of living quarters for the
8 use of the Representative of the United States at the seat of
9 the United Nations under the same terms and condi-
10 tions specified in this title for rental of quarters and
11 furnishing of fuel and utilities for the Foreign Service;
12 and for making allotments to the United States Mission
13 to the United Nations to defray the unusual expenses
14 incident to the maintenance of an official residence for the
15 United States Representative to the United Nations in the
16 same manner that such allotments are authorized to Foreign
17 Service Posts by section 902 of the Foreign Service Act of
18 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1132).

19 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

20 For necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709
21 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, of participation
22 by the United States upon approval by the Secretary
23 of State, in international activities which arise from
24 time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for
25 which specific appropriations have not been provided pur-

1 suant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Con-
2 gress, including personal services in the District of Columbia
3 or elsewhere without regard to civil-service and classifica-
4 tion laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses without
5 regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations
6 and without regard to the rates of per diem allowances in
7 lieu of subsistence expenses under the Subsistence Expense
8 Act of 1926, as amended; transportation of families and
9 effects under such regulations as the Secretary of State may
10 prescribe; not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence
11 for persons serving without compensation in an advisory
12 capacity while away from their homes or regular places of
13 business; stenographic and other services; rent of quarters
14 by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles;
15 contributions for the share of the United States in expenses
16 of international organizations; printing and binding without
17 regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
18 U. S. C. 111) ; \$3,300,000, of which not to exceed a total
19 of \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances
20 as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13,
21 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) and for entertainment.

22 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,
23 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

24 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
25 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,

1 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and
2 Mexico, and to comply with the Act approved August 19,
3 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277d), including opera-
4 tion and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canali-
5 zation, flood control, bank protection, boundary fence, and
6 sanitation projects; examinations, preliminary surveys, and
7 investigations; detailed plan preparation and construction
8 (including surveys and operation and maintenance and pro-
9 tection during construction); and Rio Grande emergency
10 flood protection; construction and operation of gaging sta-
11 tions; purchase and exchange of map-reproduction machines
12 and other equipment and machinery; personal services in the
13 District of Columbia; services in accordance with section 15
14 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for
15 individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem; travel expenses,
16 including, in the discretion of the Commissioner, expenses
17 (not to exceed \$500) of attendance at meetings of organiza-
18 tions concerned with the activities of the International
19 Boundary and Water Commission which may be necessary
20 for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the
21 Commission; printing and binding; purchase of (fourteen
22 *ten* for replacement only) passenger motor vehicles: hire,
23 with or without personal services, of work animals, and
24 animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and aircraft
25 and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or con-

1 demnation, of real and personal property, including ex-
2 penses of abstracts and certificates of title; purchase of ice
3 and drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and
4 materials by contract; drilling and testing of foundations and
5 dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, purchase of plan-
6 ographs and lithographs, and leasing of private property to
7 remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials,
8 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
9 as amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ; payment of claims pursuant
10 to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
11 2672), and the Act of August 27, 1935, as amended (22
12 U. S. C. 277e) ; and payment of official telephone service
13 in the field in case of official telephones installed in private
14 houses when authorized under regulations established by the
15 Commissioner; as follows:

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For salaries and expenses, regular boundary activities,
18 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investiga-
19 tions, ~~\$1,120,000~~ \$1,122,800.

20 CONSTRUCTION

21 In addition to the appropriation of ~~\$1,500,000~~ under
22 the heading "Construction" in the Department of State Ap-
23 propriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 597), and to previous
24 appropriations for detail plan preparation and construction
25 of projects authorized by the Convention concluded February

1 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts
2 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-
3 277d), August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392), June 4, 1936
4 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), and
5 the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United
6 States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3,
7 1944, the Department of State is authorized to enter into
8 contracts, prior to July 1, 1950, for the purposes herein-
9 above set forth in an amount not to exceed \$2,900,000:
10 *Provided*, That no contract shall be entered into for the
11 Lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on
12 any land, site, or easement in connection with this project
13 except such as has been acquired by donation and the title
14 thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the
15 United States: *Provided further*, That contracts for the Rio
16 Grande bank-protection project shall be subject to the provi-
17 sions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said
18 project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945
19 (Public Law 40).

20 *For detail plan preparation and construction of projects*
21 *authorized by the Convention concluded February 1, 1933,*
22 *between the United States and Mexico, the Acts approved*
23 *August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277d),*
24 *August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392), June 4, 1936*
25 *(Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f),*

1 *and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United*
2 *States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3,*
3 *1944, \$900,000, to be immediately available, and to remain*
4 *available until expended: Provided, That no expenditures*
5 *shall be made for the lower Rio Grande flood-control project*
6 *for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection*
7 *with this project except such as has been acquired by dona-*
8 *tion and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney*
9 *General of the United States: Provided further, That ex-*
10 *penditures for the Rio Grande bank-protection project shall*
11 *be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the*
12 *appropriation for said project as provided by the Act ap-*
13 *proved April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40): Provided further,*
14 *That unexpended balances of appropriations for construction*
15 *under the International Boundary and Water Commission*
16 *available for the next preceding fiscal year shall be merged*
17 *with this appropriation and shall continue available until*
18 *expended.*

19 RIO GRANDE EMERGENCY FLOOD PROTECTION

20 For emergency flood-control work, including protection,
21 reconstruction, and repair of all structures under the juris-
22 diction of the International Boundary and Water Commis-
23 sion, United States and Mexico, threatened or damaged by
24 floodwaters of the Rio Grande, which have heretofore been
25 authorized and erected under the provisions of treaties

1 between the United States and Mexico, or in pursuance of
2 Federal laws authorizing improvements on the Rio Grande,
3 \$15,000, to be immediately available, to be merged with
4 the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this pur-
5 pose for the next preceding fiscal year, and to remain avail-
6 able until expended.

7 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

8 Salaries and expenses, American sections, international
9 commissions, \$500,000, to be disbursed under the direction
10 of the Secretary of State, as follows: For necessary expenses
11 to enable the President to perform the obligations of the
12 United States under certain treaties between the United
13 States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, including per-
14 sonal services in the District of Columbia; stenographic re-
15 porting services by contract; printing and binding; and hire
16 of passenger motor vehicles; as follows: For the Interna-
17 tional Joint Commission, United States and Canada, under
18 the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great
19 Britain signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), including
20 the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United
21 States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the
22 other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without com-
23 pensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other employees
24 appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United

1 States with the approval solely of the Secretary of State;
2 travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in attending
3 hearings of the Commission at such places in the United
4 States and Canada as the Commission or the American
5 Commissioners shall determine to be necessary, not to
6 exceed \$47,900; for special and technical investigations in
7 connection with matters falling within the jurisdiction of
8 the International Joint Commission, United States and
9 Canada, including the purchase for replacement only of one
10 passenger automobile; and the Secretary of State is author-
11 ized to transfer to any department or independent estab-
12 lishment of the Government with the consent of the head
13 thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure by
14 such department or establishment for the purposes set forth
15 in this clause, not to exceed \$144,000; for the International
16 Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and
17 Alaska, under the terms of the treaty between the United
18 States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, signed Feb-
19 ruary 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), including the completion
20 of such remaining work as may be required under the award
21 of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and existing treaties be-
22 tween the United States and Great Britain; commutation
23 of subsistence to employees while on field duty not to exceed
24 \$4 per day each, but not to exceed \$3 per day each when
25 a member of a field party and subsisting in camp; hire of

1 freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field
2 employees; and for payment for timber necessarily cut in
3 keeping the boundary line clear, not to exceed \$73,300;
4 for the share of the United States of the expenses of the
5 International Fisheries Commission under the convention
6 between the United States and Canada, concluded January
7 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 1351), not to exceed \$35,000; for the
8 share of the United States of the expenses of the Interna-
9 tional Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the con-
10 vention between the United States and Canada, concluded
11 May 26, 1930 (50 Stat. 1355), not to exceed \$219,500,
12 of which not to exceed \$50,000 may be transferred to the
13 appropriation for "Restoration of salmon runs, Fraser River
14 system, International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission"
15 contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944:
16 *Provided*, That sums appropriated for the United States
17 share of the expenses of the International Fisheries Com-
18 mission and of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries
19 Commission may, except for the expenses of the members,
20 be advanced to the respective Commissions for the expenses
21 of said Commissions.

22 INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL
23 ACTIVITIES

24 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of
25 State to carry out international information and educational

1 activities as authorized by the United States Information and
2 Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402,
3 approved January 27, 1948) and the Act of August 9,
4 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the program
5 authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property
6 Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)),
7 including personal services in the District of Columbia;
8 employment, without regard to the civil-service and clas-
9 sification laws, of persons on a temporary basis (not to
10 exceed \$60,000) and aliens within the United States;
11 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-
12 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946
13 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158),—~~except title VIII~~; expenses of
14 attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for
15 under this appropriation (not to exceed \$11,000) ; printing
16 and binding; entertainment within the United States (not to
17 exceed \$5,000) ; purchase (not to exceed ~~three~~ *four*) and
18 hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by
19 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
20 55a) ; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648
21 of the Revised Statutes as amended; actual expenses of
22 preparing and transporting to their former homes the
23 remains of persons, not United States Government em-
24 ployees, who may die away from their homes while
25 participating in activities authorized under this appro-

1 priation; establishment and operation of agricultural and
2 other experiment and demonstration stations in other
3 American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease, and
4 construction of necessary buildings thereon; radio activities
5 and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual
6 materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and
7 facilities therefor, narration and script-writing, by contract
8 or otherwise, acquisition of printed materials, purchase of ob-
9 jects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or or-
10 ganizations, and information and educational activities outside
11 the continental United States, all without regard to section
12 3709 of the Revised Statutes; ~~\$34,000,000~~ \$32,343,900, of
13 which \$1,000,000 shall be available for payment of obliga-
14 tions incurred under authority granted under this head in the
15 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into
16 contracts for construction of buildings and acquisition of land,
17 and of which not to exceed ~~\$2,760,000~~ \$2,598,000 may be
18 transferred to other appropriations of the Department of
19 State: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of sec-
20 tion 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665),
21 the Department of State is authorized in making contracts
22 for the use of the international short-wave radio stations
23 and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to
24 indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations
25 and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appro-

1 priated for the purpose against loss or damage on account
 2 of injury to persons or property arising from such use of
 3 said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That in
 4 the acquisition of leasehold interests payments may be made
 5 in advance for the entire term or any part thereof: *Provided*
 6 *further*, That funds herein appropriated shall not be used
 7 to purchase more than 75 per centum of the effective daily
 8 broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding
 9 an international short-wave broadcasting license from the
 10 Federal Communications Commission without the consent
 11 of such licensee: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated
 12 herein shall be available for payment to private organizations
 13 abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into for the process-
 14 ing and distribution of motion-picture films.

15 PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION

16 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 17 titles III and V of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of
 18 1946 (50 U. S. C. App. 1781-1791, 1801), hereinafter
 19 called the Act, without regard, outside the United States,
 20 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, includ-
 21 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, and em-
 22 ployment of personnel outside the continental United States
 23 without regard to civil-service and classification laws; tem-
 24 porary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 25 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; hire of passenger motor

1 vehicles; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft;
2 purchase of health and accident insurance for trainees (for
3 whom such benefits are not otherwise allowed) while in
4 the United States in pursuance of training programs; actual
5 expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes
6 the remains of trainees who may die away from their homes
7 while participating in activities authorized under this appro-
8 priation; advances of funds to trainees, such advancements
9 to be deducted from allowances due to such trainees; not
10 to exceed \$28,645 for a health-service program as authorized
11 by law (5 U. S. C. 150); printing and binding with-
12 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919
13 (44 U. S. C. 111); expenses of attendance at meetings of
14 organizations concerned with the furtherance of the pur-
15 poses hereof; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the
16 Philippine Islands or the United States, of charts, reports,
17 and publications pertaining to the various programs set forth
18 in the Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of addi-
19 tional buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings
20 acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act; and
21 acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house employ-
22 ees of the United States Government, including military
23 personnel, by purchase, rental (without regard to section
24 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C.
25 278a)), lease, or construction and necessary repairs and

1 alterations to and maintenance of such quarters; amounts as
2 follows: (a) For carrying out the provisions of sections
3 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III of the Act, \$14,789,850;
4 and (b) for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309,
5 310, and 311 of said title III, \$2,376,548; in all,
6 \$17,166,398: *Provided*, That this appropriation, together
7 with the limitations included herein, shall be consolidated
8 with the appropriation and limitations under this head in
9 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949: *Pro-*
10 *vided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
11 available for engaging in any phase of activity or for
12 undertaking any phase of activity authorized by the
13 Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 that would result
14 in obligating the Government of the United States in
15 any sense or respect to the future payment of amounts
16 in excess of the amounts authorized to be appropriated
17 in such Act, nor shall any part of this appropriation
18 be available for expanding any public works project au-
19 thorized by law to be replaced or rehabilitated beyond such
20 as may be justified by sound engineering practice and which
21 can be accomplished within the amount authorized to be
22 appropriated: *Provided further*, That the total amount that
23 may be obligated for the entire accomplishment of section
24 307 (a) of title III of such Act shall not exceed \$8,000,000:

1 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available
2 to make contracts with nonprofit institutions in the United
3 States and the Philippines in connection with training pro-
4 grams: *Provided further*, That sums from the foregoing ap-
5 plicable appropriations may be transferred directly to and
6 merged with the appropriations contemplated in section
7 306 (b) of the Act to reimburse said latter appropriations
8 for expenditures therefrom for the purpose hereof: *Provided*
9 *further*, That the construction of diplomatic and consular
10 establishments of the United States in the Philippine Islands
11 shall be without regard to the proviso contained in title 22 of
12 the United States Code, section 295a: *Provided further*,
13 That the Secretary of State, or such official as he may desig-
14 nate, is authorized to transfer from any of the foregoing
15 amounts to any department or independent establishment
16 of the Government for participation in the foregoing pro-
17 grams, sums for expenditure by such department or estab-
18 lishment for the purposes hereof, and sums so transferred
19 shall be available for expenditure in accordance with the pro-
20 visions hereof and, to the extent determined by the Secretary
21 of State, in accordance with the law governing expenditures
22 of the department or establishment to which transferred:
23 *Provided further*, That transfers of funds to participating

1 agencies for the programs set forth in sections 302 to 305
2 of the Act shall be approved by the President prior to such
3 transfer.

4 THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

5 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions
6 of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs Act of August 5,
7 1947 (22 U. S. C. 281-281l), including hire of passenger
8 motor vehicles, \$4,751,600 to remain available until ex-
9 pended: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the proviso under
10 this head in title I of The Government Corporations Appro-
11 priation Act, 1949, any funds heretofore made available to
12 the Corporation shall remain available until expended.

13 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

14 SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries
15 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under
16 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741
17 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

18 SEC. 103. The provision of law prescribing the use of
19 vessels of United States registry by any officer or employee
20 of the United States (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply to
21 any travel or transportation of effects payable from funds
22 appropriated, allocated, or transferred to the Secretary of
23 State or the Department of State.

24 SEC. 104. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6
25 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the

1 provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in
2 his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, termi-
3 nate the employment of any officer or employee of the
4 Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United
5 States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary
6 or advisable in the interests of the United States.

7 SEC. 105. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-
8 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and
9 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the
10 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31
11 U. S. C. 543).

12 SEC. 106. Appropriations under this Act available for
13 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the
14 continental United States, including travel of dependents and
15 transportation of personal effects, household goods, or auto-
16 mobiles of such personnel, shall be available for such ex-
17 penses when any part of such travel or transportation begins
18 in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued
19 in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or
20 transportation may not be completed during the current fiscal
21 year.

22 SEC. 107. Notwithstanding the provisions of section
23 16a of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600),
24 Government-owned vehicles may be used in foreign coun-
25 tries for transportation of United States Government em-

1 ployees from their residence to the office and return when
 2 public transportation facilities are unsafe or are not avail-
 3 able: *Provided*, That each Chief of Mission shall have prior
 4 authority from the Secretary of State to approve such
 5 transportation.

6 SEC. 108. This title may be cited as the "Department of
 7 State Appropriation Act, 1950".

8 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

9 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

10 For personal services in the District of Columbia, in-
 11 cluding a health service program as authorized by law
 12 (5 U. S. C. 150), and for special attorneys and special
 13 assistants to the Attorney General as follows:

14 For the offices of the Attorney General, Solicitor Gen-
 15 eral, Assistant to the Attorney General, Assistant Solicitor
 16 General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals,
 17 and Board of Parole, \$845,000.

18 For the Administrative Division, \$1,232,000.

19 For legal activities not otherwise provided for,
 20 ~~\$5,640,400~~ \$3,709,400, including not to exceed \$100,000
 21 (no part of which, except for payment of foreign counsel,
 22 shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons except
 23 attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice under the
 24 laws of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia) for
 25 compensation (not to exceed in any case \$10,330 per annum)

1 of special attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General
2 and to United States district attorneys not otherwise pro-
3 vided for, employed by the Attorney General to aid in special
4 matters and cases, and of foreign counsel employed by the
5 Attorney General in special cases: *Provided*, That reports
6 be submitted to the Congress on the 1st of July and January
7 showing the names of the persons employed under the fore-
8 going limitation, the annual rate of compensation or amount
9 of any fee paid to each, together with a description of their
10 duties.

11 Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropria-
12 tions for personal services (other than the Administrative
13 Division) shall be available for the employment, on duties
14 properly chargeable to each of said appropriations, of special
15 assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the
16 Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

17 Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous and emergency
18 expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General
19 or his Administrative Assistant, including printing and bind-
20 ing, stenographic reporting services by contract as author-
21 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
22 55a), a health service program as authorized by law (5
23 U. S. C. 150), and examination of estimates of appropria-
24 tion in the field; ~~\$1,114,600, of which \$398,800 shall be~~
25 ~~available for contractual services and services authorized by~~

1 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946, in the Lands
2 Division ~~\$663,600~~.

3 Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses
4 not otherwise provided for, ~~\$248,000~~ \$150,000.

5 Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses
6 necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws,
7 including traveling expenses, services as authorized by sec-
8 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
9 and personal services in the District of Columbia, ~~\$3,750,~~
10 ~~000~~ \$3,650,000, of which \$125,000 shall be available ex-
11 clusively for activities in connection with railroad reparations
12 cases: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be
13 expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent
14 regional offices of the Antitrust Division.

15 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of
16 the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys,
17 clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts, pro-
18 bation officers, and United States commissioners, for which
19 purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said
20 officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents
21 of the Attorney General at any time; and also the official
22 acts, records, and accounts of reporters, referees, and trus-
23 tees of such courts; travel expenses; \$109,000, to be ex-
24 pended under the direction of the Attorney General.

25 *Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal*

1 *services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary*
2 *expenses, including travel expenses, services as authorized*
3 *by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.*
4 *55a), and notarial fees or like services, \$2,496,000.*

5 Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese
6 ancestry: For expenses necessary for payment of claims of
7 persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act of July
8 2, 1948 (Public Law 886), including personal services in
9 the District of Columbia, travel, and printing and binding,
10 \$1,200,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000 shall be
11 available for administrative expenses.

12 *Property claims of alien enemies: For payment of*
13 *claims, pursuant to the Act of March 15, 1949 (Public*
14 *Law 17), relating to property deposited by alien enemies or*
15 *United States citizens of Japanese ancestry, \$44,000.*

16 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries
17 and other expenses of the field service, not otherwise specifi-
18 cally provided for, including travel expenses; a health service
19 program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; temporary
20 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
21 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and notarial fees or like services ;
22 \$440,000.

23 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:
24 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States
25 district attorneys, their regular assistants and other em-

1 ployees, including the office expenses of United States district
2 attorneys in Alaska, \$5,585,000.

3 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For
4 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy
5 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered
6 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in
7 Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when so
8 specifically directed by the Attorney General; meals and
9 lodging for deputy marshals in attendance upon juries when
10 ordered by the court; traveling expenses, including the actual
11 and necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners
12 in the custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms;
13 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles, including two
14 vans for replacement only at not to exceed \$5,000 each;
15 and firearms and ammunition; \$5,630,000, of which amount
16 not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the employment
17 or temporary deputy marshals, in lieu of bailiffs, at a rate
18 not to exceed \$10 per day.

19 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per
20 diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence,
21 such payments to be made on the certification of the attorney
22 for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by
23 law (28 U. S. C. 551), \$700,000: *Provided*, That not to
24 exceed \$50,000 of this amount shall be available for such
25 compensation and expenses of witnesses or informants as may

1 be authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his
2 Administrative Assistant, which approval shall be conclusive:
3 *Provided further*, That no part of the sum herein appropri-
4 ated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attend-
5 ance fee for any one calendar day: *Provided further*, That
6 whenever an employee of the United States performs travel
7 in order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States
8 in any case involving the activity in connection with which
9 such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection
10 therewith shall be payable from the appropriation other-
11 wise available for the travel expenses of such employee.

12 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

13 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
14 crimes: For expenses necessary for the detection and prose-
15 cution of crimes against the United States; for the protection
16 of the person of the President of the United States; the
17 acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of iden-
18 tification and other records and their exchange with the duly
19 authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States,
20 cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations
21 regarding official matters under the control of the Depart-
22 ment of Justice and the Department of State as may be
23 directed by the Attorney General; including personal services
24 in the District of Columbia; a health service program as
25 authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; purchase of five hun-

1 dred (for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor
2 vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replace-
3 ment only, of one armored motor vehicle; printing and
4 binding; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000
5 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes
6 set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including
7 expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attend-
8 ance at meetings concerned with the work of such Bureau
9 when authorized in writing by the Attorney General;
10 not to exceed \$3,000 for membership in the International
11 Commission of Criminal Police; payment of rewards when
12 specifically authorized by the Attorney General for in-
13 formation leading to the apprehension of fugitives from
14 justice; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen
15 emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended
16 under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall
17 make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as
18 he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such
19 certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum
20 therein expressed to have been expended; ~~\$52,585,141~~
21 *\$50,987,000, of which not to exceed \$750,000 shall be im-*
22 *mediately available: Provided, That the compensation of the*
23 *Director of the Bureau shall be \$14,000 per annum so long as*
24 *the position is filled by the present incumbent: Provided fur-*
25 *ther, That of the amount herein appropriated \$100,000 is to*

1 be held as a reserve for emergencies arising in connection with
2 kidnaping, extortion, bank robbery, and to be released for
3 expenditure in such amounts and at such times as the At-
4 torney General may determine.

5 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
6 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any
7 civil-service employee.

8 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

9 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
10 Service: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, neces-
11 sary for the administration and enforcement of the laws
12 relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registra-
13 tion; personal services in the District of Columbia; a health
14 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150);
15 care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other ex-
16 penses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of
17 aliens in the United States and to, through, or in foreign
18 countries; advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging
19 while en route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in
20 excess of \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under
21 the immigration laws, for work performed; payment of
22 rewards for information leading to the apprehension or
23 conviction of violators of the immigration laws; not to ex-
24 ceed \$20,000, to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential
25 character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney

1 General and accounted for solely on his certificate; traveling
2 expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at
3 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
4 purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty, for replace-
5 ment only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase
6 (not to exceed four), maintenance, and operation of aircraft;
7 firearms and ammunition; printing and binding, including
8 citizenship textbooks for free distribution; refunds of head
9 tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items
10 properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become
11 public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and
12 passage money; stenographic reporting services by contract
13 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
14 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and
15 repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident
16 thereto; and for all necessary expenses incident to the
17 maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and trans-
18 portation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent
19 children, including transportation and other expenses in the
20 return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to
21 such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney
22 General; \$30,500,000: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of
23 Immigration and Naturalization may contract with officers
24 and employees for the use, on official business, of privately
25 owned horses: *Provided further*, That provisions of law

1 prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens in the
2 Government service shall not apply to the employment of
3 interpreters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service
4 (not to exceed ten permanent and such temporary em-
5 ployees as are required from time to time) where competent
6 citizen interpreters are not available.

7 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

8 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries
9 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and else-
10 where in connection with the supervision of the maintenance
11 and care of United States prisoners, including printing and
12 binding and the compilation of statistics relating to prisoners
13 in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institu-
14 tions, \$466,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 of
15 this amount shall be available for expenses of attendance at
16 meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Prisons
17 when incurred on the written authorization of the Attorney
18 General.

19 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-
20 tions: For expenses necessary for the support of prisoners,
21 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and cor-
22 rectional institutions and the construction of buildings at
23 prison camps, interment or transporting remains of deceased
24 inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States;
25 including purchase of eight passenger motor vehicles, in-

cluding one bus at not to exceed \$20,000, for replacement only; not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; traveling expenses; furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; not to exceed \$35,000 for the acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal penal or correctional institution when, in the opinion of the Attorney General, the additional land is essential to the protection of the health or safety of the institution; firearms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; \$18,800,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500: *Provided further*, That collections in cash for meals, laundry, barber service, uniform equipment, and any other items for which payment is made originally from appropriated funds, may be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation for maintenance and operation of the institutions.

Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances necessary for patients including personal services in the

1 District of Columbia and furnishing and laundering of uni-
2 forms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for
3 the employees in the performance of their official duties;
4 \$1,592,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the
5 Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary,
6 in the discretion of the Attorney General for direct expend-
7 iture by that Service.

8 Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction,
9 remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities
10 at existing penal and correctional institutions and all neces-
11 sary expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the
12 direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase of
13 material and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor
14 of United States prisoners as the Attorney General may
15 direct, \$497,000, of which \$280,000 shall be available for
16 replacement of a power plant at the United States Peniten-
17 tiary, Leavenworth, Kansas; and, in addition, the Attorney
18 General is authorized to enter into contracts and incur obliga-
19 tions in an amount not to exceed \$900,000, for completion
20 of such replacement at a total cost not to exceed \$1,180,000.

21 Support of United States prisoners: For support of
22 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in
23 the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and
24 medical aid; rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of
25 buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied

1 under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14,
2 1930 (18 U. S. C. 4003, 4009) ; support of prisoners
3 becoming insane during imprisonment and who continue
4 insane after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives
5 or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of
6 deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United
7 States and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains
8 are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing,
9 and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their
10 capture; and for repairs, betterments, and improvements
11 of United States jails, including sidewalks; \$1,675,000.

12 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

13 Office of Alien Property: The Attorney General, or such
14 officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out
15 of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or
16 transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading
17 with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50
18 U. S. C. App.), necessary expenses incurred in carrying
19 out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney Gen-
20 eral pursuant to said Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed
21 \$4,000,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year
22 for the general administrative expenses of the Office of
23 Alien Property, including printing and binding; rent of pri-
24 vate or Government-owned space in the District of Colum-
25 bia; not to exceed \$70,000 for services as authorized

1 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
2 55a) ; personal services in the District of Columbia; a health
3 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150),
4 and traveling expenses, including attendance at meetings of
5 organizations concerned with the work of the Office:
6 *Provided further*, That on or before November 1 of
7 the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a
8 report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate
9 and the House of Representatives giving detailed informa-
10 tion on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses
11 incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in con-
12 nection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property:
13 *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized
14 the amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the Admin-
15 istrative Division, Department of Justice.

16 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

17 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title
18 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-
19 after employed as an attorney unless such person shall be
20 duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney
21 under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of
22 Columbia.

23 SEC. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
24 offices of the United States district attorney and the United
25 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appro-

1 priations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States
2 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to
3 the credit of the District of Columbia.

4 SEC. 204. In the procurement of lawbooks, books of
5 reference, and periodicals, the Department of Justice is
6 authorized to exchange or sell similar items and apply the
7 exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in
8 whole or in part payment therefor.

9 SEC. 205. Appropriations under this title available for
10 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment of claims
11 pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
12 (28 U. S. C. 2672).

13 SEC. 206. This title may be cited as the "Department
14 of Justice Appropriation Act, 1950".

15 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

16 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

17 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
18 Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title
19 referred to as the Secretary) including personal services in
20 the District of Columbia; purchase of one passenger motor
21 vehicle for replacement only *and one* at not to exceed ~~\$3,000~~
22 \$5,000; printing and binding; services as authorized by
23 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
24 at rates for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem; and

1 teletype news service (not exceeding \$1,000) ; ~~\$1,200,000~~
2 ~~\$1,358,000~~.

3 Technical and scientific services: For necessary ex-
4 penses in the performance of activities and services relating
5 to the collection, compilation, and dissemination of tech-
6 nological information as an aid to business in the develop-
7 ment of foreign and domestic commerce, including personal
8 services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed
9 \$2,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
10 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and printing and
11 binding, \$219,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary is author-
12 ized, upon request of any public or private organization or
13 individual, to reproduce by appropriate process, independ-
14 ently or through any other agency of the Government, any
15 scientific or technical report, document, or descriptive mate-
16 rial, foreign or domestic, which has been released for public
17 dissemination, and to sell such reproductions at a price not
18 less than the estimated total cost of reproducing and dissemi-
19 nating same as may be determined by the Secretary, the
20 moneys received from such sale to be deposited in a special
21 account in the Treasury, such account to be available for
22 reimbursing any appropriation which may have borne the
23 expense of such reproduction and dissemination and making
24 refunds to organizations and individuals when entitled thereto.

1 ment of safety regulations; maintenance and operation of air
2 navigation facilities and air traffic control; furnishing ad-
3 visory service to States and other public and private agen-
4 cies in connection with the construction or improvement of
5 airports and landing areas; and the disposal of surplus air-
6 ports; including personal services in the District of Columbia;
7 hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$395,000) ; the operation
8 and maintenance of eighty-five aircraft; printing and bind-
9 ing; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mile-
10 age of expert and other witnesses; examination of estimates
11 of appropriations in the field; purchase (not to exceed forty,
12 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
13 purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes; and salaries and
14 traveling expenses, together with tuition (not to exceed
15 \$20,000) and other contractual expenses in connection there-
16 with, of employees detailed to attend courses of training con-
17 ducted by the Government or other organizations serving
18 aviation; \$94,402,105, and the Departments of the Air
19 Force, Army and Navy, are authorized to transfer to the
20 Civil Aeronautics Administration without charge, subject to
21 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, aircraft (for re-
22 placement only), aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment,
23 and hangar, line, and shop equipment surplus to the needs
24 of such Departments: *Provided*, That there may be credited
25 to this appropriation, funds received from States, counties,

1 municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses in-
2 curred in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic
3 control towers.

4 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acqui-
5 sition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of
6 air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional
7 civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of
8 additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and
9 communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and
10 modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acqui-
11 sition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; the construction
12 and furnishing of quarters and related accommodations for
13 officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics Adminis-
14 tration and the Weather Bureau stationed at remote localities
15 not on foreign soil where such accommodations are not other-
16 wise available; personal services in the District of Columbia;
17 purchase (not to exceed eight) and hire of passenger
18 motor vehicles; printing and binding; and not to exceed
19 \$200,000 for emergency repairs and replacement of facili-
20 ties damaged by fire, flood, or storm; \$18,650,000, of
21 which \$8,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred
22 under authority heretofore granted to enter into contracts
23 for the foregoing purposes; and, in addition, the Civil
24 Aeronautics Administration is authorized to enter into con-
25 tracts and incur obligations for purposes contained in this

1 paragraph in an amount not exceeding ~~\$18,300,000~~
2 \$27,300,000: *Provided*, That authority heretofore granted
3 under this head to enter into contracts for such purposes may
4 be exercised until June 30, 1950: *Provided further*, That the
5 consolidated appropriation under this head for the next pre-
6 ceding fiscal year is hereby consolidated with and made a part
7 of this appropriation to be disbursed and accounted for as one
8 fund: *Provided further*, That transfers may be made from
9 this appropriation to the appropriation "Salaries and ex-
10 penses, Civil Aeronautics Administration," for costs of
11 maintenance and operation of aircraft for initial flight check-
12 ing of facilities established under this appropriation (not
13 to exceed \$350,000) ; for necessary expenses in connection
14 with the transportation by air to and from and within the
15 Territories of the United States of materials and equipment
16 secured under this appropriation (not to exceed \$115,000) ;
17 and for necessary administrative costs (not to exceed
18 \$375,000) : *Provided further*, That the Departments of the
19 Army, Navy, and Air Force are authorized during the
20 current fiscal year to transfer without charge, subject to
21 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, air navigation
22 and communication facilities, including appurtenances
23 thereto, to the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

24 Technical development: For expenses necessary in
25 carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of

1 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such
2 developmental work and service testing as tends to the
3 creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including land-
4 ing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances,
5 personnel, and operation methods, and personal services in
6 the District of Columbia; acquisition of necessary sites by
7 lease or grant; operation and maintenance of five aircraft,
8 which shall be in addition to the number authorized herein
9 under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Civil
10 Aeronautics Administration"; and printing and binding;
11 \$1,450,000.

12 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
13 port: For expenses incident to the care, operation, mainte-
14 nance, and protection of the Washington National Airport,
15 including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for re-
16 placement only; printing and binding; not to exceed \$2,900
17 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms; and arms
18 and ammunition; \$1,250,000; and the Departments of the
19 Air Force, Army and Navy, are authorized to transfer to
20 the Administrator without payment therefor such equipment,
21 not to exceed \$30,000 in value, as is commonly used in
22 ground operation at airports for use of the Washington Na-
23 tional Airport.

24 Construction, Washington National Airport: For an
25 additional amount for construction at the Washington Na-

1 tional Airport, to be used for *the* installation of an additional
2 fuel oil storage tank *and a steam line*, ~~\$21,500~~ \$196,500,
3 to remain available until expended.

4 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For
5 carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of
6 May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), to be available
7 until June 30, 1953, \$14,500,000, of which \$11,-
8 500,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred under
9 authority heretofore granted to enter into contracts for the
10 foregoing purposes; and in addition, the Civil Aeronautics
11 Administration is authorized until June 30, 1953, to enter
12 into contracts and incur obligations for purposes of this para-
13 graph in an amount not exceeding \$36,500,000, of which
14 \$36,000,000 shall be for projects in the States in accordance
15 with sections 5 (b) and 6 of said Act, and \$500,000 shall
16 be for projects in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin
17 Islands in accordance with section 5 (c), as amended:
18 *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated herein
19 \$3,000,000 shall be available as one fund for necessary
20 planning, research, and administrative expenses; including
21 personal services in the District of Columbia; hire of passen-
22 ger motor vehicles; and printing and binding; of which
23 \$3,000,000 not to exceed \$550,000 may be transferred
24 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-
25 nautics Administration", to provide for necessary ad-

1 ministrative expenses, including the maintenance and
2 operation of aircraft and printing and binding: *Pro-*
3 *vided further,* That the appropriation under this head
4 for the next preceding fiscal year is hereby merged with
5 this appropriation: *Provided further, That of the appropria-*
6 *tion made herein not to exceed \$80,000 may be used for*
7 *services connected with the Office of the General Counsel.*

8 Construction of public airports, Territory of Alaska:
9 For an additional amount for construction of public air-
10 ports, Territory of Alaska, \$5,800,000, to remain available
11 until expended for liquidation of obligations incurred under
12 authority granted in the Second Deficiency Appropriation
13 Act, 1948, to enter into contracts for such purpose.

14 Air navigation development: For expenses necessary for
15 planning and developing a national system of aids to air
16 navigation and air traffic control common to military and
17 civil air navigation, including research, experimental inves-
18 tigations, purchase, and development, by contract or other-
19 wise, of new types of air navigation aids (including plans,
20 specifications, and drawings) ; personal services in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia; hire of passenger motor vehicles and
22 aircraft; printing and binding; services as authorized by
23 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
24 at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem;
25 acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; and

1 payments in advance under contracts for research or
 2 development work; ~~not to exceed \$130,000 for administra-~~
 3 ~~tive expenses;~~ \$3,000,000, and, in addition, the Civil Aero-
 4 nautics Administration is authorized to enter into contracts
 5 and incur obligations for the purposes contained in this
 6 paragraph in an amount not exceeding \$4,000,000: *Pro-*
 7 *vided, That not to exceed \$56,600 may be transferred to*
 8 *the Appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics*
 9 *Administration", for necessary administrative costs, includ-*
 10 *ing the maintenance and operation of aircraft and printing*
 11 *and binding.*

12 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

13 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For
 14 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, includ-
 15 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; contract
 16 stenographic reporting services; employment of temporary
 17 guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section
 18 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; salaries and
 19 traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses
 20 of training conducted by the Government or industries serv-
 21 ing aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appro-
 22 priations in the field; *purchase (not to exceed four, for*
 23 *replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire,*
 24 *operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft; and printing*
 25 *and binding; \$3,620,500 \$3,780,000.*

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Salaries and expenses, departmental: For expenses necessary to carry out in the District of Columbia the provisions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C. 883a-883i), including the purchase of maps and nautical and aeronautical charts; maintenance of an instrument shop and procurement or exchange of metal working and woodworking supplies and equipment; motion-picture equipment; chart paper, drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment; printing and binding; instruments (except surveying instruments); and stationery for field use; \$3,750,000, of which not to exceed \$3,230,000 shall be available for personal services.

Salaries and expenses, field: For expenses necessary to carry out in the field the provisions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C. 883a-883i), including the operation and maintenance of ships and other field units; replacement of observatories and auxiliary buildings where necessary; purchase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of sites where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and seismological buildings; operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photographic surveys; packing, crating, and transporting personal household effects of commissioned officers when transferred from one official station

1 to another, and of commissioned officers who die on active
2 duty, and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as
3 authorized by law; and extra compensation at not to exceed
4 \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when
5 assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, and at not
6 to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of other
7 Federal agencies while observing tides or currents or tending
8 seismographs; \$5,900,000.

9 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances
10 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-
11 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers
12 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment
13 of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law,
14 \$1,310,000.

15 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic
16 Survey shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed
17 ten vehicles known as station wagons and suburban
18 carry-alls, of which five shall be for replacement only, and
19 (not to exceed \$25,000) for services as authorized by
20 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

21 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

22 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-
23 ices and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign
24 and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, includ-
25 ing printing and binding, the purchase of commercial and

1 trade reports, and not to exceed \$50,000 for services as
2 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
3 U. S. C. 55a), \$4,878,500: *Provided*, That expenses of
4 field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel
5 of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein
6 appropriated.

7 Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate
8 and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch of-
9 fices for the collection and dissemination of information use-
10 ful in the development and improvement of commerce
11 throughout the United States and its possessions, including
12 not to exceed \$90,000 for personal services in the Dis-
13 trict of Columbia, and printing and binding, ~~\$2,031,000~~
14 \$2,106,000.

15 Export control: For expenses necessary for carrying
16 out the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949 (Public
17 Law 11, approved February 26, 1949), relating to export
18 controls, including personal services in the District of Colum-
19 bia and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
20 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
21 \$50 per diem for individuals, and printing and binding,
22 ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$4,550,000, of which not to exceed \$1,500,000
23 may be transferred to the Bureau of Customs, Treasury De-
24 partment, for enforcement of the export control program, and
25 of which not to exceed \$105,000 may be transferred to the

1 appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of
2 the Secretary.

3 PATENT OFFICE

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
5 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and the
6 salary of the Commissioner at \$10,330 per annum; services
7 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
8 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75
9 per diem (not to exceed \$25,000); expenses of transport-
10 ing to foreign governments publications of patents issued by
11 the Patent Office; defense of suits instituted against the
12 Commissioner of Patents; travel; printing and binding; and
13 other contingent expenses of the Patent Office: *Provided*,
14 That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may
15 be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of
16 photolithography; ~~\$10,625,000~~ \$10,925,000.

17 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

18 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
19 of the Act approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597;
20 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and Acts supplementary thereto
21 affecting the functions of the Bureau and the functions set
22 forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of
23 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal
24 services in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in
25 the field; construction of working quarters in the field when

1 suitable facilities are not otherwise available and living quar-
 2 ters at remote localities; repairs and alterations to buildings
 3 and other plant facilities, and not to exceed ~~\$600,000~~
 4 ~~\$800,000~~ for improvements to buildings, grounds, and other
 5 plant facilities including construction of minor buildings and
 6 other facilities in the District of Columbia and in the field to
 7 house special apparatus or material which must be isolated
 8 from other activities; building of temporary experimental
 9 structures; expenses of the visiting committee; demonstration
 10 of the results of the Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as
 11 may be deemed most effective; purchase, repair, and cleaning
 12 of uniforms for guards; purchase of not to exceed five pas-
 13 senger motor vehicles for replacement only; printing and
 14 binding; not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized
 15 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
 16 and purchase of reprints from trade journals or other peri-
 17 odicals of articles prepared officially by Government
 18 employees, as follows:

19 Operation and administration: For the general opera-
 20 tion and administration of the Bureau; improvement and
 21 care of the grounds; plant equipment; maintenance and pro-
 22 tection of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;
 23 ~~\$1,310,000~~ \$1,510,000.

24 Research and testing: For calibrating and certifying
 25 measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms

1 of the national standards; the preparation and distribution
2 of standard materials; the testing of equipment, materials,
3 and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the
4 improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to
5 governmental agencies on scientific and technical matters;
6 the maintenance and development of national standards of
7 measurement; the development of improved methods of
8 measurement; the determination of physical constants and
9 the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms
10 and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and
11 safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids
12 and heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive sub-
13 stances, and X-rays; the development of methods of chemi-
14 cal analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the
15 properties of rare substances; investigations relating to
16 the utilization of materials, including lubricants and
17 liquid fuels; the study of new processes and methods of
18 fabrication; the solutions of problems arising in connection
19 with standards; cooperation with Government purchasing
20 agencies, industries, and national organizations in developing
21 specifications and facilitating their use; encouragement of
22 the application of the latest developments in the utilization
23 and standardization of building materials; the development
24 of engineering and safety codes, simplified practice recom-
25 mendations, and commercial standards of quality and per-

1 formance; and the compilation of and dissemination of
2 scientific and technical data; \$4,300,000.

3 Radio propagation and standards: For development and
4 maintenance of primary standards of measurement of elec-
5 trical quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and certifying
6 radio measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in
7 terms of the national primary standards; investigation of
8 the phenomena affecting the propagation of radio waves;
9 the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; the
10 compilation and dissemination of scientific and technical data
11 relating to the propagation of radio waves, and measure-
12 ment of electrical quantities at radio frequencies: *Provided*,
13 That for employees conducting observations on radio propa-
14 gation phenomena in the Arctic region, the funds appro-
15 priated and the funds transferred or advanced from other
16 Government agencies to the National Bureau of Standards
17 shall be available for the appointment of such employees
18 at base rates not in excess of \$5,000 per annum without
19 regard to the civil service and classification laws and titles
20 II and III of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945; and
21 for the furnishing of food, shelter, and protective clothing
22 and equipment, without repayment therefor, to employees
23 of the Government assigned to Arctic stations; and the
24 Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are au-
25 thorized, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,

1 to transfer without charge to the National Bureau of
2 Standards materials, equipment, and supplies, surplus to
3 their needs and necessary for the establishment, maintenance,
4 and operation of Arctic ionosphere observation stations,
5 \$3,100,000.

6 WEATHER BUREAU

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
8 Weather Bureau, including personal services in the District
9 of Columbia; maintenance and operation of aircraft, and
10 purchase of one for replacement only; printing and binding;
11 not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized by section
12 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to
13 exceed \$10,000 for maintenance of a printing office in the
14 City of Washington, as authorized by law; not to exceed
15 \$10,000 for the United States contribution to the cost of
16 the secretariat of the International Meteorological Committee;
17 and erection of temporary living and working quarters for
18 observers at remote localities where such quarters are not
19 otherwise available; ~~\$24,000,000~~ \$24,359,000: *Provided,*
20 That during the current fiscal year, the maximum amount
21 authorized under section 3 (a) of the Act of June 2, 1948
22 (Public Law 573) , for extra compensation to employees of
23 other Government agencies for taking and transmitting
24 meteorological observations, shall be \$5 per day; and the
25 maximum base rate of pay authorized under section 3 (b)

1 of said Act, for employees conducting meteorological investi-
2 gations in the Arctic region, shall be \$5,000 per annum,
3 except that not more than five of such employees at any one
4 time may receive a base rate of \$7,500 per annum.

5 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

6 SEC. 302. The appropriations "Salaries and expenses,
7 Civil Aeronautics Administration"; "Salaries and expenses",
8 Civil Aeronautics Board; "Radio propagation and stand-
9 ards", National Bureau of Standards; and "Salaries and
10 expenses", Weather Bureau, shall be available under regula-
11 tions to be prescribed by the Secretary, for furnishing to
12 employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil
13 Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau in Alaska and
14 other areas outside the United States, where determined
15 necessary by the Secretary, free emergency medical services
16 by contract or otherwise and medical supplies in an amount
17 not to exceed \$20,000, and for the purchase, transportation,
18 and storage of food and other subsistence supplies by contract
19 or otherwise for resale to such employees, through commis-
20 saries and mess halls, the proceeds from such resales to be
21 credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for
22 such supplies was made and a report shall be made to Con-
23 gress annually showing the expenditures made for such sup-
24 plies and the proceeds from such resale; and appropriations of
25 the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather

1 Bureau shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$20,000
2 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies for
3 the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities,
4 reimbursement for such relief to be in accordance with regu-
5 lations prescribed by the Secretary.

6 SEC. 303. The appropriations of the Department of
7 Commerce available for salaries and expenses shall be avail-
8 able for health programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.
9 150), and for the payment of claims pursuant to section
10 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672).

11 SEC. 304. Appropriations of the Department of Com-
12 merce available for salaries and expenses shall be avail-
13 able for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned
14 with the activities for which the appropriations are made.

15 SEC. 305. During the current fiscal year officers
16 and employees of the Department of Commerce having
17 special scientific or other technical or professional quali-
18 fications may be detailed to the Government of any foreign
19 country under the same terms and conditions as provided
20 in the Act of May 25, 1938, as amended (5 U. S. C. 118e),
21 for detail of employees of the United States to the foreign
22 Governments specified in said Act.

23 SEC. 306. This title may be cited as the "Department
24 of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1950".

1 TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

2 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

3 SALARIES

4 For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices,
5 Reporter of the Court, and all other officers and em-
6 ployees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court,
7 except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be em-
8 ployed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or
9 work of the Court, \$867,000.

10 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

11 For miscellaneous expenses to be expended as the Chief
12 Justice may approve, \$52,100.

13 CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

14 For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable
15 the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties
16 imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40
17 U. S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance,
18 repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances;
19 special clothing for workmen; and personal and other services
20 (including temporary labor without reference to the Classi-
21 fication and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow
22 removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract
23 without compliance with sections 3709, as amended, and

1 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5, 16) ;
 2 \$148,400.

3 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
 6 and all other officers and employees of the court, and nec-
 7 essary expenses of the court, including exchange of books,
 8 traveling expenses, and printing and binding, as may be
 9 approved by the chief judge, \$187,900.

10 CUSTOMS COURT

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For salaries of the chief judge, eight judges, and all
 13 other officers and employees of the court, and necessary
 14 expenses of the court, including exchange of books, travel-
 15 ing expenses, and printing and binding, as may be approved
 16 by the chief judge, ~~\$400,400~~ \$401,120: *Provided*, That
 17 traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be
 18 paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

19 COURT OF CLAIMS

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
 22 seven regular and six additional commissioners, and all
 23 other officers and employees of the court, and for other nec-
 24 essary expenses, including stenographic and other fees and

1 charges necessary in the taking of testimony, travel, and
2 printing and binding, \$510,000.

3 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

4 For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court
5 of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision
6 of the Architect of the Capitol, \$24,100.

7 OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES

8 HAWAII

9 For salaries of the chief justice and two associate jus-
10 tices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, of
11 judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of judges retired
12 under title 28, United States Code, section 373, \$106,500.

13 SALARIES OF JUDGES

14 For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including
15 judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands,
16 and the Panama Canal Zone) ; and justices and judges re-
17 tired or resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections
18 371, 372, and 373; \$4,675,000.

19 SALARIES OF CLERKS OF COURTS

20 For salaries of clerks of United States courts of appeals
21 and United States district courts, their deputies, and other
22 assistants, \$4,221,300.

23 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used
24 to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the

1 United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama; Flor-
 2 ence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama;
 3 Grand Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango,
 4 Colorado; Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton,
 5 Illinois; Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New
 6 Mexico; Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Caro-
 7 lina; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen,
 8 South Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South
 9 Dakota; Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston, Wyo-
 10 ming; or Lander, Wyoming; but this paragraph shall not be
 11 so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions of court
 12 of such employees as may be necessary from other offices to
 13 the offices named herein.

14 PROBATION SYSTEM

15 For salaries of probation officers and their clerical as-
 16 sistants, as authorized by title 18, United States Code, sec-
 17 tions 3654 and 3656, \$1,965,000: *Provided*, That nothing
 18 herein contained shall be construed to abridge the right of
 19 the district judges to appoint probation officers, or to make
 20 such orders as may be necessary to govern probation officers
 21 in their own courts: *Provided further*, That no part of this
 22 appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or expenses
 23 of any probation officer who, in the judgment of the chief
 24 or presiding judge certified to the Attorney General, fails

1 to carry out the official orders of the Attorney General
2 with respect to supervising or furnishing information con-
3 cerning any prisoner released conditionally or on parole from
4 any Federal penal or correctional institution.

5 SALARIES OF CRIERS

6 For salaries of criers as authorized by title 28, United
7 States Code, sections 713 (a) and 755, \$470,000.

8 FEES OF COMMISSIONERS

9 For fees of the United States commissioners and other
10 committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States
11 Code, section 3041, including fees and expenses of concilia-
12 tion commissioners, United States courts, including the
13 objects and subject to the conditions specified for such fees
14 and expenses of conciliation commissioners in the Depart-
15 ment of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, \$475,000.

16 FEES OF JURORS

17 For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors; meals and lodg-
18 ing for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II,
19 of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362) ; and compensa-
20 tion for jury commissioners; \$1,850,000: *Provided*, That
21 the compensation of jury commissioners for the District of
22 Columbia shall conform to the provisions of section 1401,
23 title 11 of the District of Columbia Code, but such compen-
24 sation shall not exceed \$250 each per annum.

MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES

For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, ~~\$2,037,000~~ \$2,067,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associated (P-3), full (P-4) or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted *or within-grade promotional increases and of compensation paid*

1 *for temporary assistance needed because of an emergency)*
 2 the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks ap-
 3 pointed by one judge shall not exceed ~~\$6,500~~ \$6,700 per
 4 annum, except in the case of the ~~senior circuit~~ *chief* judge
 5 of each circuit and ~~senior district judge of each district the~~
 6 *chief judge of each district court* having five or more district
 7 judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not
 8 exceed ~~\$7,500~~ \$9,000.

9 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

10 For miscellaneous expenses of the United States courts
 11 and their officers; printing and binding; purchase of fire-
 12 arms and ammunition; and purchase of envelopes without
 13 regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476);
 14 \$611,000.

15 TRAVEL EXPENSES

16 For necessary traveling expenses, not otherwise pro-
 17 vided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including traveling
 18 expenses of probation officers and their clerks, \$614,000:
 19 *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an amount
 20 not to exceed \$6,500, for expenses of attendance at meetings
 21 concerned with the work of Federal probation when in-
 22 curred on the written authorization of the Director of the
 23 Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

1 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

2 For printing and binding the advance opinions, pre-
3 liminary prints, and bound reports of the Supreme Court of
4 the United States, \$91,200.

5 SALARIES OF COURT REPORTERS

6 For salaries of court reporters for the district courts of
7 the United States, as authorized by title 28, United States
8 Code, section 753, \$873,400.

9 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

10 For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of
11 the United States Courts, including personal services in the
12 District of Columbia, travel, printing and binding, advertis-
13 ing, rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and
14 examination of estimates for appropriations in the field,
15 \$500,800.

16 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, DISTRICT COURT OF THE
17 UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

18 For repairs and improvements to the courthouse, in-
19 cluding repair and maintenance of the mechanical equip-
20 ment, and for labor and material and every item incident
21 thereto, \$16,000, to be expended under the direction of the
22 Architect of the Capitol.

1 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF
2 APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

3 For repairs and improvements to the United States
4 Court of Appeals Building, including repair and mainte-
5 nance of the mechanical equipment and for labor and mate-
6 rial and every item incident thereto, \$7,900, to be expended
7 under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

8 SALARIES OF REFEREES

9 For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of
10 June 28, 1946 (11 U. S. C. 68), \$879,000 to be derived
11 from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of
12 said Act.

13 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

14 For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States
15 courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants,
16 travel, printing and binding, purchase of envelopes without
17 regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476),
18 \$886,000 to be derived from the referees' expense fund
19 established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946 (11
20 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

21 Any surplus arising in the referees' salary and expense
22 funds for the fiscal years 1948 and 1949 shall remain

1 available until June 30, 1950, for the payment of salaries
2 and expenses of referees within the limitations prescribed
3 hereinbefore.

4 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

5 SEC. 402. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for
6 the District Court of the United States for the District
7 of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30
8 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court
9 of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appro-
10 priations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United
11 States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the
12 District of Columbia.

13 SEC. 403. The reports of the United States Court of
14 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for
15 a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not
16 more than \$6.50 per volume.

17 SEC. 404. This title may be cited as the “Judiciary
18 Appropriation Act, 1950”.

19 TITLE V—GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

20 The following corporations, respectively, are hereby
21 authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of
22 funds and borrowing authority available to each such cor-
23 poration and in accord with law, and to make such contracts
24 and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations

1 as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation
2 Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying
3 out the programs set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year
4 ending June 30, 1950, for each such corporation, except as
5 hereinafter provided:

6 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7 Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed
8 \$330,000 of the funds of the Corporation shall be available
9 for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$400,000
10 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both
11 amounts to be computed on an accrual basis and to be de-
12 termined in accordance with the Corporation's prescribed
13 accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be
14 exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures
15 which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized
16 or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced,
17 including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in con-
18 nection with acquisition, construction, operation, mainte-
19 nance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities
20 and other property belonging to the Corporation or in which
21 it has an interest.

22 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

23 The Institute of Inter-American Affairs: Not to exceed
24 \$525,000 of the funds available to the Corporation shall

1 be available during the current fiscal year for its adminis-
2 trative expenses, including administrative services performed
3 for the Corporation by other Government agencies.

4 SEC. 502. This title may be cited as "Federal Prison
5 Industries, Incorporated, and The Institute of Inter-Ameri-
6 can Affairs Appropriation Act, 1950".

7 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in
9 this Act, *or of the funds available for expenditure by*
10 *any corporation included in this Act*, shall be used to pay
11 the salary or wages of any person who engages in
12 a strike against the Government of the United States
13 or who is a member of an organization of Government
14 employees that asserts the right to strike against the
15 Government of the United States, or who advocates,
16 or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
17 overthrow of the Government of the United States by
18 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof
19 an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that
20 the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the
21 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the
22 Government of the United States, is not a member of an
23 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
24 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
25 that such person does not advocate, and is not a member

1 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the
2 Government of the United States by force or violence:
3 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike
4 against the Government of the United States or who is a
5 member of an organization of Government employees that
6 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
7 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an
8 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
9 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
10 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from
11 any appropriation *or fund* contained in this Act shall be
12 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
13 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
14 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
15 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
16 any other provisions of existing law.

17 SEC. 602. This Act may be cited as the "Departments
18 of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropria-
19 tion Act, 1950".

Passed the House of Representatives April 7, 1949.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4016

[Report No. 435]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

APRIL 8 (legislative day, MARCH 18), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JUNE 1 (legislative day, MAY 23), 1949

Reported with amendments

Res. 125), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete study and investigation of all matters relating to the conduct and status of the denazification program in the zone of Germany under occupation by the United States, especially as concerns (a) the result of transferring responsibility for denazification to the German authorities; (b) whether or not there is infiltration of former Nazis, Nazi supporters and other antidemocratic elements into renazification tribunals; (c) whether or not former Nazis and other antidemocratic elements have been eliminated from high position in public office and the economic life of Germany; (d) whether or not there has been reinstatement of thousands of Nazi teachers to former or higher positions in the Bavarian and other public school systems; (e) whether or not there is resurgence of intensive anti-Semitism and militant nationalism in the United States zone; (f) whether or not there is a rise of strong new political parties based on Nazi doctrine and militarism; (g) whether or not there has been reappearance of Nazi-type propaganda in the German press; (h) whether or not there is development in the German youth of appreciation of and devotion to democratic institutions; and to report with expedition its findings, together with such recommendations as it deems proper, to the Senate.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the Committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eighty-first Congress, as to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The committee is authorized, with the consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, to utilize the service, information, and facilities of any of the departments or agencies of the Government. The expenses of the Committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed _____, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the Chairman of the Committee.

INCORPORATION OF RESERVE OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] be joined as a cosponsor of Senate bill 1986, to incorporate the Reserve Officers Association of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FERNANDO GERASSI ET AL.—INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT OF BILL

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, Senate bills 1155 and 1199, for the relief of Fernando Gerassi, Estefania Maria Gerassi, and John Gerassi, are pending before the Committee on the Judiciary, both introduced by me. The bills are identical. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill 1199, and that it be indefinitely postponed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles, and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 173. An act to amend the Organic Acts of Hawaii and Puerto Rico to prevent the loss of nationality of certain persons declared to be citizens of the United States under said acts;

H. R. 1694. An act to provide for the return of rehabilitation and betterment of costs of Federal reclamation projects;

H. R. 2121. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey abandoned school properties in the Territory of Alaska to local school officials;

H. R. 2170. An act authorizing changes in the classification of Crow Indians;

H. R. 2610. An act to include in section 16 of the act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), the Mdewakanton and Wahpekute Sioux Indians of the State of Minnesota;

H. R. 2783. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey a certain parcel of land, with improvements, to the city of Alpena, Mich.;

H. R. 4000. An act to amend section 16 of the Hawaiian Organic Act relative to disqualification of legislators;

H. R. 4586. An act to authorize the government of the Virgin Islands or any municipality thereof to issue bonds and other obligations; and

H. J. Res. 33. Joint resolution for the ratification by Congress of a contract for the purchase of certain Indian lands by the United States from the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., and for other related purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 263. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant to the county of Orange, Calif., a perpetual easement for the maintenance and operation of a public highway, and to grant to the Irvine Co., a corporation, a perpetual easement for the maintenance, operation, and use of a water pipeline, in the vicinity of the naval air base, Santa Ana, Orange County, Calif.;

H. R. 2417. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to operate and maintain a certain tract of land at Valpariso, Fla., near Eglin Air Force Base, as a recreational facility;

H. R. 3155. An act to amend Public Law 885, Eightieth Congress, chapter 813, second session; and

H. R. 4384. An act to provide for the appointment of female doctors and specialists in the Medical Department of the Army, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2501. An act authorizing and directing the United States Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior to undertake a continuing study of the shad, *Alosa sapidissima*, of the Atlantic coast with respect to the biology, propagation, and abundance of such species to the end that such Service may recommend to the several States of the Atlantic coast through the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission appropriate measures for arresting the decline of this valuable food fish and for increasing the abundance and promoting the wisest utilization thereof;

H. R. 2634. An act to provide transportation of passengers and merchandise on Canadian vessels between Skagway, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, between Haines, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in Alaska or the continental United States, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation;

H. R. 3046. An act to authorize the expansion of facilities at the Cape Vincent, N. Y., fish cultural station;

H. R. 4252. An act to transfer the trawlers *Alaska* and *Oregon* from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Fish and Wildlife Service; and

H. J. Res. 202. Joint resolution to amend the act of August 8, 1946, relating to investigation and eradication of predatory sea lampreys of the Great Lakes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 3111. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; and to repeal subdivision b of section 61, subdivision h of section 70, and section 118 thereof and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith;

H. R. 4387. An act to authorize relief of authorized certifying officers of terminated war agencies in liquidation by the Treasury Department;

H. J. Res. 238. Joint resolution to provide the privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States to all immigrants having a legal right to permanent residence; and

H. J. Res. 241. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1949, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3756. An act to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide that the annuities of certain officers and employees engaged in the enforcement of the criminal laws of the United States shall be computed on the basis of their average basic salaries for any five consecutive years of allowable service; and

H. R. 4493. A bill to amend section 6 of the act of April 15, 1938, to expedite the carriage of mail by granting additional authority to the Postmaster General to award contracts for the transportation of mail by aircraft upon star routes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. J. Res. 208. Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution creating the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission, approved June 16, 1933; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR GRAHAM AT GRADUATION EXERCISES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

[Mr. HOEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the Commencement Address delivered by Senator GRAHAM at the University of North Carolina on June 6, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY OSCAR L. CHAPMAN AT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL SERVICES

[Mr. HUMPHREY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address by Hon. Oscar L. Chapman, Under Secretary of the Interior, at the memorial services for Franklin D. Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y., May 30, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

GOVERNMENT WHEAT FILLS STORAGE SPACE—EDITORIAL FROM KANSAS CITY (MO.) GRAIN MARKET REVIEW

[Mr. WILLIAMS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Government Wheat Fills Storage Space," published in the Kansas City (Mo.) Grain Market Review of June 2, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

AMERICA AT THE CROSS ROADS—EXCERPT FROM ADDRESS BY G. E. BLEWETT

[Mr. WILLIAMS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt

from an address delivered by G. E. Blewett, before the Kiwanis Club of Denton, Tex., on the subject American at the Cross Roads, which appears in the Appendix.]

POLITICS BEFORE PEACE—EDITORIAL FROM THE PITTSBURGH PRESS

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Politics Before Peace," published in the Pittsburgh Press of June 5, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

TO THE VICTORS—EDITORIAL FROM THE SOMERSET (PA.) DAILY AMERICAN

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "To the Victors," published in the Somerset (Pa.) Daily American of June 4, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

SOCIALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN—ARTICLES FROM LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH

[Mr. ROBERTSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record two articles from the London Daily Telegraph, one entitled "Abandoned Coal-to-Oil Plan Cost £3,000,000," and the other entitled "Nationalism Is Frustrating," which appear in the Appendix.]

GENERAL MOTORS REQUEST FOR BONUS APPROVAL BY SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[Mr. KILGORE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "General Motors Asks SEC O. K. on \$20,000,000 Bonus," published in the Washington Times-Herald of June 2, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

UNITED STATES OCCUPATION POLICIES IN JAPAN AND GERMANY

[Mr. KILGORE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "VFW Head Flays 'Soft' Policies in the United States Occupation Forces," published in the Washington Times-Herald of May 8, 1949, and a radio address delivered by Commander in Chief Loyal T. Beggs, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars on May 7, 1949, which appear in the Appendix.]

A CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—EDITORIAL FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES

[Mr. KILGORE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "A Civil Rights Bill," published in the New York Times of June 7, 1949 which appears in the Appendix.]

THE TAFT-HARTLEY LAW—EDITORIAL FROM WAUKESHA DAILY FREEMAN AND STATEMENT BY DEWITT EMERY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial from the Waukesha Daily Freeman of May 4, 1949, and a statement by DeWitt Emery, president of the National Small Businessmen's Association, regarding the Taft-Hartley law, which appear in the Appendix.]

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, the Subcommittee on Postal Rates of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service was granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate today.

MEETING OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. FREAR. I ask unanimous consent that a subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency may hold a conference this afternoon at 2:30. I should like to extend an invitation to any Senator who may be interested to at-

tend the meeting, which is to be held in the District of Columbia Committee room.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

INTERPRETATION OF CERTAIN PHRASE OF COMMODITY CORPORATION CHARTER ACT

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in today's RECORD and in the body of the permanent RECORD immediately following my remarks as found on page 7305 of the daily RECORD an interpretation of certain provisions of S. 900, as prepared by Mr. Harker T. Stanton, the assistant counsel of the legislative counsel of the United States Senate.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD of today and in the permanent RECORD following the remarks of Senator WILLIAMS on page 7305 of the RECORD of June 2, 1949, as follows:

MEMORANDUM FOR SENATOR WILLIAMS

This is in response to your request for our views as to the meaning of the phrase "general supervision and direction of the Secretary" contained in sections 2 and 9 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, as amended by S. 900. Section 2 of the Charter Act, as it would be amended by S. 900, provides that the Corporation shall be subject to the general supervision and direction of the Secretary of Agriculture. Section 9 of the Charter Act as it would be amended by S. 900 vests the management of the Corporation in a board of directors, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Secretary.

Since the management of the Corporation is vested in its Board of Directors, no action can be taken by the Corporation except upon the direction of its Board of Directors and the Secretary can supervise and direct the Corporation only through the Board. It is our view, therefore, that the phrase in question is intended only to express the intention of Congress that the Board of Directors shall manage the Corporation in accordance with the policies prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

In any case in which the Board refuses to act as directed by the Secretary, there are no means available to the Secretary to require the Corporation to act. Since the Secretary does not have the power to appoint or remove Directors, his only recourse in such event would be to request the President to remove the Directors who disagreed with the Secretary. Inasmuch as it is the Corporation that is authorized by law to borrow up to \$4,750,000,000, no part of such amount could be borrowed except upon action of the Board.

Respectfully,

HARKER T. STANTON,
Assistant Counsel.

JUNE 6, 1949.

COMPARISON OF WAGNER ACT, TAFT-HARTLEY ACT, AND SENATE BILL 249

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I am not a member of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. I suppose that shortly we shall resume the consideration and discussion of the national labor policy. I have before me a comparison of the National Labor Relations Act, that is to say, the Wagner Act of 1935; the Labor-Management Act of 1947, known as the Taft Hartley Act; and Senate bill 249, the administration's labor-relations bill which was introduced by the

Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS]. This comparison is nonpartisan. It sets forth in a very fine, comparative manner the various provisions of the three measures. It has been prepared by the National Small Business Men's Association. No conclusions are presented; it is simply a comparison.

I have been informed that in order to have this comparison placed on the desks of Senators, it will be necessary for me to obtain unanimous consent to that effect, in view of some regulation or rule which we have. So, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to have this comparison circulated in the Senate Chamber and placed on the desks of Senators, because as we enter into the debate on the labor-relations bill, I feel that all of us should have the benefit of this comparative statement, in succinct form, which will bring much information and light to those of us in the Senate who have not had the privilege of serving on the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. I ask such unanimous consent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Wisconsin? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1950

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4016) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

Mr. MCCARRAN. Mr. President, there is pending before the Senate, House bill 4016, making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Judiciary. I request the particular attention of the Senate, because this measure is the first appropriation bill which has come from the Senate Appropriations Committee to the floor of the Senate this year with a reduction in the amount of the appropriations allowed by the House of Representatives. I especially invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that the amount of the bill as passed by the House of Representatives was \$684,616,106. The amount of the decrease recommended by the Senate committee is a net of \$12,833,821; the amount of the bill as reported from the Senate Appropriations Committee to the Senate is \$671,782,281.

There should be drawn to the attention of the Senate the further fact that the entire appropriation bill for 1949 for these agencies was in the amount of \$599,704,390. I especially call attention to the further fact that the first and second deficiency appropriation bills for these agencies for 1949 increased that amount by \$90,178,731, making a total of funds for those agencies available for the year 1949, inclusive of the deficiency allowances, of \$697,892,121.

The bill now before the Senate, making appropriations for 1950, provides for appropriation allowances, as recommended by the committee, of \$671,782,281. The bill in that amount, for ap-

propriations for these agencies for the year 1950, the year following the current year, provides less than the corresponding appropriation for the current year, 1949, by \$26,109,840. I especially invite the attention of the Senate to those figures, because they may become vital as the Senate proceeds with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. President, under the State Department appropriation there is what is known as the building fund. The building fund relates to a very extensive program for building and acquiring embassies abroad. The attention of the committee was particularly attracted by the fact that the full amount of the building fund—that is, for the building and acquisition of embassies abroad, extending over a period of years, of course—was a total of \$239,633,847. Using the round number of \$240,000,000, to be expended for the construction and acquisition of embassies abroad over a period of years, that figure, together with certain facts in relation to it, arrested the attention of the Committee on Appropriations, and especially the subcommittee which had this matter in hand. Our attention was especially arrested by the fact that in China it is proposed to expend, this year, \$2,465,000 at the Embassy; in Finland, \$400,000; in Hungary, \$100,000; making a total of \$2,965,000 to be expended in those three countries alone.

Today the American Ambassador to China is, or at least was just a few days ago, a prisoner at the Embassy; he was not allowed to leave the Embassy grounds. Yet it has been proposed that the United States put \$2,465,000 in that Embassy, where our Ambassador has not been permitted to move at large; and indeed there is no telling, and no one can advise us, what will be the nature of the government of that country in a very short time. If I were to quote from the current press, perhaps I should say it appears that all China will shortly be under communistic control. If I were to quote from the current press, it would appear that all of Asia within a very short time will be under communistic control. Indeed if I were to quote further from the current press and from apparent authorities on the subject the Philippine Islands are now being inundated, if I may use that expression, by communism. Moreover, Japan is not to be regarded as free from that flow.

The subcommittee having the bill in charge believed that it was not a time for vast expenditures of money in countries behind the iron curtain, at least in countries where in many instances we were not even allowed in freedom to visit our own embassies. So the subcommittee reduced the appropriation by \$2,965,000. The program of the State Department for buildings in these three countries is especially disallowed by the committee, and the additional reduction can be distributed by the Department. The Department of State has embarked on an ambitious 7-year program of acquiring buildings in foreign lands with an estimated total as I have already stated of \$239,633,847. In some instances, elaborate buildings are being secured, and

the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate is fearful that future maintenance and operation costs may exceed any savings which the Department might claim as the result of having its own quarters.

So, Mr. President, the subcommittee reduced this appropriation by \$2,965,000. Following that, the full committee took the matter under consideration and reduced the entire sum from \$20,000,000 approved by the House to a figure of \$9,520,100. I justify that position and action of the Committee on Appropriations because at this time the people of the United States are spending not only millions but billions of dollars, if you please, abroad for the rehabilitation of peoples and countries. It seemed to us that this was a time when we could well afford to curtail expenditures along lavish lines, particularly in the matter of constructing embassies or building or acquiring palatial edifices abroad. Especially is that true of countries behind the iron curtain, or countries that may very shortly go behind the iron curtain—I believe China is one of those, and perhaps India is another—where we are not at liberty even to visit our own embassies, and where our own Ambassador is not a freeman, as in the case of the Embassy in China.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I am in entire accord with the committee's position on that matter. I happen to know something about it, through having seen the elaborate building operations that were under way at Ankara last fall, and also the new expenditures in Rome and in Bermuda. I might add that I had hoped many of the funds which are being used for those purposes, especially in Italy and Turkey, would be devoted, at least in part, to the program of exchange; that is, they were credits which I believe Congress intended to be devoted to this purpose when the bill was passed in 1946, but because of various reasons the program was slow to develop. In the meantime, the building program has intervened in many of the countries, taking over a great part of the sums which were available there. I am in full accord with the action of the committee on this item.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am very glad to have the expression of the able Senator from Arkansas on the subject.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator identifies three building projects which are to be specifically eliminated. The total reduction, however, recommended by the committee covers an additional seven or eight million dollars of deletion. Can the Senator indicate the total list which represents the projects included

in the original \$20,000,000 sought by the State Department?

Mr. McCARRAN. I may say to the Senator from Michigan that the three countries mentioned—China, Finland, and Hungary—to which the Senator refers, were used largely by way of illustration, to show that money was intended to be expended in countries where, to say the least, and to put it exceedingly mildly, there was lack of cooperation, where relations were not harmonious, and there was no freedom of action. We used those three countries merely for purposes of illustration. But the amount deducted from the \$20,000,000 allowed by the House may be adjusted by the State Department as it sees fit, in the various places where they propose or where they think best under an economic program to acquire embassies. We suggested, however, as forcefully as we could that in countries either so communistically controlled that we do not have freedom of action there, or in countries which are about to go under communistic control, the State Department should not proceed with the building program, for the time being at least.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I follow the Senator's argument in respect to the countries he identifies. I have been handed a memorandum from the Appropriations Committee, which, at page 9, lists the total building prospectus.

Mr. McCARRAN. I have that in my hand.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Is that the list which covers the entire project, the proposal of the committee leaving the State Department free, with the exception of these three mandatory provisions, to apply the reduction anywhere on this list? Is that correct?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is the position of the committee. But I desire to draw the attention of the Senator from Michigan to the fourth column of the instrument which the Senator has in his hand, page 9, "estimated 1950." The Senator will there see the various estimates of proposed expenditures. I draw attention to the total of \$25,000,000 expenditures for 1950. My answer to the Senator's question is that page 9 of the instrument which he has in his hand sets forth the full list of 56 projects, and the places indicated are the countries where it is proposed to expend the money.

The State Department may take the \$9,000,000—plus the committee has allowed, and, we hope, with wise discretion, will expend it, not behind the iron curtain nor in countries that do not evince a friendly attitude toward our country.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I understand the Senator fully at that point, and I agree with him. The point on which I wished to be reassured was that the committee has left a sufficient building fund to cover at least any commitments by way of present partial construction in other projects.

Mr. McCARRAN. The advice we received from the State Department was that the funds would be sufficient.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That is satisfactory to me.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, to continue, the State Department re-

requested the committee to restore a reduction of \$19,700 in the appropriation which was made by the House, under the head of "Salaries and expenses, American sections, international commissions." I especially invite the attention of the Senate to this item. The amount approved by the House was \$500,000, and no distribution was made in the House report as to this reduction. The Department allocated the reduction to the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission and presented evidence which indicated the joint interests of the United States and Canada would be jeopardized in connection with the rebuilding of the valuable potential of the Fraser River sockeye salmon fishery.

That is a favorite indoor sport on the part of some of our departments. In other words, where there is a reduction, and the department has the power to centralize the reduction on one particular object, it usually takes an object which will elicit the greatest extent of opposition to the application. So, in this case, they applied the whole reduction to the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, knowing that many persons would be interested in that Commission, its advancement, and its progress.

The committee does not believe it was the intention of the House to reduce this particular item. The appropriation for these American sections in 1949 totaled \$434,130, and the budget estimate of \$519,700 contemplated an expansion in the number of positions from 32 to 36.

The committee has not increased the appropriation as requested by the department. The \$500,000 provided in the bill will be sufficient for all these American sections, and the department can make economies in travel and other objects of expenditure and not curtail any important functions. Therefore, it is the desire of the committee that this reduction of \$19,700 be allocated equitably to all the commissions coming under this appropriation.

I especially invite the attention of the Senate to that matter, because there may be Senators who are particularly interested in it.

The next heading is "International information and educational activities." We now come to a subject which may have some controversial features. To use a familiar expression, this topic may, I think, be appropriately designated under the term "Voice of America." It is not all the "Voice of America"; there are other phases to it; but the general subject is perhaps best understood under that term.

I desire, Mr. President, to read the language of the report of the committee with reference to that subject:

The committee has effected a reduction in this program as contemplated by the budget estimate of \$3,656,100. The budget estimate is \$36,000,000, the House approved \$34,000,000, and the committee has recommended \$32,343,900. Included in the figure allowed by the committee is \$514,900 for the establishment of domestic radio facilities. These facilities include new curtain-type antennas at domestic short-wave transmitters. The House committee in its report suggested these facilities be deleted; however, the committee was impressed with the necessity for this

equipment. One hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars for aid to American sponsored schools abroad which was requested by the Department is disapproved by the committee. With the \$32,343,900 approved by the committee, the program during fiscal year 1950 will be expanded over the program during the fiscal year 1949.

I invite the special attention of the Senate to the fact that it will exceed the program during the fiscal year 1949 by approximately \$3,700,000.

The \$32,343,900 includes \$1,000,000 for payment of obligations incurred as a result of contract authority previously approved. The appropriation for 1949 was \$31,100,000, but included in that figure for 1949—and I again invite the attention of the Senate to this statement—was \$4,000,000 for cost of overseas relay stations, which is a strictly nonrecurring item. Consequently, the appropriation this year exceeds that of last year by approximately \$3,700,000 for straight operation of information and educational programs.

Mr. President, our Government is expending approximately \$6,000,000,000, through ECA, the Army, and other agencies, for the rehabilitation of Europe and other areas of the world. Naturally we want those people to understand what we are doing in their behalf and our reasons therefor. We want them to understand our ideals and standards of living. With an appropriation of \$32,343,900, which exceeds by more than 10 percent that for 1949, we believe we have provided sufficient funds for a good information and educational program to be undertaken.

Now, Mr. President, we come to the Department of Justice. The budget estimate for the Lands Division of the Department of Justice is \$2,496,000. The House allowed an appropriation of \$2,450,000, or a reduction of \$46,000. Representatives of the Lands Division appeared before the committee and advised that as of May 1, 1949, there were 11,741 cases and matters pending, which is an increase of 21 percent since July 1, 1948. The reduction of \$46,000 by the House would result in the elimination of field employees, which would further aggravate the delinquency.

Let me dwell on that subject for a moment. The field employees are in reality those who do the work out in the field. There are land condemnation cases, water adjudication cases, all cases along the line of land and its administration, and the agents of the Department of Justice in the field are those who appear in court, who try the cases, who prepare the cases, and who present the cases either to a court sitting without a jury or to a jury. So the committee was impressed with the idea that at least the \$46,000 reduction made by the House should be restored. With the additional funds, the Lands Division will be in a position to continue in 1950 at its current level of activity.

The House eliminated the language which has been carried in the bill for years for the Lands Division and consolidated its personal services appropriation with the appropriation "For legal activities not otherwise provided for." It consolidated the contingent expense ap-

propriation of the Lands Division with the contingent expense appropriation of the Department and also consolidated the travel funds with the traveling expenses appropriation of the Department. The committee does not agree with the House in this consolidation. It is the feeling of the committee that the Lands Division appropriation should be kept separate from miscellaneous small appropriations in the Department. It is believed that more effective operation will result from a separate appropriation for the Lands Division, and, accordingly, it is recommended to the Senate that the bill be amended to provide a separate paragraph for the Lands Division with a total appropriation of \$2,496,000.

Mr. President, I now come to that part of the bill which deals with the Tax Division.

A supplemental estimate in the amount of \$114,500 was submitted to the committee in Senate Document No. 63, dated May 3, 1949, for the Tax Division. The funds were requested to provide 12 attorneys and 10 stenographers in addition to the number provided for in the regular estimates. The additional amount requested was not granted by the committee. For the fiscal year 1949 the Tax Division will have a total of \$910,000 in funds available and the House has allowed in this bill \$920,000 for the fiscal year 1950 for the Tax Division.

I now come to the part of the bill dealing with the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. The bill, as passed by the House, includes \$3,750,000 for the Antitrust Division, which is \$100,000 in excess of the budget estimate. I again draw the attention of the Senate to the statement that it is \$100,000 in excess of the budget estimate.

The House committee in its report stated it was granting the Antitrust Division the amount it had requested of the Bureau of the Budget. The committee requested from the Bureau of the Budget a report with respect to the reduction of \$100,000 it had made in the request of the Antitrust Division. The Bureau of the Budget explained that the \$3,650,000 contained in the President's budget for 1950, included additional amounts required as a result of pay increases pursuant to Public Law 900 and contemplated continuance of antitrust activities throughout the fiscal year at the level of 1949. The Bureau of the Budget stated that because of the substantial expansion of antitrust programs undertaken during 1949, resulting from the increase in funds made available for this purpose, and the consequent necessity of extensive training of personnel for this work, it was concluded that 1950 fiscal year should be utilized to consolidate the expanded activities, deferring additional increases until such time as further expansion could be undertaken efficiently. The committee is in complete agreement with the Bureau of the Budget with respect to this appropriation and, accordingly, it is recommended to the Senate that the bill be amended to provide an appropriation of \$3,650,000,

or a reduction of \$100,000 from the amount allowed by the House.

I now come to another item to which I especially draw the attention of the Senate, namely, the appropriation for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The House has approved an appropriation of \$52,585,141 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the fiscal year 1950. The House Appropriations Committee in its report stated it had approved an increase of \$1,598,141 for the FBI over the budget estimate of \$50,987,000, the increase representing the amount of the reduction made by the Bureau of the Budget in the Department's estimates. The Bureau of the Budget was requested by the Committee to submit a report with respect to this appropriation, and the report is before the Senate. I wish to say that the report justifies the action of the Senate Committee. The Committee is recommending to the Senate that the FBI be allowed the amount of the budget estimate, \$50,987,000, or a reduction of \$1,598,141 in the House bill. Language has been included in the bill providing for \$750,000 of 1950 funds to be made immediately available.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair) Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LONG. Going back to the appropriation for the Antitrust Division, I wonder if the Senator noticed any information to the effect that the appropriation for this Division would not be sufficient to permit the Antitrust Division to maintain the same staff it had prior to the war. I understand it would take about \$5,000,000 to enable the Federal Trade Commission to have the same staff it had during the war in its antitrust work.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I think I could best answer that in the language of the Budget Bureau. I may say to the Senator that in my judgment the Budget Bureau always has a better opportunity to go to the very bottom of these matters than has either House of Congress. Estimates come to the Bureau of the Budget from the departments early in the year, usually months ahead of time, and the Bureau of the Budget has the opportunity to go into every detail. The investigation made by the Bureau, resulting in its recommendation, is a long and tedious one. It is a serious question whether the Congress should go over the Budget's recommendations unless there be very outstanding proof submitted to Congress that it should make a reexamination of the same subject. I believe we should follow the rule of either staying with the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget or going under them, because after all the Bureau of the Budget is the agency which must meet and study the requests for appropriations which come from the departments.

Mr. LONG. Of course, the Congressional appropriations committees are

supposed to study the requests for appropriations which come from the departments, and determine whether the Bureau of the Budget is correct in its estimates.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say, Mr. President, that the figures for salaries and expenses of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice from 1940 to date are as follows: Amount appropriated in 1940, \$1,309,000; in 1941, \$1,325,000; in 1942—and I ask the Senator from Louisiana to keep this question in mind, please, while I am giving these figures—the amount appropriated was \$2,325,000. In 1943, \$1,800,000; in 1944, \$1,600,000, plus a supplemental appropriation of \$160,000, or a total for the year of \$1,760,000. In 1945, \$1,390,000, plus a supplemental appropriation of \$150,000, or a total of \$1,540,000. In 1946, \$1,700,000, plus a supplemental appropriation of \$175,000, or a total of \$1,875,000. In 1947, \$1,900,000, plus one supplemental appropriation of \$30,000, and another supplemental appropriation of \$159,000, or a total of \$2,089,000. In 1948, \$2,400,000. In 1949, \$3,411,700, plus a supplemental appropriation of \$160,000, or a total of \$3,571,700. For 1950, we have given \$3,650,000.

Mr. LONG. I had received certain very informal information, largely of the hearsay character, which indicated that at certain times prior to the war the effect of the money provided was to enable the Division to have a larger staff.

Mr. McCARRAN. I would not say so, judging from the report I have at hand and which I shall submit to the Senate. I thank the Senator for his observations.

Mr. President, on the subject raised by the able Senator from Louisiana I again draw the attention of the Senate to the report which we received from the Bureau of the Budget which appears in fine print in the report of the Committee to the Senate.

I now come to the Department of Commerce. In the Department of Commerce are the Civil Aeronautics Administration and Civil Aeronautics Board, to which I respectfully draw the attention of the Senate. I read from the report of the Committee on Appropriations to the Senate, on page 7, under the heading "Civil Aeronautics Administration—Salaries and Expenses," as follows:

Testimony was presented to the committee as to the necessity for establishing air traffic control towers at Hilo and Puunene Air Fields, Territory of Hawaii. The committee was impressed with the necessity for these towers. The traffic at the fields justify towers under CAA standards.

Let me say in that connection, Mr. President, that there is now no means of transportation between the islands except by air. The boats which formerly plied between the islands are not plying between them now, or not catering to passenger service. The only way there can be passenger travel between the islands of Hawaii is by air. So the committee thought that the traffic at the fields justified towers under CAA standards for the protection of life and property.

I continue to read from the report:

The House has approved an appropriation of \$94,402,105 for "Salaries and expenses" and \$18,650,000 for "Establishment of air navigation facilities," and the committee directs the CAA to commence operation of these two towers as soon as possible and to absorb the costs within the appropriations approved by the House.

A request for an air traffic control tower for the Pinellas County International Airport at St. Petersburg, Fla.—

To which I draw the attention of the senior Senator from Florida—
was not approved by the committee—

Although it was very vehemently and very ably advocated by the able Senator from Florida. It was not approved for the reasons set forth in the report—because there are 14 airfields in the United States with a higher traffic score than the St. Petersburg field which do not have towers at the present time.

I have in my hand a list of the 14 fields mentioned. They are as follows:

Pontiac, Mich.; La Crosse, Wis.; Islip, N. Y.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Grand Forks, N. Dak.; Columbus, Ga.; Macon, Ga.; Avoca, Pa. (Wilkes-Barre); Brunswick, Ga.; Everett, Wash.; New Bedford, Mass.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Old Town, Maine; Belingham, Wash.; and then St. Petersburg, Fla. St. Petersburg, Fla., makes the fifteenth.

It would cost \$670,200 to install these 15 towers, and the total cost of 1 year's operation would be \$509,340. The cost of each tower is divided as follows:

Installation cost, \$44,680. One year's operation, \$33,956; or a total for each tower of \$78,636.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. When we made our request for the appropriation for installation of the tower at St. Petersburg we did not intend to ask what was not our just due. At that time I was not informed as to how many other stations had some priority in respect to their status. Of course, we have no right to come ahead of the 14 other towers, much as the need prevails at St. Petersburg. However, it seems to me that it is worthy of consideration as to whether all fields mentioned should not receive the aid by way of control towers which they require to meet Federal safety standards. In the case in which I was interested, St. Petersburg, a commercial airline engaged in regular scheduled traffic, uses that field. The local people have not been able to provide tower equipment and tower facilities that meet minimum Federal standards, and they are not able to do so without assistance from the Federal Government. I cannot doubt that there is a safety hazard to the people who use that air line and those who are engaged in air commerce. I am not, as I said, making any special request for my State, but I submit to the able Senator from Nevada, who has been such an illustrious and unfaltering leader in the cause of aviation, whether the Government might not with perfect propriety make possible

minimum standards of equipment and operation at all these fields mentioned.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the committee was especially attracted by the able argument made by the distinguished Senator from Florida when he appeared before the committee. As one member of the committee, let me say that there is no one more interested in the subject of safety or more aware of what is necessary for safety of travel by air than is the Senator in charge of the bill. It has been my effort to make a study of this subject during my entire career in the Senate. Just so soon as I believe it is possible—in fact, even before I believe it is too urgent—I hope to have all these air fields properly equipped. I hope to have the field to which the Senator from Florida has referred also equipped, because the traveling public deserves every method and means of safety that can possibly be devised.

Mr. PEPPER. I thank the Senator for his statement. Those who are interested in the St. Petersburg airport will be very much encouraged to learn of the Senator's continuing and deep interest in the subject.

Mr. McCARRAN. The subject of establishment of air-navigation facilities will be of interest to those who are concerned with this item. I read from the report of the committee:

For the establishment of air-navigation facilities, the House approved \$18,650,000 in appropriations and \$18,300,000 in contract authorization. The CAA requested the committee to provide an additional \$5,000,000 in appropriations and \$4,000,000 in contract authorizations. It is doubtful whether the CAA would be able to utilize appropriations in excess of the amount approved by the House and consequently the additional cash is not provided. However, the committee has recommended to the Senate an additional contract authority of \$9,000,000 which will provide for the program contemplated by the CAA. The CAA is directed by the committee to utilize out of existing cash available, \$198,700 for the rehabilitation of the intermediate landing fields at Bryce Canyon, Utah; St. George, Utah; Daggett, Calif.; Desert Center, Calif.; Lovelock, Nev.; Winnemucca, Nev.; and Wells, Nev. As a result of the extensive emergency air operations conducted on some of these fields during the past winter under the "Operation Haylift" the surface of the fields are deteriorating. Weather deterioration and surface erosion, if allowed to progress, will create an unsafe landing surface and result in costly repair work. These fields are CAA intermediate landing fields and the CAA maintains a project list in priority order, listing the more urgently required project first. The air fields set forth above have the highest priority for the reconditioning requirements.

The next item in the bill is the Federal-aid airport program. Senators who are interested in aviation and in the installation of airports in their respective communities will be interested in this item.

I read from the committee report:

FEDERAL-AID AIRPORT PROGRAM

The budget estimate for the Federal-aid airport program for fiscal year 1950 is \$3,500,000 for administrative and other expenses and \$36,500,000 in contract authority for construction. The House allowed \$3,000,000 for administrative expenses and \$36,500,000 in contract authority for construction. No

change has been made by the committee in the amounts to be available. The committee has approved a limitation of \$80,000 on the amount which may be used for services in connection with the Office of the General Counsel.

Perhaps Senators would be interested in an explanation of that item. The item was placed in the bill because the matter of determining the title to land was brought to the attention of the Civil Aeronautics Authority by the Senator from Nevada, now in charge of this bill. By this action much of the controversy which had theretofore been indulged in was dissipated. Additional funds for the legal staff seemed to the committee unnecessary.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Before the Senator passes the Federal-aid airport program, let me say that at the appropriate time I wish to offer an amendment to increase the item on page 50, line 13, from \$36,500,000 to \$50,000,000. I shall attempt to offer a justification for such an increase. Will it be some time before the Senator finishes his explanation of the bill and comes back to this item?

Mr. McCARRAN. I shall be through in a few minutes. I shall then ask that the bill be read for amendment. Then, of course, the Senator will have an opportunity to offer his amendment.

I now pass to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Field Service. I invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that under the House bill, which carries an appropriation of \$2,031,000, the department contemplates the closing of field offices at Phoenix, Ariz.; Reno, Nev.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; and Cheyenne, Wyo. The committee has recommended that the appropriations be increased to the budget estimate of \$2,106,000, and directs the Department to retain these field offices in operation.

I invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that the offices which it is proposed to close serve the great interbasin region extending between the Pacific and the Rocky Mountains. If these offices are closed, none of the benefits coming from such offices would accrue to the people or the States in that great region.

I again bring to the attention of the Senate the fact that this is the first bill which has come from the Appropriations Committee with a reduction from the appropriation allowed by the House. The reduction is \$12,833,000. Not a single cut in this bill will interfere with the efficiency of a single agency. All the work of the agencies affected by the bill can be done efficiently with the amount allowed.

So far as my observation goes—and I say this with due respect for the departments—in all appropriation bills there is a certain amount of what we may call padding. Some call it fat. Others call it slack. In every bill that comes to the Congress from the various departments there are, to use a friendly expression, felicitous accommodations, always bearing in mind the fact that Congress will be looking toward economy. In this case the Appropriations Com-

mittee is looking to economy, and we hope the bill may stand just as it has been reported from the committee.

Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. SMITH of Maine in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hoey	Millikin
Anderson	Humphrey	Mundt
Baldwin	Ives	Murray
Brewster	Jenner	Neely
Bricker	Johnson, Colo.	O'Connor
Bridges	Johnson, Tex.	O'Mahoney
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Pepper
Byrd	Kem	Reed
Chapman	Kerr	Robertson
Cordon	Kilgore	Saltonstall
Donnell	Knowland	Schoeppel
Douglas	Langer	Smith, Maine
Ecton	Lodge	Sparkman
Ellender	McCarran	Stennis
Flanders	McCarthy	Taft
Frear	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Fulbright	McFarland	Thye
Graham	McGrath	Vandenberg
Gurney	McKellar	Wiley
Hayden	McMahon	Williams
Hendrickson	Martin	Withers

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

Mr. McCARRAN. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the pending bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will proceed to state the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Department of State—Salaries and expenses," on page 3, line 18, after "18 U. S. C.", to strike out "659" and insert "3192."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Buildings fund," on page 5, line 17, after the word "act", to strike out "\$20,000,000" and insert "\$9,520,100."

Mr. LANGER. Madam President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. SMITH of Maine in the chair). Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. On page 3 of the committee report I note the following statement:

The Department of State has embarked on an ambitious 7-year program of acquiring buildings in foreign lands with an estimated total cost of \$239,633,847.

I ask the distinguished Senator from Nevada, was that matter gone over carefully in committee, and did the committee recommend it?

Mr. McCARRAN. No, we did not recommend it; hence the report of the bill is as it is. The House sent to the Senate a bill calling for an appropriation of \$20,000,000 with which to carry on the program. I have in my hand a copy of the program. Does the Senator wish me to read it?

Mr. LANGER. Yes, indeed. If we are to embark upon a program of buying or constructing \$239,000,000 worth of buildings in foreign countries for the

use of the State Department, the people of the country ought to know about it.

Mr. McCARRAN. The appropriation is to be expended over a period of years, however, and the plan also contemplates the utilization of foreign credits. It therefore does not contemplate altogether an appropriation of money in that amount. But it covers the acquisition and construction of embassies—in Afghanistan, \$1,250,000; in Australia, \$2,000,000; in Austria, \$2,000,000—

Mr. LANGER. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Does that mean that in Australia we are going to buy an embassy that will cost \$2,000,000 altogether?

Mr. McCARRAN. The purpose is either to buy or to build one. It will be a matter either of buying, building, or improving. In some instances it will call for buying an existing building, perhaps one of the old palaces in Europe that were undoubtedly utilized in centuries past by the forefathers of the able Senator from North Dakota. An old palace might be purchased and used as an embassy. I say that facetiously. I hope the Senator so understands it.

Mr. LANGER. Oh, yes, indeed.

Mr. McCARRAN. I shall read on, if the Senator wishes me to do so.

Mr. LANGER. I am very much interested.

Mr. McCARRAN. May I shorten the matter by asking unanimous consent that there be inserted in the RECORD page 9 of the so-called side-slips of the Committee on Appropriations. Otherwise, I shall take the time to read the whole thing.

There being no objection, the page referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Buildings fund

(House hearings, p. 394)

(Senate hearings, p. 111)

(The budget estimate was \$25,000,000 and the House allowed \$20,000,000. The Department of State did not request the committee to restore the \$5,000,000 cut by the House. The following is the contemplated program through 1953:)

SCHEDULE B.—ESTIMATE FOR 1950 (FOR PAYMENTS INTO U. S. TREASURY TO COVER UTILIZATION OF FOREIGN CREDITS)

	Total estimated cost	Obligated, 1948	Estimated, 1949	Estimated, 1950	Estimated, 1951	Estimated, 1952	Estimated, 1953	Balance to complete after 1953
1. Afghanistan.....	\$1,250,000		\$600,000		\$350,000	\$300,000		
2. Australia.....	2,000,000	\$762,373	210,000		527,627	250,000	\$250,000	
3. Austria.....	2,000,000	762,103	345,000		192,897	100,000	100,000	\$500,000
4. Belgium and Luxemburg and possessions.....	5,450,000	1,176,548	1,660,000	\$110,000	753,452	750,000	500,000	500,000
5. Bolivia.....	1,000,000	110,000	300,000	250,000	200,000	140,000		
6. Brazil.....	8,000,000	175,890	2,020,000	740,000	3,064,110	2,000,000		
7. Bulgaria.....	500,000	107,000						393,000
8. Burma.....	1,830,000	843,601		220,000	266,399	250,000	250,000	
9. Chile.....	1,500,000	268,696		260,000	471,304	300,000	200,000	
10. China.....	35,000,000	5,915,182	9,307,405	2,465,000	4,312,413	3,000,000	3,000,000	7,000,000
11. Costa Rica.....	17,182	17,182						
12. Colombia.....	1,500,000		640,000	300,000	300,000	260,000		
13. Czechoslovakia.....	2,500,000	2,120,000						380,000
14. Denmark.....	1,500,000	99,262	150,000	520,000	500,000	230,733		
15. Ecuador.....	1,000,000		103,000	340,000	357,000	200,000		
16. Egypt.....	6,000,000	1,417,196	400,000	800,000	1,382,804	1,000,000	1,000,000	
17. Ethiopia.....	426,761	6,648	100,000	150,000	170,113			
18. Finland.....	5,000,000	647,764	70,000	400,000	682,236	600,000	600,000	2,000,000
19. France and colonies.....	15,000,000	4,576,246	770,000	1,780,000	1,873,754	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
20. Germany.....	5,000,000				1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
21. Great Britain and possessions.....	30,000,000	10,392,579	3,946,000	1,800,000	2,861,421	2,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000
22. Greece.....	5,000,000	752,744	740,000	1,630,000	677,256	600,000	600,000	
23. Haiti.....	200,000							200,000
24. Honduras.....	450,000		124,000					326,000
25. Hungary.....	2,500,000	1,602,543	150,000	100,000	247,457	200,000	200,000	
26. Iceland.....	1,400,000	281,072	750,000					368,928
27. India.....	5,000,000	2,950,282	915,000	665,000	469,718			
28. Iran.....	5,000,000	646,008	390,000	640,000	823,992	800,000	700,000	1,000,000
29. Iraq.....	1,700,000	570,278	250,000	800,000	79,722			
30. Italy.....	20,000,000	3,805,184	2,090,000	510,000	2,594,816	2,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000
31. Japan.....	6,000,000				2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
32. Korea.....	6,000,000		4,180,000		620,000	600,000	600,000	
33. Lebanon.....	1,000,000	436,783	150,000	400,000	13,217			
34. Mexico.....	9,000,000		850,000	5,370,000	1,780,000	1,000,000		
35. Netherlands.....	10,000,000	955,066	1,240,000	840,000	964,934	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
36. Netherlands East Indies.....								
37. New Zealand.....	1,200,000	32,400	250,000		517,600	400,000		
38. Nicaragua.....	106,400							
39. Norway.....	900,000	169,418		430,000	300,582			
40. Pakistan.....	2,200,000	944,835	275,000	945,000	35,165			
41. Palestine.....	850,000	169,518	300,000	350,000	30,482			
42. Panama.....	38,642	38,642						
43. Paraguay.....	400,000			200,000	200,000			
44. Peru.....	1,500,000	375,393	460,000		364,607	300,000		
45. Philippines.....	2,000,000		750,000	100,000	400,000	400,000	350,000	
46. Poland.....	2,000,000	313,608	250,000		736,392	700,000		
47. Portugal and possessions.....	1,500,000	14,400						1,485,600
48. Saudi Arabia.....	1,564,862	1,564,862						
49. Siam.....	2,000,000	2,890	150,000	700,000	347,110	400,000	400,000	
50. Spain.....	2,750,000		1,200,000	315,000	435,000	400,000	400,000	
51. Sweden.....	1,000,000				400,000	300,000	300,000	
52. Switzerland.....	1,250,000	165,000			485,000	300,000	300,000	
53. Syria.....	1,500,000	862,322	260,000	300,000	77,678			
54. Turkey.....	2,500,000	706,111	620,000	340,000	433,889	400,000		
55. Union of South Africa.....	1,400,000	629,771	370,000	230,000	100,229	70,000		
56. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	10,000,000				2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
57. Venezuela.....	1,500,000				500,000	500,000	500,000	
58. Yemen.....	250,000							250,000
59. Yugoslavia.....	1,500,000	170,795			229,205	150,000	150,000	800,000
Total.....	239,633,847	47,664,505	37,335,405	25,000,000	37,129,581	28,900,738	21,400,000	42,203,528

Mr. LANGER. I notice on page 9 Belgium and Luxemburg are included.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. LANGER. Do I correctly understand that the United States Government will spend \$5,450,000 to build embassies in those countries?

Mr. McCARRAN. Between 1948 and 1953; yes.

Mr. LANGER. Embassies which will cost between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000? Is that correct?

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not know whether we shall build them, but that is the program.

Mr. LANGER. Who established the program, and who agreed with reference to it?

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not know. It was not the Senate, so far as I know.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As a practical matter, I will say to the Senator, as I understand, the committee this year cut

the program from \$25,000,000 to \$9,285,000. Furthermore, there must be money to maintain our embassies abroad. We believe, if that is the program, they should not proceed as rapidly as is stated in the request. Is not that a fact?

Mr. McCARRAN. The State Department set up this program, projected over a period of years extending from 1949 to 1953. In order that it may be clarified, I think it is best for me to continue reading—

Mr. LANGER. Madam President, will the Senator yield further for a question?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Supposing we finally build these embassies for approximately \$5,000,000; does that amount include the necessary furniture?

Mr. McCARRAN. I could not tell the Senator whether a gas range is included; I do not know.

Mr. LANGER. Does an ambassador have to furnish the Embassy himself?

Mr. McCARRAN. In many instances our ambassador and, indeed, our ministers, contrary to the custom of other nations, are compelled to maintain their own households and to acquire, either by rent or purchase, their own houses. In all fairness to the program, I want to say that it has been one of the critical things occurring in years past. In other words, our ambassadors and ministers, contrary to the custom of other countries, have been compelled to furnish their own homes and their own places of residence. So far as the program of the Congress has been concerned, we have sought gradually to acquire embassies for our ambassadors and places of residence for our ministers. This program, however, is one which extends from 1948 to 1953 and would provide for the expenditure of approximately \$239,633,000 for the acquisition of embassies or the construction of embassies in countries abroad. Frankly speaking, I think a country of our magnitude and our dignity, the leading Nation of the world, should furnish its ambassadors and ministers with proper homes and proper surroundings. But the committee did not think this was the time to go further than an expenditure of approximately \$9,000,000 this year. That is the reason we reduced the amount in the subcommittee and in the full committee.

Mr. LANGER. Madam President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. In China we are to have an embassy which will cost \$35,000,000. Does not the Senator think that is entirely unreasonable?

Mr. McCARRAN. The committee recommended as follows:

The committee has recommended that the appropriation for the buildings fund be reduced from the \$20,000,000 approved by the House to a figure of \$9,520,100. It was noted in the State Department program that funds were provided for the following countries:

China.....	\$2,465,000
Finland.....	400,000
Hungary.....	100,000

Total..... 2,965,000

China is now in the throes of a great war between her free people and com-

munistism. The real truth of the matter is that our own ambassador is a prisoner in the embassy grounds at the present time. We do not know what the form of government of China will be. We do not think this expenditure should be made in China.

The committee also drew the attention of the Senate to Finland. Finland is behind the iron curtain, as is also Hungary. We invited the attention of the Senate to those places in which we did not think there was a friendly attitude toward our Nation.

Mr. KILGORE. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield, first, to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. Does an ambassador employ his own servants?

Mr. McCARRAN. In most instances, excepting those engaged in official business.

Mr. LANGER. If an ambassador employs his own servants and has a residence costing two or three millions of dollars, it means that only a millionaire could be an ambassador. Is not that correct?

Mr. McCARRAN. Madam President, there is some cogency to the statement made by the Senator. The British Embassy in Washington is one of the palatial places of Washington. All over the world, wherever a British ambassador is located, he has a fine home with fine surroundings. Other nations carry out similar programs. I am sorry to say this country has not followed that policy in times past. No one excepting a very wealthy man could afford to be an ambassador or a minister from the United States. But, Madam President, I am sympathetic toward the idea that some day we should be able to furnish our ambassadors and our representatives in the higher echelons with proper homes and surroundings. But this did not seem to the committee to be the proper time.

Mr. LANGER. Madam President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Will the Senator agree with me that, using Brazil as an example, building an embassy costing \$8,000,000 would mean that in Brazil, China, and perhaps other places, if we allow anywhere near these figures, we are fastening upon the backs of the people of the United States a great burden, and in future ambassadors and ministers must be millionaires in order to be able to operate such residences?

Mr. McCARRAN. In places where they have no home they must not only acquire a home by rental or purchase, but they must maintain the home after it is acquired. If we furnish a home they will at least be relieved of that burden. No one but a wealthy man can be a minister or an ambassador from the United States, if he is to carry on the usual life which must be carried on by representatives of the greatest country in the world.

Let me invite attention to a further fact, namely, that the amount allowed by other nations for entertainment by ambassadors and ministers is 20 times what this Nation allows to its ministers and ambassadors for that purpose. I

think it is more than 20 times. The representatives of Great Britain in this country in the higher echelons get far more than our representatives in Great Britain are allowed for entertainment.

Mr. LANGER. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator why Ireland is excluded.

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not know. I did not look into that.

Mr. LANGER. I notice Ireland is left out.

Mr. McCARRAN. I would not have allowed that if I had noticed it.

Mr. LANGER. I wonder if we cannot amend the bill in that regard.

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not want to have the bill amended, not even for Ireland.

Mr. LANGER. I should like to know how a Senator can vote for this bill without voting for these embassies for millionaires. Is there any way to deal with that aside from amending the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. These are items which come to the Congress each year, and we can deal with them just as we are dealing with them this year. In other words, the program set up by the State Department would, if the Congress approved of it, entail \$239,000,000-plus. But of that sum the House allowed \$20,000,000 for this year. The Senate committee cut that down to \$9,000,000 for this year. So Senators are not voting for this program when they vote for the pending bill.

Mr. LANGER. I notice that the appropriation for the embassy in Russia is \$10,000,000. Is it the understanding of the Senator from Nevada that sooner or later, next year or the year after, whenever it may be, under the projected program, we are going to spend \$10,000,000 for an embassy in Russia?

Mr. McCARRAN. If the Congress of the United States approves of it; not otherwise. We are not going to spend anything on that item in Russia this year.

Mr. LANGER. How much have previous Congresses approved for this item? How much did Congress approve last year?

Mr. McCARRAN. The obligated amount for the program in 1948 was \$47,664,995. In 1949 it was \$35,000,000.

Mr. LANGER. How much was spent in 1947?

Mr. McCARRAN. This program started only in 1948.

Mr. LANGER. It started last year?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes; it is a program extending from 1948 to and including 1953.

Let me explain to the Senator something which will not be so easily understood, but I hope to make it clear. There are in foreign countries what are known as foreign credits. In other words, after the war property that was sent to foreign countries, war property of all kinds and descriptions, was sold, some of it at 10 cents on the dollar. I make that rather broad statement without any authority behind it. I use it as an illustration.

Whatever the amount was, the property was sold, and the amount of money collected for it was held in the country in which the sale took place as a credit for this country. So these foreign credits are being utilized for this program. But remember, these foreign credits are nevertheless our credits, they belong to us, and we may call upon them for any purpose. So it is proposed that we call on them for the purpose of constructing or improving these embassy buildings.

Mr. BALDWIN. Madam President, will the Senator from Nevada yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BALDWIN. As I understand the Senator's explanation, the appropriations for embassy buildings in foreign countries do not necessarily mean that the cash will be taken out of the Federal Treasury for these expenditures.

Mr. McCARRAN. Not necessarily, but behind the expenditures, nevertheless, is the American dollar.

Mr. BALDWIN. This does not mean that in order to pay for these appropriations we have to take cash out of the Federal Treasury. We can apply the cost of the buildings against the foreign credits. Is that the situation?

Mr. McCARRAN. We have to pay the Treasury in order to get the credits.

Mr. BALDWIN. In other words, then, the money to take care of these appropriations does have to come out of the Federal Treasury?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. BALDWIN. How do we apply the foreign credits, if that is the case?

Mr. McCARRAN. The money is appropriated, by this bill, for instance, to this account, and the Treasury makes available to the State Department the credits abroad.

Mr. BALDWIN. In other words, this bill makes an appropriation which results in the utilization of foreign credits, so that we do not actually take cash out of the Treasury to make these expenditures?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct. Let me read a statement which may be explanatory. This statement comes from the State Department:

Public Law 547, approved July 25, 1946, authorized the appropriation of \$125,000,000 of which \$110,000,000 would be available exclusively for payments representing the value of property or credits acquired through lend-lease settlements, the disposal of surplus property abroad, or otherwise, and held by or owing the Government, which property or credits may be used by the Department of State for sites, buildings, equipment construction, and lease-holds.

That about covers the subject. As I tried to explain, that is language which comes to the Senator in charge of the bill from the Department of State.

Mr. LANGER. Madam President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Let us take Italy as an example. When the war was over we had hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of trucks and other war equipment in Italy, which we sold for 1 cent on the dollar—1 cent. As I understand the Senator from Nevada, the proceeds went into a special fund in Italy, we will say,

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not know about the 1 cent, but otherwise the statement is correct.

Mr. LANGER. I know it was 1 percent. It was sold by the Foreign Division of the War Assets Corporation. If a nobleman in Italy, who has political pull over there, owns a castle, he may sell it possibly for the \$20,000,000 that is appropriated by the Congress of the United States, together with the equipment and the furniture, or whatever there is in the castle—and if that is not enough we will appropriate more. Then later some millionaire will be appointed from this country, one who can afford to have servants enough to run such a place. Is that about the way it operates?

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say that a portion of this program represents office buildings, embassies, and so forth, essential for our diplomatic representatives abroad. There is no use denying the statement that the Government should have its own buildings abroad to house and accommodate its representatives in the proper manner. The only thing the committee did in this case was to curtail the expenditures for this year. We believed the expenditures for this year could be curtailed, and that we could at the same time carry on the program reasonably well.

In my judgment the Senator's question entails too much in the way of fancy. It might be that it would be necessary to acquire a building abroad which, in years past may have cost millions of dollars. We might be able to acquire such a building for a pittance, when compared to what it cost originally. We might be able to convert it into an embassy, and it might be a credit to our country after it was so converted.

I do not go along with the idea of doing away with the program entirely. I think the program of housing our representatives abroad has merit. But I stand with my committee emphatically in the belief that for this year, when we are at the turning point between great, lush prosperity and what might possibly be a decline financially over the world, it is well for us to go a little slow, and that we can curtail expenditures at this time.

Mr. LANGER. Madam President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Who makes the decision as to what kind of a place shall be bought? Does the State Department make the decision, or does the Treasury Department make the decision, or who actually buys the place?

Mr. McCARRAN. The State Department.

Mr. LANGER. Madam President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. So, if someone in the State Department decided he wanted to buy a castle over there, that decision would be final, and there would be no appeal from his decision.

Mr. McCARRAN. I think it would be final, because some agency must have the final decision in such a case as that. Congress would not want to make the decision. I cannot imagine that Con-

gress would be willing to make such a decision. Congress could not go to the foreign country to take a look at the place to be purchased. The State Department has facilities for looking into such matters, determining the value, and deciding whether to make the purchase. We must trust some representatives of the Government.

Mr. LANGER. Madam President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Does not the Senator from Nevada believe that the Senate ought to devise some way so that a man of ability and character, though he may not have wealth, may be appointed ambassador to a country; so that it will not be necessary to appoint some millionaire who may have contributed a large sum of money either to the Republican or to the Democratic Party?

Mr. McCARRAN. I am not ready to say that a millionaire does not have ability or courage. I sometimes envy millionaires because they have ability and courage. Then they have something I never did have, that is, the acumen for accumulating wealth. I do not look upon them as being desperadoes or anything of that kind. I have what may be considered an unusual way of looking at such a situation. I think a millionaire nowadays is more to be pitied than to be envied, to be perfectly frank.

Mr. LANGER. Madam President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. The Senator from Nevada surely does not mean to tell the Senate, does he, that in his judgment it should necessarily be a prerequisite for appointment as ambassador that the appointee be a millionaire, or have enough money to enable him to maintain a considerable number of servants?

Mr. McCARRAN. No, indeed.

Mr. LANGER. Does not the Senator, then, agree that the Senate ought to devise some way by which a man of moderate means would have just as much chance to become an ambassador to a foreign country as a man who had accumulated several million dollars?

Mr. McCARRAN. I agree with the Senator on that point: that is if he can perform the duties of the office.

Mr. LANGER. Does not the Senator agree with me that if we continue to vote every year to purchase or to build very expensive embassies the result will be that only men of great wealth can staff them with the required number of servants, and maintain the establishments?

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not agree with the Senator on that point. I cannot quite follow him. At the present time, in many instances a man appointed ambassador to one of the leading countries abroad, must not only find a place to live, and pay for his housing, but he must also sustain himself and his servants, whereas some foreign countries, indeed many of them, have very elaborate embassies in the Capital City. A man of great means may have great ability as well.

There is always a certain decorum to be maintained between the representa-

tives of great nations. One may say what one likes, but in order to facilitate matters certain programs must be adhered to. The program for entertaining must be carried out. That is something which has been going on for centuries. Such a program should be carried out because it is a means by which the representatives of one government meet with the representatives of another in friendly association. I am not against this building program, and the committee is not against it. We are, however, in favor, for the time being, of curtailing the program within what we think are proper limits. It is all within our hands. I hope I have answered the Senator to his satisfaction.

Mr. LANGER. Madam President, I very respectfully wish to say that as one Senator I thoroughly disagree with the proposition that we should spend \$20,000,000 in Italy to buy an embassy, and then must appoint as ambassador some one who has a sufficient amount of money so he can maintain the necessary number of servants and other help, in order to do a considerable amount of entertaining. The Senator says that is something which has been done for centuries. During the two world wars in which we were engaged we have heard a great deal about America being a democracy. It has been said that we are endeavoring to establish something brand new in other countries. Yet if this program of the Department of State is carried out it will mean that we are not only following what has been done for centuries, but indeed are elaborating on it.

Many of the ambassadors we are sending abroad are men of great wealth. I have fought the confirmation of some of them on this floor. One of those appointed to be ambassador to a foreign country was the head of a dairy trust, which bought up 300 dairies. That organization raised the price of milk and ice cream all over the country. I voted against the confirmation of that appointment. I cannot believe that the Senator from Nevada, whom I know well, would say that it would be necessary to appoint a man of that kind, a man who had made so vast a fortune as he had made, ambassador to a foreign country, simply because he could afford to accept such a post.

Mr. McCARRAN. He may be a great salesman for dairy products in foreign countries.

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator believe that is the kind of man we want to be an ambassador?

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not know. I cannot answer that question. I think we should have as our ambassadors men of the very highest type. I think they should be given every opportunity properly to represent the leading country of the world. I believe a great obligation rests on the shoulders of any man who is an ambassador or minister from our country. I am entirely content from year to year to go along with the program which will properly take care of them, in keeping with the dignity and position of our country in the family of the nations of the world.

At this time, due to conditions prevailing abroad in many countries, this coun-

try is being scoffed at; this country is not given proper consideration nor is it accorded the respect or dignity it should be accorded. Therefore, we did not believe the program should be abandoned, but we did not feel that we should expend the money of the people of the United States in the amount asked, even though it might be by way of counterpart funds, so called. So we reduced the amount which the House allowed, from \$20,000,000 to \$9,000,000, to be expended on this program. It might be that next year conditions will be different. But the program cannot go forward without appropriations being made by the Congress of the United States. We always have it in hand.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 5, line 17.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico," on page 13, line 21, after the word "of", to strike out "fourteen" and insert "ten."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries and expenses," on page 14, line 19, after the word "investigations", to strike out "\$1,120,000" and insert "\$1,122,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Construction," on page 14, after line 20, to strike out:

In addition to the appropriation of \$1,500,000 under the heading "Construction" in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 597), and to previous appropriations for detail plan preparation and construction of projects authorized by the convention concluded February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277d), August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392), June 4, 1936 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, the Department of State is authorized to enter into contracts, prior to July 1, 1950, for the purposes hereinabove set forth in an amount not to exceed \$2,900,000: *Provided*, That no contract shall be entered into for the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection with this project except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That contracts for the Rio Grande bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as provided by the act approved April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40).

And in lieu thereof, to insert:

For detail plan preparation and construction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277d), August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392), June 4, 1936 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United States and

Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$900,000, to be immediately available, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for the lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection with this project except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande bank-protection project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as provided by the act approved April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40): *Provided further*, That unexpended balances of appropriations for construction under the International Boundary and Water Commission available for the next preceding fiscal year shall be merged with this appropriation and shall continue available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International information and educational activities," on page 20, line 13, after "(22 U. S. C. 801-1158)", to strike out the comma and "except title VIII"; and in line 17, after the word "exceed", where it occurs the second time, to strike out "three" and insert "four."

The amendment was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2663) to provide for the administration of the Central Intelligence Agency, established pursuant to section 102, National Security Act of 1947, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3333) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. FOGARTY, Mr. HEDRICK, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. CANNON, Mr. KEEFE, and Mr. SCRIVNER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3754) providing for the temporary deferment in certain unavoidable contingencies of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. ENGLE of California, Mr. MURDOCK, Mr. REGAN, Mr. LEMKE, and Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3997) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of

the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. STIGLER, Mr. KRUSE, Mr. CANNON, Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, and Mr. HORAN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

This message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3967) to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1950, asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. ABERNETHY, Mr. GRANGER, and Mr. MILLER of Nebraska were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1950

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4016) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 12, after the word "Statutes", to strike out "\$34,000,000" and insert "\$32,343,900."

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], and myself I offer the amendment to the committee amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 21, line 12, in lieu of the figure proposed to be inserted by the committee, it is proposed to insert "\$36,000,000."

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hendrickson	Malone
Anderson	Hill	Maybank
Baldwin	Humphrey	Mundt
Brewster	Hunt	Murray
Bricker	Ives	Myers
Bridges	Jenner	Neely
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Pepper
Byrd	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Donnell	Kefauver	Saltonstall
Douglas	Kerr	Schoeppel
Eastland	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Flanders	Langer	Sparkman
Frear	Long	Taft
Fulbright	Lucas	Taylor
George	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Gillette	McCarthy	Thye
Graham	McClellan	Wiley
Green	McKellar	Williams

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). A quorum is present.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, the purpose of the amendment which I have just submitted to the committee amendment on page 21, in line 12, is to restore the appropriation for "International Information and Educational Activities" to

the sum of \$36,000,000, as asked for in the budget estimate of the Bureau. This amendment increases the amount of the committee amendment by \$3,656,100.

There has been a very great disparity of emphasis among the people of the country, and reflected in the Congress, in my judgment, on the question of the most appropriate means to use to overcome the definite, purposeful, intensive, continuous campaign of the Union of Soviet Republics to destroy the social, economic, and political systems under which we live. I say there has been a disparity of emphasis. For many months, even years past, we have worked under the assumption that the problem could best be met by a large increase in the appropriations for our armed forces, in building them up and in providing them with a great store of equipment and matériel. I agree completely with the notion that that must be done. What I disagree with is the idea that that is the only way or even the most immediately effective way to counter this tremendously serious campaign which not only the United States, but the entire world is facing. Very fortunately, a year and a half or so ago, we undertook another step, one outside the military field, for countering such global subversive activity. We set up the ECA. The success of the ECA to date in countering that subversive activity has been a justification of the expenditure for that purpose which is plain to be seen by all men.

I know there are difficulties in the economic problems, all of which have not been solved, or perhaps all of which cannot be solved, by the ECA program. But the political effects and the political usefulness of it, I think, are beyond question.

Mr. President, I feel strongly that the evidence shows that we have not yet clearly seen the possibilities of, or given sufficient attention to, this third field, which in the bill comes under the heading "International Information and Educational Activities." Furthermore, I am convinced that we can obtain a larger measure of effective defense against subversive activities from \$1,000,000 spent in connection with this phase of our undertaking than we can by any other means whatsoever.

We wish to meet our opponents where they are. We are meeting them in the military field; we are meeting them in the economic field; but we are not yet meeting them to the extent of our ability in the field of propaganda. Even the amount proposed in the budget is small, as compared to what might appropriately be directed toward this purpose, because, as I have said, I believe that \$1,000,000 spent in this endeavor goes much farther in achieving the desired results than does a million dollars devoted to any other line of effort on our part. In fact, I would not object to, but would be very much in favor of, doubling or tripling or quadrupling this appropriation, were there built up a program which required such an increased amount. However, such a program is not yet built up. I feel that we should support completely the program so far as it is built up. We should encourage the further development of this program,

and we should give it further financial support as it is rationally and carefully developed.

Mr. President, this is a major, not a minor, undertaking on the part of this country. All of us are witnesses to the tremendous success abroad of what we have come to call "propaganda." We are only beginning to realize our own possibilities with regard to this matter. Anything which not merely cripples, but prevents, the further and effective development of the Voice of America is something to which we must not agree. There are other things involved in this matter, besides the Voice of America, which is the part which has appealed to us most directly, and as to which in recent months there has been developed, in general, a considerable body of approval.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. How can we cripple a program when we are providing for it more money than has previously been provided for it?

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I say to the Senator from New Hampshire that in my previous remarks I said that if a sensible program which required the tripling of the amount had been presented, I would have been for it. But that has not been done, as I have indicated.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Vermont has misunderstood me. I did not use the word "tripling." I understood the Senator from Vermont to say that we did not want to cripple the program. I say to him, How can we cripple the program for next year when we are providing for it more money than has previously been provided for that purpose? How could we cripple a program under such circumstances? That is a new one to me.

I know the Senator from Vermont is very resourceful, and that he has the Yankee instincts which are characteristic of those who come from the great State of Vermont. I wish he would use them for economy now. But I should like to have him tell me how we can cripple a program if we provide for it more money than has previously been provided for it.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I shall endeavor to answer my associate from across the Connecticut River. My answer will be in two sections. The first section is this: If a growing boy is put into a box barely big enough for him, and if he is fed and permitted to grow, soon he will be crippled. That is the first point.

The second point is that, from my standpoint, this is an economy program, because in this great campaign \$1,000,000 can be used far more successfully than hundreds of millions of dollars can be used in other lines of activity. So I have tried to answer the Senator, both on the crippling and on the economy phases of the program.

Mr. BRIDGES. I merely want to say that I, too, am for the program. I want those conducting it to have adequate funds. But I think they have. I think they are adequately provided for, on the

basis, certainly, of anything they have shown in the testimony before the committee.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mr. BALDWIN. Let me preface my question with a statement. I am in hearty accord with the junior Senator from Vermont. I feel, as he does, that this is a field in which we can do a much bigger, and eventually a much better job than is being done now. I think it is work that needs doing very much, indeed. But I wondered whether the junior Senator from Vermont would be willing to modify his amendment so we would not exceed the total amount of the appropriations in the bill. I ask that, because it seems to me that the committee has done a very commendable job in reducing the appropriations called for in the pending bill below the amount the House reduced them; and the House reduced them considerably lower than the requests contained in the estimate of the Budget Bureau and in the requests from the different departments. I wonder, for example, whether we could not reduce by \$3,656,000 the appropriation for the construction of new embassies, appearing on page 5, in the amount of \$9,520,100, and restore this amount to \$36,000,000. Will the Senator from Vermont accept that by way of a modification of his amendment?

Mr. FLANDERS. I may say to the Senator from Connecticut that is a very attractive scheme, and I should like to follow it through. But I have fear of getting my feet in the flypaper in endeavoring to follow it.

Mr. BALDWIN. I may tell my friend from Vermont that I live on the same side of the Connecticut River that he does, a little further down, and it also seems to me to be important to develop the program. On the other hand, every program that we have must be fitted into some scheme for economy, and what I have suggested would make possible the expansion of the necessary program and at the same time keep within the limits of the appropriation in the bill.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to say to the Senator from Connecticut that I have been giving some study to the military appropriations bill, and have satisfied myself that many times the reduction of \$3,656,100 can be made in the military appropriation bill without harming the national defense in the slightest degree. That is where my own thinking had led me in connection with making up for this small increase in the pending appropriation bill.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Vermont yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. I may say to the Senator from Vermont that I feel very strongly about the Voice of America program, especially since it has been our only way of penetrating the iron curtain, and, to that extent, curbing aggressive Russian moves which threaten peace and force us to maintain a \$15,000,000,000 Army, Navy, and Air Force. Would it

not be economy in the long run to restore the amount that has been cut?

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I agree thoroughly with the Senator from Maine. This I think is an economy measure. I realize that that is a frequent phrase on the lips of Senators when they are trying to get an appropriation restored. But I submit that this is a unique situation. We are spending billions upon billions of dollars. It is our duty to look, to see where not billions but millions of dollars can be spent for the purpose most effectively. I may say to the Senator from Maine that I find an opportunity here.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. I make the statement to the Senator from Vermont that I am for the Voice of America program. I have, in committee and on the floor, fought for it in the past. I am for it today. But I am unable to see the philosophy of Members of the Senate, including the distinguished Senator from Vermont. I could name other Senators here, very distinguished Members.

Mr. FLANDERS. The Senator might just pick me as the shining example, and leave the other Senators out of it.

Mr. BRIDGES. Very well. When we were putting through the ECA program in the Senate, it was pointed out and demonstrated that billions of dollars worth of goods were going to foreign countries not properly labeled. When we were asked to give things to the people of other nations by the billions of dollars worth, and when all we had to do was to label them, in order that the people who received them might know the goods came from America, Senator after Senator, including the Senator from Vermont, opposed a very simple amendment to require compulsory labeling. I have here the record. It is a very distinguished record. I want to commend Senators who voted to label American goods. They were:

Brewster, Bridges, Butler, Cain, Capehart, Ecton, Ferguson, Hendrickson, Hickenlooper, Jenner, Johnson of Colorado, Kem, Knowland, Langer, McCarran, McFarland, Malone, Maybank, Millikin, Russell, Schoeppel, Tobey, Watkins, Wherry, Williams, and Young.

Twenty-six Members of the United States Senate recognized that, when we were spending billions of dollars, we could by requiring a label let the recipients of the goods know from whom they were receiving them. I said then that Senators who opposed it would be on the floor of the Senate trying to appropriate millions of dollars, when it cost money to accomplish the same things we could have accomplished in the way I suggested.

In order that record may be clear, let me read the names of Senators who did not vote, so that they may not be in the condemned class:

Baldwin—

I may say to the Senator from Connecticut, I could not place him on the honor roll, but I leave him out of the list of Senators who voted against labeling American products.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I am glad to yield.

Mr. FLANDERS. If the Senator will excuse me, I have the floor.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to answer the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. FLANDERS. I gladly yield.

Mr. BALDWIN. I may say to my distinguished friend, I am grateful for his consideration in connection with the honor roll. But I should like to ask the Senator from Vermont if he might not have been thinking at the time he voted that, rather than label the goods, it would be a good deal better to add \$3,656,100 for use in connection with this appropriation, to tell the people of recipient countries about it over the radio? Is that my friend's point?

Mr. FLANDERS. I may say to the Senator from Connecticut that I think he has rescued me gracefully from a very difficult situation. My gratitude goes out to him in unmeasured terms.

Mr. BRIDGES. Let me read the names of other Senators not voting, besides the Senator from Connecticut:

Bricker, Byrd, Graham, Lucas, McCarthy, McClellan, Martin, Mundt, Reed, Smith of New Jersey, Taft, and Wagner.

The first list I read, which I call the honor roll, is a list of Senators who believed in labeling American goods going abroad, so that the people, knowing from whom the goods were received, could give credit where credit was due, enabling us thereby to create good will when we had it in our hands to do so. The second list contains the names of Senators who did not vote on the amendment, and whom, therefore, I am unable to put on the honor roll. The remaining 57 Senators turned deaf ears to a simple amendment calling for the labeling of American goods. I venture the assertion that nearly all of them will be in favor of increasing the appropriation, taking more money out of the Treasury, to be spent on this program. We want to appropriate adequate funds. I may say I join with the Senator from Vermont in that desire, but when we had an opportunity to accomplish something, as we did in the matter of labeling, I regret that only 26 Senators took advantage of the opportunity. It is an issue every American can understand.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield for a question?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. I should like to ask the Senator from New Hampshire if it would not be expected that the ECA would label American goods and attend to such details, rather than to legislate that detail into the bill? Whether it is by label or radio broadcast, we should always advertise the American way of life.

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say to the distinguished Senator from Maine, if I may answer the question in the time of the Senator from Vermont, that what she has suggested would be expected, but events showed it was not happening, and, in order to make it compulsory, the mandatory amendment was offered. Away back in the beginning, when the

ECA bill was passed, we thought, of course, it would be done without the necessity of a mandatory amendment, but the language of the bill was such that it left a great many loopholes. The intent was to assure the labeling, but the language was not mandatory.

I am not, of course, criticizing any Senator, but I point out that in such a situation as the one we have been discussing I should like to see the cooperation of all Senators, rather than having it come to the point of digging into the Treasury for more money.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield further?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. I should like to ask if restoration of the amount of \$3,650,000 would not be such a realistic step toward attaining real peace, that we could ultimately cut billions of dollars from our national defense cost?

Mr. FLANDERS. I will say to the Senator from Maine that that is the idea which has been guiding the Senator from Vermont in considering this question. We can disintegrate the influence of the country against which we are spending billions of dollars in armament for what is, as yet, a nonexistent war. We can disintegrate the necessity for that armament more quickly and more cheaply by this means than by any other means.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. In other words, we can make it really an economy and not an extravagance? Is not this proposed restoration really an economy move?

Mr. FLANDERS. I believe the Senator from Maine has put the correct tag on it.

Mr. President, I want to come back for a moment to the Senator from New Hampshire and say that I lay no claim whatsoever to having voted correctly on every measure which has come before the Senate since I became a Member of it. This is very likely one of the mistakes of my youth. As nearly as I can remember, in going over the matter, I was moved not by any feeling that the purpose of the Senator from New Hampshire should not be realized, because I subscribed to it heartily. I have a recollection that there were certain practical difficulties which gave pause, "and thus the native hue of resolution was sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought."

Mr. President, I have here a letter from Mr. James E. Webb, Acting Secretary of State, which I wish to have placed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks. I will read from it only the two final paragraphs:

A reduction of \$3,656,000,100 below the original submission to the Congress will mean, in effect, that the Department's international information and educational exchange activities would have to be cut slightly below the existing level of operations in fiscal 1949, since the annual rate for the programs is now approximately \$32,947,080.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. I think the Senator misread the figures.

Mr. FLANDERS. It is \$3,656,000,100.

Mr. McCARRAN. No; it is \$3,656,100.

Mr. FLANDERS. Did I say "billions"?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes.

Mr. FLANDERS. I have contracted a disease which is altogether too prevalent beneath this roof and within these walls, and I ask the pardon of the Senator.

Mr. McCARRAN. I have been trying to get away from "billions" for a long time.

Mr. FLANDERS. I stand corrected, Mr. President.

The second paragraph of the letter which I wish to read is as follows:

The United States Advisory Commission on Information, in its semiannual report to the Congress, has expressed its firm conviction as to the importance of continuing to build up this program.

I invite attention to the marked passage on page 2 of the report, which I shall read. It is signed by the Advisory Commission, consisting of Mr. Canham, of the Christian Science Monitor; Mr. Reed, of the General Electric Co.; Professor May, of Yale University; and Mr. Miller, of the National Association of Broadcasters. I read:

In our judgment, the budgetary recommendations which have been sent to the Congress for this program for 1950 are a bare minimum for continuing the beginning which has been made. While it is important to spend well rather than merely to spend a lot, the vital need for broadening this program as speedily and effectively as possible calls for a much larger expenditure. Indeed, a realistic approach requires that we provide a budget better balanced—

I emphasize this passage—

a budget better balanced between the three-pronged program of military, economic, and information policy. A budget which contemplates \$15,000,000 for military, \$5,000,000 for economic, and only \$36,000,000 for information and educational services does not provide an effective tool for cleaning out the Augean stables of international confusion and misunderstanding.

Mr. President, I want to refer to one or two other things besides the Voice of America—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Did the Senator ask unanimous consent that a letter be included in the RECORD?

Effect of proposed reduction in fiscal 1950 appropriation for international information and educational activities

The fiscal 1950 appropriation for information and educational exchange activities, as recommended by the Senate Appropriation Committee, breaks down in to the following major program components:

	1949	Budget, 1950 estimate to Congress	House reduction	Fiscal year 1950	
				Senate committee reduction	Adjusted estimates
Policy and program guidance.....	\$903,234	\$1,084,568	—	—\$10,000	\$1,074,568
Radio broadcasting.....	11,977,771	9,417,313	—\$857,878	+266,279	8,825,714
Press and publications.....	5,292,337	6,278,385	—318,481	—175,000	5,784,904
Motion pictures.....	4,030,687	4,404,584	—	—200,000	4,204,584
Libraries and institutes.....	2,977,746	3,593,286	—115,000	—221,000	3,257,286
Exchange of persons.....	2,057,282	3,100,464	—100,000	—63,000	2,937,464
Scientific and technical program.....	2,857,264	4,190,400	—446,641	—1,091,379	2,661,380
Adjusting entries to arrive at appropriation or estimate total (administrative transfers including contract authority administrative support, Public Law 500, etc.).....	1,003,679	3,922,000	—162,000	—162,000	3,598,000
Grand total.....	31,100,000	36,000,000	—2,000,000	—1,656,100	32,343,900

Mr. FLANDERS. Yes; I wish to have it inserted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter with its accompanying statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 6, 1949.

The Honorable RALPH E. FLANDERS,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR FLANDERS: The attached memorandum answers your telephone request of June 6 for a summary statement of the effect of the reduction proposed by the Senate Committee on Appropriations in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1950 for International Information and Educational Exchange activities.

You will find on pages 460-472 of the Senate Hearings a more detailed analysis of the effect of the House reduction of \$2,000,000 in the original request of \$36,000,000 and the effect of a proposed additional \$2,000,000 Senate reduction. The analysis was submitted to the Senate Committee on Appropriations at their request and reflects the Department's judgement as to the best manner of allocating among the several activities a further reduction of \$2,000,000. This statement, except for two specific changes made by the committee, is still accurate. The two changes are: (a) In radio, where the committee allowed \$514,900 for two curtain-type antennae, and (b) in the libraries and institutes program, where the committee eliminated the sum of \$171,000 for aid to American-sponsored schools abroad. With these two adjustments, the bill as reported reflects a reduction of the total available in fiscal 1950 for International Information and Education Exchange activities from the original request of \$36,000,000 to \$32,343,900.

As you will see from the attached statement, the effect of this reduction will be particularly serious in the international broadcasting field, and in certain of the film, press, and educational exchange activities.

A reduction of \$3,656,100 below the original submission to the Congress will mean, in effect, that the Department's international information and educational exchange activities would have to be cut slightly below the existing level of operations in fiscal 1949, since the annual rate for the programs is now approximately \$32,947,080.

The United States Advisory Commission on Information, in its Semiannual Report to the Congress, has expressed its firm conviction as to the importance of continuing to build up this program. I call your attention to the marked passage on page 2 of the report, a copy of which I attach.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Acting Secretary.

The field program staff is included in the above program break-down. This field staff, as proposed in the original request for 1950, would consist of 447 Americans and 1,908 local alien personnel. This staff in 1949 consists of 400 Americans and 1,508 local alien personnel. The cost of the field operation in 1949 would be \$7,374,295; \$9,136,000 was requested for 1950. After the House reduction and that proposed by the Senate committee, \$8,793,022 would be available. The apparent increase of \$1,400,000 is virtually wiped out, however, by the fact that the bulk of the 1949 field personnel who are now on duty have not been on duty for the full year. Some specific important items which will have to be eliminated or drastically curtailed are:

1. Radio: Production of packaged shows for local overseas broadcast, \$200,000: Because of listening habits or the limited number of short-wave sets available, short-wave broadcasting to certain countries is relatively unproductive. During 1950 it was planned to produce recorded programs in the United States for local broadcast abroad over standard broadcast stations at a cost of \$200,000. Under the House reduction it would be necessary to eliminate this activity entirely.

The elimination of broadcasts in five languages on which plans have gone forward—Finnish, Ukrainian, Arabic, Turkish, and Hebrew—and one language—Persian—which is now being broadcast. All of these languages are beamed to areas strategically important from a political standpoint, and with the other languages to be broadcast represent the very minimum that should be undertaken in the fiscal year 1950. This would save \$248,621.

2. Press: Production of the Arabic edition of the magazine *Amerika*, \$318,481: It is proposed to publish the magazine *Amerika* in Arabic during 1950 at a cost of \$318,481. Our critical problems in the Near East and the fact that private United States publications are barred from certain Arab countries make this project highly desirable, but under the reduction it will not be possible to carry it out.

3. Films: A reduction of \$150,000 as indicated will have the following effect on activities: Foreign version, \$120,000: This reduction would make it necessary to eliminate an average of 3 language versions for each of the 100 reels of general program film. This reduction would permit the making of only 10 foreign language versions, other than English, to reach general audiences overseas with informational films about the United States.

Distribution prints, \$30,000: It would be necessary to reduce the number of exhibition prints of the above foreign versions for use in the program overseas from a proposed 215 prints of each subject to approximately 200 prints.

4. Aid to American-sponsored schools: A reduction, as proposed, of \$271,000 would eliminate not only assistance to schools in the Near East and Africa, but also force a closing out of the 10-year-old successful program in Latin America where 270 such schools receive small amounts of assistance.

American-sponsored schools in several Near Eastern countries represent the principal focal points of American culture and information in that area. The reduction of this amount would eliminate all assistance to American-sponsored schools in the Eastern Hemisphere planned for 1950, including provision for 18 American teachers, professional services and educational materials for six schools in the Near East and African area.

5. Field staff: Local overseas broadcasting for Europe and the Middle East, \$142,978: Expenses connected with local radio broadcasting in Europe and the Near East, including hire of station time and the local pro-

duction of programs have been estimated at \$142,978 for 1950. The elimination of this item will make it possible only to support local broadcasting in the Latin-American countries next year and thus significantly reduce the span of radio coverage.

The planned level of the USIE mission staffs overseas was based on political considerations. Those considerations have not changed, and were based on the Department's experience, field reports, and recommendations of the Smith-Mundt committee which toured Europe in the fall of 1947.

It was felt the minimum increase of overseas activities for 1950 would be the opening of six new posts and hiring of additional personnel required for minimum effective operations.

The Department, having to reduce by \$100,000 in the item for opening of new posts, would be able to open only two new posts instead of six as proposed in the estimates. Four posts which could not be opened are: Surabaya, Indonesia; Bologna, Italy; Birmingham, England; Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

The elimination of new posts leaves the Department no alternative but to reduce by \$100,000 the funds requested for the hiring of local personnel. The Department requested an increase of 403 local employees in 1950 over the 1949 complement of 1,647. This reduction in funds, therefore, will mean that the requested increase of 403 new positions will be reduced to 303 employees.

The Department considered the increase requested in 1950 as a minimum necessary to carry on the level of activities of this program. The Department will be operating for a full year at 145 overseas posts, and this increase provided for an average of only 2 additional locals at each post.

This reduction represents a 25-percent decrease in the services which were to be performed by these locals in the fields of press, publications, distribution of printed material, radio, motion-picture services, secretarial assistance, library services, and other activities for which they are required.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I desire now to speak regarding one or two elements of the educational part of the program. There have been, for instance, for two or three generations past, two schools in the Near East supported by American funds. One was Roberts College, in Constantinople, as it was then called, and the other was the American College in Beirut. Those two colleges were sources of a tremendous amount of appreciation of American life, American character, and American influence. There was a similar effect from the bringing over of Chinese scholars to this country, financed by the Boxer indemnities. The means of spreading abroad American ideas and American ideals are exceedingly important. I should like, however, to invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that they are not permanent and everlasting. Generations succeed generations. The influence of those earlier graduates of the two schools which I have mentioned was of tremendous effect while they lived. We must maintain this particular type of expanding American influence. We must sharpen it up and expand it.

In conclusion, I repeat that this is the most effective way to use money for arresting the subversive influences of communism.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words in support of the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont. First, let me say that I do not

recall exactly the circumstances and the arguments made with regard to the labeling, but it is my impression that the reason for the opposition was really a practical one, namely, whether the goods could be effectively labeled. I think some one remarked that it would be extremely difficult to label each grain of wheat, that such goods were actually shipped in bulk, that only a few items would lend themselves to labeling.

I also recall the remark made by a member of our embassy in Rome last fall when I was there. He stated that the effectiveness of the Russian propaganda was so great because under a program similar to the Voice of America they persuaded the Italians that in those cases where the boxes were labeled as having come from the United States, all the contents had been donated by Russia. That approach, by newspapers and radio programs, was so effective that they made many Italian people believe it.

For myself, I think the opposition to the amendment was purely on the ground that there was no effective way of labeling the type of goods we were sending abroad, principally in bulk, such as flour and wheat. An automobile, for instance, if such an article were involved, of course would be labeled. It was not because we were not interested in informing the Italians, or Europeans in general, about the sources of materials we were sending. Of course we were all interested, and I dare say that all who voted against the amendment were extremely anxious to inform those people about the facts of life in this field of international affairs.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Even though they might have been greatly in favor of informing these people of the facts of life, they did not want to try, however, by their votes.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Unless they were persuaded that there was an effective and practical way of doing it, there would certainly be no point in putting burdens upon the administration to go through a lot of formalities which would not be effective in the long run. I am quite sure that when we examine into the facts—as I have not done—that will appear to have been the principal argument in opposition. I do not think there was any other. I know it was not, because we did not want to inform the people of Europe about the sources of the materials which we were shipping abroad.

Mr. President, the program of information and educational exchange proposed by the State Department in its request for \$36,000,000 is, in my opinion, wholly inadequate to meet the urgent national need. That this item, after having been cut \$2,000,000 by the House, should be subjected to a further cut of \$1,656,100, as proposed by the Senate Appropriations Committee, is wholly inconsistent with the situation existing in the world today.

The instruments of propaganda have become principal weapons in a new kind of warfare. The United States is now under attack by the heaviest concentra-

tion of these new weapons in the hands or under the control of Soviet Russia.

The populations of the world who are within earshot of the radio, or who can read, or who can understand the spoken word, are being subjected to false propaganda so bitter in its vilification of the United States as to defy adequate description. It pours forth not only from Moscow, but with equal viciousness from the capitals of Russia's satellites which she has captured and enslaved through the very kind of aggression which she falsely charges against us. It comes from the Communist cells which she has built up in all countries, including our own, and in all parts of the world.

The only effective voice in which we can speak the truth about ourselves to the rest of the world, in the face of this vicious assault, is the program which we are asked to cut to an extent all out of proportion to its vital importance.

It is estimated by American officers in the field that Russia is spending at least 10 times the amount spent by the United States in these activities. Several times in the hearings that specific question was testified to by some of our most responsible foreign officers. In France alone there are at least 16 Communist daily papers and more than 100 Communist periodicals, not to mention bulletins, pamphlets, and so on.

I recall one place in the testimony where Assistant Secretary Allen, I think it was, stated that to the best of his information there were some 1,541 offices, or reading rooms, or other types of propaganda sources, maintained by the Russians, as against 6 by the United States, about 1,500-plus to 6. We have about six offices, in some of the principal towns of France. The Russians have a tremendous organization, of Communists, of course, most of them manned by local French Communists, but directed in the main by Russian Communists, men like Thorez and Duclo, who have been trained in Moscow and who have gone back to lead the movement in France.

Mr. President, reduced to simple terms, there are only three weapons available to us in the cold war—guns, food, and ideas. It is proposed that we spend \$15,000,000,000 for guns, to protect ourselves against possible Communist aggression. We will spend about \$5,000,000,000 for food and materials to prevent that condition of desperation among our friends under which Communist ideas may flourish. Yet, it is proposed to cut a very modest request for the only program we have which strikes at the roots of this conflict of ideologies, which proposes to increase understanding of our own way of life, and what our purposes and objectives are in these great programs in other fields.

The Soviet Government has long since adopted fully the weapon of ideas. I think one of the principal reasons for the advances they are making is directly traceable to that fact. When we compare the other activities in which they are engaged in the foreign field we can account for the success of the Russians, and the Communists in the satellite countries, in no other way. I mean that they have not engaged in anything com-

parable with ECA. They have given nothing to these people. In fact, in most cases they have taken from them. That is, they have looted countries like western Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania, but they have offset that by the use of this propaganda weapon and by the use of ideas.

One of the principal means by which communism has now gained control of China is through the activities of Chinese who have been indoctrinated in Moscow over a long period of time. Senators will notice, if they read carefully, that practically all the leaders, like Mao Tse-tung in China, or Tito in Yugoslavia, or Togliatti in Italy, were trained under programs very similar to the one which is supported by the appropriation we are considering. They were trained in Moscow by that type of program, leaders throughout the world, people who have been brought to Moscow under educational exchange programs. Since the earliest days of the Soviet regime it has maintained and expanded its educational exchange program.

Our military and economic programs demonstrate our strength, our might; and it is no doubt true that a demonstration of our strength is sufficient to convert many to our cause. But to rely wholly on our might, with little or no attempt to convince our potential enemies and to sustain our friends in the rightness of our cause, is shortsighted. To do so is a mockery of our pride in our freedom under democratic government.

It is a strange situation. Members of Congress talk more than any other group about Americanism, the America way of life, and so on. Yet we are unwilling to explain to the world what those nebulous phrases mean in the only practical way there is to do it. We are constantly comparing our ideology with the Communists', yet we seem unwilling to permit such a comparison to be made by those who are constantly subject to the enemy's propaganda. We are extremely diligent in exposing communism for what it is—we are constantly investigating it and its adherents—we spend quite large sums in our investigations of these activities in the Congress—and it is strange that we are not equally diligent in explaining and exposing the good that is in our own country—the reverse of the coin.

The President, in his inaugural address, advocated a bold new program, known as point 4, having its basis in the sharing of American technological and scientific knowledge with the backward areas of the world, to help them to better standards of living. This bold new program is in itself a proposal to broaden the very type of work that has been conducted in the program which we are now asked to reduce. At the invitation of the United States, a commission of the United Nations is now preparing to institute a program for the implementation of point 4. According to reports of the United Nations commission's work, it will recommend that the very type of educational work which is now being done under this budget item—

in the field of exchanges of scientific and technical knowledge—be intensified.

Mr. President, I think it would be interesting to place in the Record at this point an article which appeared in the New York Times, written by Mr. George Barrett, describing the United Nations budget to meet point 4. The article is dated ~~Lake~~ Success, June 2. It says that there was a proposal made in the United States calling for an outlay of \$85,000,000-plus during the first 2 years to raise living standards in economically backward countries.

I think it would be well to place the article in the Record so that anyone can see the closely analogous character of that proposal and what is actually being done under the present proposal, only in this case on a smaller scale. That is merely one point I wanted to call particular attention to. One of the items in the break-down of costs for the United Nations is as follows:

United Nations educational, scientific, and cultural organization, for elementary, technical, and adult education—\$16,855,500.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. When the proposal for a reduction of \$2,000,000 was submitted to the State Department they suggested a reduction of \$1,091,379 in the program of which the Senator is now speaking.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is correct.

Mr. McCARRAN. That does not indicate that the State Department thought the reduction would be of any great effect.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator raises a very difficult point. Each time an objection has been made to a specific reduction which the State Department has said must be made if an over-all cut is ordered, the response has usually been that the Department does not have to cut that particular item. If it represents a particularly desirable project they can cut another project. That is a matter which is extremely difficult to answer on our part because there is here an over-all cut, except for several items, two of which I wish to mention a little later on.

The Senator from Nevada knows I am particularly interested, and have been, in the exchange of students. I think the committee has done what is a very fair job in that respect. They have not cut the item unduly. I may say that that program is just getting under way. The argument that the item is larger than it was last year is certainly completely met by the statement that the program for exchange of students is just coming into being this coming fall. Up to now there has only been preliminary work done. Most of the agreements under which that program can be developed have been signed only within the past 6 to 9 months; so heretofore there has not been any program in existence. Therefore, of course, it will be necessary that there be an increase in the amount for this item. Without an increase the amount will remain continually at the figure for the previous year. I am not directing most of my remarks at that particular aspect, because I think the committee took that

point into consideration in a fair way. I am trying to make the point that the item which the Senator just mentioned of more than \$1,000,000, which the State Department says must be cut, was a new undertaking under the Smith-Mundt bill which was passed last year.

In the case of Public Law 584 of 1946, which is the law providing for exchange of students, based upon foreign currencies and credits derived from the sale of surplus property, and the Smith-Mundt bill, in both cases those activities have not really begun, although the authorization for them has been made. Last year I made a motion on the floor of the Senate to appropriate \$1,000,000 in order to implement the Smith-Mundt bill and get it started. That was defeated, and if I recall correctly, the Senator from Minnesota stated on the floor, among other things, that since the other program, that is the program under Public Law 584 in which I have been particularly interested, had not gotten under way, there was no need for the \$1,000,000, but that when it had gotten under way there would be plenty of time to ask for the million dollars to implement that program. That was the argument which took place, I think about a year ago.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not wish to interrupt the Senator's presentation. The Senator and I have discussed the matter before. In the initiation of the program 1,440 students were exchanged. The committee action respecting the program in which the Senator from Arkansas is interested makes provision for 3,004 students to come to this country, which is more than double the number initially provided for.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I think the Senator will find that practically all the increase in number of students comes under the program provided by Public Law 584, under which, however, very few dollars, relatively, are employed. In other words, that is because this fall it is anticipated the real beginning will occur in the exchange of students under that law. The State Department in their response respecting the cut said that they will find it necessary to cut down some 75 South American scholarships which had formerly been conducted under their existing program, the old Inter-American Affairs program. The great increase in exchange of students will occur under the provisions of Public Law 584. There will be but a slight increase under the other program.

I wish to say to the Senator from Nevada that I am not complaining today so strongly about that aspect of the matter. I wanted to base my objection primarily on the broad ground that in the field of propaganda, in the field of information, we have been deficient in the past and are deficient this year. As I have stated before to the Senator from Nevada, I think it would be a much better investment—if it is a question of keeping appropriations down, and I am concerned with trying to keep the total appropriations down—and a much wiser way to spend our money to take \$50,-

000,000 from ECA, respecting which we passed an authorization bill a short time ago, and apply that money to this field of exchange of students, simply as matter of wise investment of the money, assuming we are going to spend that much money, or whatever amount is provided. I think it would be much wiser to take a part of the ECA money and apply it to the project for exchange of students. I say that because I believe we are not doing an adequate job and never have done an adequate job since the war in simply telling the people of the various countries what is going on and what the United States purposes are in undertaking a project such as the ECA. I think there are serious misconceptions all through Europe, in the very countries in which we are spending the money, about why we have an ECA.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say to the Senator that as chairman of the Joint Committee of the House and Senate known as the "watchdog committee," I shall present an amendment to the ECA program for a \$650,000,000 reduction, and I will base the reduction on facts set forth in the reports of the ECA itself. But that does not add anything in the way of justifying the position of the Senator from Arkansas on this bill.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The reason I made the reference is that I am assuming in undertaking a program such as the ECA, and also our military budget, we have certain objectives to be achieved in the foreign field. On the one hand, of course, the primary objective is security. A part of that security, however, is the attitude of these countries with which we are dealing. It is a mixed interest, of course. One is physical security. The other is economic security. I say that when we accept those objectives, our program is entirely out of proportion, out of balance. Relatively speaking we are putting too little in the latter field. I do not think we can dissociate the two purposes. The very fact that we have approved and are undertaking programs such as the ECA is one of the justifications for a program adequate to explain to the people concerned why we are doing it. The Russians, who do not have the ECA, have an entirely different motive than we have. They have what I think is a purpose to confuse the people who are concerned, and certainly to prevent their understanding of just why we are engaging in any program such as the European recovery program.

I wish to point out that the officials of the United Nations and responsible people in this country have accepted point 4, as it is called, which was initiated by the President's speech in January, as a proper approach toward a solution of our international difficulties. That is one aspect of the matter. The activities contemplated in point 4 are almost identical with part of the activities which are being carried on in a small way under this program. It seems to me very strange indeed that, on the one hand, we have cut out \$3,500,000, and on the other hand responsible persons are seriously

proposing that we adopt a project which involves an over-all expenditure of \$85,-000,000—I think it is \$35,000,000 for the first year and \$50,000,000 for the second. That kind of approach does not make any sense to me.

I offer this article simply to draw attention to the fact that it seems to me that there is a conflict in our approach to the problem.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UN BUDGET TO MEET POINT 4 IS SET BY LIE AT \$85,942,383—WORLD ORGANIZATION MAKES UP A 2-YEAR PLAN TO EXECUTE TRUMAN'S BOLD NEW PROGRAM TO AID BACKWARD LANDS
(By George Barrett)

LAKE SUCCESS, June 2.—The first comprehensive global program to raise living standards in economically backward countries was outlined today in a United Nations proposal calling for an outlay of \$85,942,383 during the first 2 years.

Submitted to the Economic and Social Council by Secretary General Trygve Lie, the 328-page report sets forth an international program of technical assistance to explore and improve virtually the whole field of economic activity in the forgotten regions of the world, ranging through industry, power, health, transportation, navigation, agriculture, labor, education, and other activities.

Emphasizing the need for a blueprint to guide the underdeveloped areas and peoples to fuller participation in the economic life of the world, initially by teaching them how to tap their own resources, the United Nations survey is the first positive result of President Truman's proposal for a bold new program of aid for the backward areas.

Mr. Lie notes that the Economic Council asked for such an analysis upon the initiative of the United States delegation and in pursuance of President Truman's point 4. The Secretary General then indicates that the main purpose of the United Nations plan is to "prime the pump" in the underdeveloped countries so that at some later date it will be practical and profitable to pour investment funds into the same regions.

In outlining details of the blueprint, reached after long consultations between Mr. Lie and the directors of the various specialized agencies, the report emphasizes that progress in economic development must be measured in decades, not in years. This was also one of the main stipulations of the United States delegation when it requested an over-all program from the United Nations. The report also explains that the technical assistance projects described are merely a pattern for future action on a large scale.

Basically the United Nations plan calls for the establishment of a system of expert teams to go into the field, study the special economic aspects in the underdeveloped regions, and show local authorities and inhabitants how they can better exploit their resources for their own good, and ultimately for the good of world society, which needs many of the resources that are still largely buried for lack of know-how.

With the specialized agencies of the United Nations undertaking to do most of the task by enlarging their own fields of activity—health, food, labor, and the like—Mr. Lie proposes to insure the closest cooperation between the various agency programs, on one hand, and the program that is to be followed by the parent organization itself, by establishing a central clearance point, the Technical Assistance Committee.

This committee is to be made up of a representative of each of the agencies. Governments seeking advice or technical assistance under the global plan would approach

either the individual agencies, as they do now on a more limited scale, or the committee directly. It would turn the request over to the appropriate authority.

WOULD PUSH SELF-HELP

In only a few cases are needy countries listed by name. The United Nations plan emphasizes that the character, size, location and costs of the specific projects that will be undertaken will depend upon the requests received from governments. Particularly, it is emphasized, the international aid program is designed to help needy countries help themselves in developing their resources and productive capacity. For that reason, the report goes on to say, the success of the plan in the long run will depend in great measure upon the support given to it by the underdeveloped countries themselves.

Generally the program suggested by the United Nations mentions only geographical regions that presumably will require technical assistance, such as Asia, Latin America and Africa, thus leaving it up to the countries within those regions to make formal applications at the time the program is accepted, first by the Economic Council and later by the General Assembly.

It is noted for example, that there are scientific problems common to large areas of the earth—namely, those of the so-called arid zones, of the tropical humid zone (the Amazon basin, for instance) and of the high-altitude plateaus (Andes and Himalayas). In each of these areas, it was said, studies are necessary on conditions of life for human being and animals, on problems of power production and, in the arid areas, on the more economical and effective use of water.

The report says that in underdeveloped countries having a critical need for improved road transport, demonstrations of road construction might be carried out by missions lasting approximately 6 months. An indication of the scope the plan might eventually take is given in a table that shows the United Nations (parent organization) will require 160 advisers during the 2 years at a cost of \$2,400,000.

BREAK-DOWN OF COSTS

A break-down by costs for the United Nations itself and the major specialized agencies involved in the 2-year program follows:

United Nations, for industry, transport, power, government administration, etc., \$15,185,000.

International Labor Organization, for training, migration, social security, industrial safety, etc., \$11,471,900.

Food and Agriculture Organization, for fisheries, forestry, nutrition, etc., \$20,770,839.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, for elementary, technical, and adult education—\$16,855,500.

International Civil Aviation Organization for development of air navigation and transportation—\$1,523,600.

World Health Organization, for malarial control, environment, sanitation, public health administration, etc., \$20,135,544.

The total first-year cost will be \$35,862,576, the second-year cost \$50,079,807. Special budgets will be set up for the projects, with each country volunteering quota contributions. In some cases, it is believed, the United States as prime mover of the whole idea and as the country with the most money and technical resources would pay the bulk of the initial costs.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, there are one or two other specific items which I wish merely to mention. One of them, I think, is particularly appealing. It is a small item, and was specifically eliminated by the committee, as I understand. It involves an amount of \$171,000

for the support of schools in South America. The program was begun in 1941. It had nothing to do with this particular legislation, or with either of the programs for exchange of students which I mentioned a moment ago.

I should like to read a prepared statement, to give a little background. I think it is a very interesting story of how we first became involved in this program:

AMERICAN-SPONSORED SCHOOLS IN LATIN AMERICA

Immediately after the First World War, the Germans residing in most of the important cities of the Latin-American Republics organized grade and high schools. These schools were open not only to the children of the Germans residing in the cities in which they were established, but they were also open to the children of Latin Americans. In fact, prominent and influential Latin Americans were encouraged to send their children to these schools which, in most cases, were well organized and offered an excellent course of study. They were directed by headmasters from Germany and they had on their staffs a few teachers from the fatherland. Other teachers were employed locally. With the advent of the Second World War, it was found that these schools had been the most effective agencies in promoting the cultural and political interests of Germany in the other Americas.

When the Second World War began, the governments and citizens of many Latin American countries decided to close the German schools, but at the same time they expressed an interest in establishing American-type schools to take their place.

At the request of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the American Council on Education, a nonprofit, non-governmental educational organization, set up an office known as the Inter-American Schools Service, to establish, develop, and assist American-sponsored schools in the other Americas. A grant was made to the American council for this purpose. Since 1943 the Inter-American Schools Service has operated under a grant made to the American Council on Education by the Department of State. The project is carried on as one of the features of the cultural relations program in Latin America.

The Inter-American Schools Service is now serving approximately 270 American-type schools in the other Americas. These schools are not imposed upon Latin America. They have been sponsored by Americans and nationals of the communities in which they are located. There are now approximately 60,000 Latin-American children enrolled in these schools. They operate under permits or charters granted by the governments of the countries in which they are located. The board of directors, in each case, is made up of both Americans and nationals. The schools employ principals from the United States and several United States citizens as teachers. These schools interpret our ideals of democracy without being propaganda centers. They also represent our theory and practices in education. They have been so well received that thousands of children are now on the waiting lists for enrollment in the schools.

Latin-American children attending these schools learn English. They also study United States history and other subjects offered in our public schools. At the same time they study the history, geography, civics, and language of their respective countries in the language of the country. Hundreds of the graduates of these schools are now seeking admission to colleges and universities in the United States.

The schools also are useful in promoting American commerce. Before they were established, it was difficult for American business

concerns to send responsible American representatives to Latin-America because there were no schools for their children. As a result, many American business interests were represented by men without family and home ties. A much more responsible type of representative is now available for the promotion of our business interests in Latin-America because these schools are available.

The State Department and the Inter-American Schools Service, in carrying out the school program, have insisted that the schools be largely supported from local income rather than from grants from United States Government funds. A survey shows that more than \$6,000,000 has been obtained from local sources in Latin America to maintain these schools. The investment made by the United States Government through its appropriation to the Department of State for carrying on this school program is approximately \$171,000.

It is highly desirable to maintain and expand the American school program in the other Americas. These schools are serving the best interests of the United States, and at the same time they are serving the communities in which they are located. Funds are needed to continue the advisory service and to provide United States teachers in special cases.

The program is enthusiastically supported by Government officials and citizens of Latin-American countries as well as by our diplomatic missions and American citizens residing in Latin America.

I wish only to emphasize this point: Here are a large number of schools, 270 schools. Approximately \$6,000,000 of local funds, native funds, so to speak, from those countries is spent on the schools. Our contribution is only \$171,000 in this budget. The item was specifically eliminated. It seems to me that that is an extremely efficient way to invest our money for the purpose of acquainting other people with American purposes and political ideals, and what we call our way of life. I cannot think of any more efficient way to spend our money than that. An appropriation of \$171,000 spread over the schools throughout Latin America would be very efficiently spent. As the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] said, it is a very economical way to spend money for this purpose. I am assuming, of course, that it is a legitimate and proper purpose. I think it is. We have accepted it for a number of years.

The other instance which I wish to re-emphasize is the item which was referred to by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], relating to the American schools. I think there are several more than he mentioned. He mentioned two of the leading schools, Robert College and the American College. There is also one in Athens, called Athens College, and I believe there are one or two in Egypt which were established by private American citizens.

The need for some help is perfectly obvious. The Government has not helped them before, but economic conditions at home, together with high taxation, have put a terrific strain even on institutions in the United States. The reduction in income from endowments and the practical impossibility of obtaining new endowments under present conditions have put a very severe strain on those schools. The purpose of the \$100,000 which was intended to be devoted to this school was

to help pay the cost of sending professors to the schools.

I visited Robert College last September. It has a very excellent physical property, on the Bosphorus. Those who teach in it are all Americans, or persons who have been trained in America. I cannot imagine a more efficient way to spend \$100,000 for the attainment of the purposes of the Voice of America program, the Smith-Mundt bill, or Public Law 584, than some small assistance to those schools. I was told at the time of my visit that there was great likelihood that the school of engineering, which, as everyone knows, is an expensive school to maintain, is in grave danger of being closed because of the lack of money to employ an adequate staff.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator undoubtedly knows that we have never made contributions for those near eastern schools.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is correct. In the case of South America, of course, we have done so for years. I only say that conditions have changed so greatly with regard to the usual sources of income for those American schools in the Near East that I think consideration for them in this appropriation would be entirely justified—all of it on the ground that it is our national policy to try to inform the rest of the world as to what our purposes are. In other words, it is in accord with our foreign policy. If that were not in the picture, of course we would not be in the business of charity for the sake of charity alone in these programs. It seems to me that this program fits in directly with what we have expressed as our national policy.

Mr. President, I do not wish to delay the Senate further. I think this matter is of sufficient importance that, regardless of what action the Senate may take on this particular amendment, the subject should receive further consideration. I realize that the committee had great difficulty in connection with this program, and that there was strong opposition to this item. Many members of the committee feel that they did the best they could. I recognize that situation. But in order to provide at least a source of further information about it, I wish to insert certain material at this point in the RECORD, so that at least we may have an opportunity to enlighten ourselves, for I am sure this matter will later be before us for consideration again. So, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD three articles—all very short. One of them deals with the schools in Latin America. Another is a current description of the signing of the agreement with Norway. This publication is dated June 4, and is by the Norwegian Information Service. It describes the character of the programs which are affected by this appropriation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas?

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Record, Department of State, January 1949]

SCHOOLROOM EMBASSIES
(By Roy Tasco Davis¹)

On the morning of October 4, 1948, his Excellency, Galo Plaza, President of Ecuador, and the Honorable John F. Simmons, American Ambassador to that country, stood at attention as the flags of Ecuador and the United States were raised side by side to commemorate the anniversary of the founding of a successful experiment in cooperative education. They were participating in the ceremonies marking the opening of the eighth annual session of the American School of Quito, in the presence of the minister of education, the mayor of Quito, and other officials of the two Governments. In the audience were hundreds of patrons and friends of the school as well as 600 enthusiastic students awaiting the beginning of a new school year.

It was particularly appropriate for President Galo Plaza to participate in this ceremony, because in 1939 he fostered the movement to establish this school. Mr. Plaza was not satisfied with the education his children were receiving in the German-sponsored school of Quito, which was one of many such schools established throughout Latin America after the First World War by the Germans. He had noted that these schools were winning over the students and their parents to the support of German ideas and ideologies. "I wonder," said Mr. Plaza, "if the methods that are being used so effectively to win people over to a strange philosophy could not be applied more constructively to strengthen our own American principles. I wonder if it might be possible to make the American school system available to our children in Ecuador."

Mr. Plaza not only wondered—he acted. Under his leadership, which was enthusiastically supported by the American Ambassador, the Honorable Boaz Long, and by many Ecuadorians, a cooperative organization was formed of Ecuadorians and Americans, and funds were raised to start a small school. In October 1940, the school opened with 112 students, in a rented building, under the direction of two educators from the United States. The movement met with immediate success, and within 5 years its sponsors had constructed, with the assistance of United States agencies, a modern plant consisting of four buildings on a campus of 12 acres. The school now has an enrollment of 600 students and faculty of 41 administrators and teachers, 14 of whom are citizens of the United States. Operating on a non-profit cooperative plan, under a board of directors of Ecuadorians and Americans, the school is coeducational, nonsectarian, and bilingual. It offers a course of study from kindergarten through high school based on the essentials of the educational programs of Ecuador and of the United States.

The American School of Quito is one of 24 similar cooperative schools now operating in 15 Latin American republics. They form a part of the program for cooperation with Latin America which is sponsored by the Department of State through its Division of Libraries and Institutes. The Latin American school program is administered by the Inter-American Schools Service of the American Council on Education under a contract with the Department.

¹ Mr. Davis is director of the Inter-American Schools Services, American Council on Education, Washington, D. C., and former Minister to Panama and Costa Rica.

The Department of State and the Inter-American Schools Service set up the following guiding principles in connection with the school program in Latin America:

1. That North American-sponsored schools in Latin America have been established to supplement, rather than to compete with, the work and activities of national schools.

2. That the purpose of this service is to cooperate with North American-sponsored schools in their efforts to improve the educational programs offered to the communities which they serve. It is not its purpose to act as an agency to promote the interests of the United States, except as its activities result incidentally in strengthening confidence in North American institutions generally and in promoting mutual international understanding and respect.

3. That this service will be developed as a nongovernmental voluntary agency of coordination and cooperation for schools in Latin America having related interests. It will make available to eligible schools technical and professional advice and assistance, without attempting to determine their policies.

Under this program as administered by the Inter-American Schools Service, many services are made available to the American-sponsored schools, including the following: Recruiting of United States personnel to serve as administrators and teachers; technical and professional advice in connection with the school programs; information and help on accreditation and transfer of students; recommendations as to teaching materials and advice on financial problems. The Inter-American Schools Service maintains a file of the credentials of more than 500 United States educators who are available for service in Latin America. The program for cooperation with Latin America through the school project has grown in volume and in effectiveness since it was established in 1942.

The growth and success of the American School of Quito has been duplicated in many other communities.

The American School in Puebla, Mexico, which was founded in 1943 by a small group of Americans headed by Mr. William O. Jenkins, will open its school year in February 1949, in a new and modern building which was provided largely through the generosity of Mr. Jenkins. The American School in Monterrey, Mexico, which was organized in 1943, is housed in an adequate plant purchased through local contributions. The school has increased its enrollment from 49 to 300, and its high-school department was recently accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The American School of Mexico City, which has been operating for many years with the active financial and moral support of the American colony and of Mexican friends, recently moved its 1,400 students into its new plant built on an adequate campus near Chapultepec Park.

American-sponsored primary schools in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua have grown rapidly in enrollment and in usefulness to the communities in which they are located. The American School in San José, Costa Rica, known as the Lincoln School, was established in 1944, largely with funds subscribed by Costa Ricans. That it has been successful is evidenced by the fact that its high school department was recently fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Four successful schools are operating in the Republic of Colombia. The sponsors of the school at Barranquilla recently raised funds locally and erected a modern school building. In Caracas, Venezuela, the American-sponsored cooperative school recently moved into its new building, which was erected at a cost

of approximately \$300,000 from funds subscribed locally. Successful schools are also in operation in Ecuador, Bolivia, Argentina, and Brazil.

In addition to the American-sponsored cooperative community schools operating in Latin America there are two other types of American schools sponsored by United States organizations or citizens. The larger group of such schools is supported by United States Protestant and Catholic organizations. A smaller group is composed of company schools supported by United States commercial organizations operating in the other Americas. The Inter-American Schools Service also assists these schools by providing them with technical and professional advice and assistance in connection with their secular activities.

Over 60,000 Latin-American students are enrolled in the various types of American-sponsored schools in Latin America. Approximately \$6,000,000 received from local sources, in the forms of tuition and gifts, is spent annually in the operation of these schools. The contribution of the United States Government to the school program, in the form of grants for the employment of personnel in the community schools, and in the form of service to all schools, was only \$171,000 during the past fiscal year.

Scores of letters commending the cooperative American school program in Latin America have been received from officials and citizens of the countries in which the schools are located, from officials of the United States Government in those countries, and from patrons of the schools, both Americans and nationals. The following excerpts from these communications represent the general reaction to the school program:

The American Ambassador in one of the Central-American countries concludes a report on the activities of the American-sponsored school there with the statement:

"I should like to add that it is my sincere opinion that the cooperation which the United States Government is giving American schools is one of the most useful and vital phases of our entire program of cultural cooperation. Aid to such schools necessarily comes under the heading of a long-range program for the promotion of mutual understanding, and there is nothing we are doing in this part of the world which is going to prove more fruitful over the years than this."

A United States citizen residing in Colombia, whose children are enrolled in one of these schools, makes the following comment:

"I feel that the school is one of the most important forces now operating in Bogota in the development of friendships between Colombia and the United States. My children have made firm friendships with their Colombian classmates. They play together and frequently visit one another's homes in addition to working together in the team-like spirit which is fostered by the school. Through this constant day-by-day meeting of children of two nationalities, each absorbs more than he realizes of the other's culture and develops a deep fondness for and understanding of the other."

A Latin-American patron of one of the American-sponsored schools in Colombia writes as follows:

"As a Colombian who has great faith in the cultural future of the American Continent based upon friendship and understanding between its peoples, I selected the Columbus School for my son because I am convinced that under the influence of a common education our children will become better acquainted, and their friendship will be more spontaneous upon discovering that their human interests are the same, irrespective of their distinct nationalities. This conviction has been fully confirmed by the intelligent program carried out in the Columbus School."

At the conclusion of the ceremonies commemorating the foundation of the American

School in Quito, the President of Ecuador requested that the students and guests join in singing the national anthems of Ecuador and of the United States. This gesture interprets the spirit under which the American school program operates in Latin America.

[From the Elementary School Journal for October 1948]

SOME SIGNIFICANT EXPERIMENTS IN LATIN-AMERICAN EDUCATION

A beautiful new school building is being occupied this fall in Puebla, Mexico. It is designed in the traditional Mexican style, with a roof garden and patio, but its classrooms and other facilities are completely modern. The building stands on a hill near the edge of the city. In one direction it provides a clear view toward the church town of Cholula, and, beyond that, the towering snow-capped mass of Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl. In the other direction lies the city of Puebla with its light-colored buildings, the fortified hill, on which was fought the famous Battle of the Cinco de Mayo, and, in the distance, the great Malinche Mountain. In the early morning of a clear day, one may even see, many miles away, the peak of Orizaba, the highest mountain in Mexico.

The school which is thus located in this beautiful and dramatic setting is itself of considerable interest and significance. Its construction and occupation represent a new triumph in a broad program extending throughout Latin America and constitute another tangible symbol of that program's success. For the American school—or El Colegio Americano, as the Mexicans call it—is one of approximately 270 elementary and secondary schools in Latin America which are now being sponsored by United States citizens or organizations.

The story of these schools, and of the American school in particular, is the story of a broad educational endeavor whose history has extended over a number of years. It is, however, a story with which most American educators are unfamiliar. During the summer months of 1947, the writer took advantage of the opportunities afforded by an extended stay in Puebla, Mexico, to make first-hand inquiries and observations relating to the facilities and administration of these schools operated under American sponsorship.

They were originated and sponsored in three ways.

The first, and largest, group are church-related and are supported by various denominations in the United States. The major American sponsoring groups are Presbyterian, Methodist, Adventist, Baptist, Catholic, and Episcopalian.

The second group are company schools, developed, sponsored, and supported by American industrial and commercial organizations which carry on their work at various locations in Latin America. These company schools are designed to provide education for the children of both imported American and indigenous native employees. (The word "American" will here be used in its popular rather than its exact sense.)

The third group are independent community schools which have been developed and administered by local boards of directors made up of Americans and nationals of the countries in which such schools are located. While they are autonomous and largely self-supported, some of these schools have had assistance from the American Council on Education to enable them to employ administrators and teachers from the United States. There are now 28 independent community schools operating in Latin America. The American School is one of them.

In 1947-48, approximately 60,000 students were enrolled in all 3 types of schools. About 3,000 of this number were the children of citizens of the United States, the balance

being the children of nationals. The schools employed more than 500 United States citizens as administrators and teachers and were supported chiefly by tuition charges and local gifts, approximately \$6,000,000 having been obtained from these sources.

The methods of developing and supporting these schools are in marked contrast to those used by other countries. This fact is particularly true of the German schools, which had a rapid growth prior to the last World War. Even yet Americans find it hard to realize the extent to which German influence pervaded Latin America during the period between the two great wars. One method of infiltration was the establishment of schools supported and directed by the German Government. Frequently these schools were the best in the community and therefore attracted its ablest and most promising young people, who later rose to positions of authority and responsibility. More than one American educator who has voyaged to Latin-American countries with little command of Spanish or Portuguese has found it necessary to fall back on his reading knowledge of German in order to communicate with his hosts.

The German schools were used as centers for the spread of Nazi propaganda and the inculcation of the philosophy—and even the factual misinformation—on which that form of dictatorship rested. Earnest proponents of nazism either ran the schools or intimidated those who did. The American schools, on the other hand, have been concerned primarily with attempting to achieve sound educational objectives. Their very lack of a central controlling agency has made them diversified and responsive to the needs of their local communities. They could not be used as instruments for a unified program of propaganda. The determination of their programs has remained, for the most part, in the hands of their teachers and administrators.

Early in World War II, the United States Government realized that such schools had, for many years, been instrumental in the development of a better inter-American spirit. In 1942 the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs asked the American Council on Education to develop an association of these schools in Latin America and to establish an office to serve them. This office was continued after the close of the war and is now known as the Inter-American Schools Service. It is still operated by the American Council on Education, acting now in conjunction with the Division of Cultural Cooperation of the United States Department of State. Its director is Mr. Roy Tasco Davis who, for 13 years, was American Minister to several Latin-American countries and who has had a deep interest in educational activities for many years. The committee in charge of the service includes E. D. Grizzell (chairman), Henry Grattan Doyle, Edgar J. Fisher, Willard E. Givens, Harold Benjamin, Dana G. Munro, Henry L. Smith, William C. Johnstone, and George F. Zook, ex officio.

In its operation the service observes the following principles:

1. That North American sponsored schools in Latin America have been established to supplement, rather than compete with, the work and activities of national schools.

2. That the purpose of this Service is to cooperate with North American sponsored schools in their efforts to improve the educational programs offered to the communities they serve. It is not its purpose to act as an agency to promote the interest of the United States, except as its activities result incidentally in strengthening confidence in North American institutions generally and in promoting mutual international understanding and respect.

3. That this Service will be developed as a nongovernmental, voluntary agency of coordination and co-operation for schools in

Latin America having related interests. It will make available to eligible schools technical and professional advice and assistance, without attempting to determine their policies.

In line with these principles, the Service provides information and liaison, counseling of students and families, sponsorship of conferences, information and help on accreditation, and technical advice in connection with building programs, the securing of personnel, the offering of professional services, and the problems of financing. A more detailed statement concerning the functioning of the Service may be secured by writing to Mr. Davis at the offices of the American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.

Each of the schools which the service assists has its own particular problems, stresses, and achievements. None could be said to be typical. The description of the American school in Puebla may, however, give the readers of the Elementary School Journal an insight into the nature of the educational enterprises which are scattered so widely over two continents.

The American school was founded in 1943 by a small group of American citizens: Mr. William O. Jenkins, Dr. F. L. Meadows, Mrs. Paul Buntzler, Mr. Simon Utay, and Mr. Virgil Metcalfe. This group formed itself into a board and proceeded to undertake all the steps necessary to the creation of a new school. It was necessary to define the purpose of the school; convince their fellow citizens of its importance; and go through the innumerable details of securing a temporary location, finding a staff, putting the whole program into operation, and securing the necessary finances. Since the school's founding in 1943, there has been ample evidence of the effectiveness of the board's enthusiasm and labor.

The major development of the school has come since 1946 when the board, with the aid of the Inter-American Schools Service, secured the present administrative officers, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Stockmeyer. Both of the Stockmeyers had had many years of experience in first-class American schools and brought to their work in Puebla a rich background of understanding concerning the philosophy and methods of education. In addition, Mary Welles Stockmeyer had been a cofounder of the Anglo-American School in Bogotá, Colombia. Under their direction, the American School offers a complete elementary-school program, including a nursery school. There are three sections of grades I and II, two of grades III, IV, and V, and one each of grades VI, VII, and VIII. There is now a capacity enrollment of 304 children, but the new school will be large enough to accommodate 200 more.

About 96 percent of the students are Mexican nationals, the other 4 percent being made up of several nationalities. Virtually all the teachers are Mexicans. Most of the instruction is in English although it is necessary to use Spanish in some classes.

As would be the case with any American teachers who went to administer a school in a foreign land, the Stockmeyers have had to face and solve many problems. They have converted a former private home into a remarkably useful and flexible schoolhouse. They have had to adapt school routines to the Mexican daily schedule, which calls for work from 8:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m., a long interval for dinner and siesta, and a resumption of the day's activities for another 2 hours in the late afternoon. They have had to adhere scrupulously to the laws and regulations governing education, even to those which grew out of a different philosophy from that prevailing in the American school. They have had to provide ways to teach many children to speak and read English before their regular instruction could proceed. They have had to interpret standardized achievement examinations and other forms of evaluation

and instruction in a situation widely different from those for which such devices were originally constructed. They have had to train Mexican teachers in a philosophy and methodology for which the instructors have sometimes had little previous preparation. They have had to supplement the children's reading materials from a library which, according to American standards, is highly inadequate.

The Stockmeyers feel that their efforts and their successes have been rewarding. They enjoy working with Mexican children and believe them to be more poised, responsive, and artistic than American children. The Stockmeyers have been thoroughly accepted by the community and share in its problems and enthusiasms. When their immigration status was threatened recently, the people of the community spontaneously used every means possible to remove the difficulty.

There are other tangible evidences of the success of the school. The new building, which will cost over 2,000,000 pesos, has been given by Mr. Jenkins, one of the board members. The scores on standardized tests have showed satisfactory progress. The social atmosphere of the school is different from that in most Mexican schools, which rely heavily on rote learning and reciting in unison. A large number of older children have entered the school—and have, incidentally, created some new difficulties because of the wide age span in some grades. The school's reputation is spreading, and a number of educators from both Mexico and the United States are visiting it. It has provided a resource for at least one American research worker who wished to compare the social development of American and Mexican children. There is great pressure on the school for admission, and the occasional suspension or dismissal of a student is always cause for great parental concern. There is already a nursery-school application for the admittance in February 1952, of a child who will not be born until late November 1948!

The new building will enable the school to increase its success, but it will not solve some of the problems which the Stockmeyers face. The meagerness of the library will continue to provide a real difficulty despite the aid of the Benjamin Franklin Library in Mexico City. It will still be hard to find competent teachers who can teach in English. Mexico's economic problems are pressing, and they will make the financial problems of the school more difficult. There are, as well, all the other exigencies which are faced by every school and which tend to be accentuated when the school is a pioneering institution.

No one who is familiar with the American school, however, or with the other American schools in Latin America which it represents, can doubt that the importance of the task to be done will stimulate the local boards of directors and the teaching staffs of the schools to use their ingenuity and resources to preserve and expand these demonstrations of inter-American cooperation and democracy.

[From the Norwegian Information Service of June 4, 1949]

NORWAY-UNITED STATES SIGN FULBRIGHT ACCORD

On Wednesday, May 25, Norway and the United States signed an agreement under the Fulbright Act making \$1,250,000 in kroner available for the financing of a five-year cultural exchange between the two lands. The amount represents a portion of the credit due the United States for war-surplus material purchased by Norway.

Signing in Oslo took place at the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs where American Chargé d'Affaires Henry S. Villard and Norwegian Foreign Minister Halvard M. Lange

signed for their respective lands. Three days later in Washington, D. C., Helge Sivertsen, Norwegian State Secretary for Church and Education met with the United States Board of Foreign Scholarships which formally approved the Norwegian program. Also present at this meeting in the United States Department of State was Norwegian Cultural Attaché Dr. Erling Christophersen.

Commenting on the two-way aspects of the program, Dr. Christophersen termed it a broad advance in strengthening ties between the two lands. "This is a real milestone," he said, "for everyone interested in expanding the channels of cultural exchange between Norway and the United States, and we nurture the greatest expectations for what this program can mean in the future. Though Norwegian kroner rather than dollars are involved—necessitating pretty much of a one-way movement of persons—the ultimate results will be truly reciprocal, in that ideas will be flowing in both directions."

IMPLEMENTS ATLANTIC PACT

"American teachers and professors will bring of their knowledge—knowledge in fields which may be less developed in Norway than in America. In return, American research scholars concluding a period of study in Norway, can bring back with them a broader insight into fields where Norway is far advanced, such as meteorology and social institutions."

"While the Fulbright program was conceived long before the North Atlantic Pact, its initiation—as far as Norway is concerned—coincides significantly with that of the pact, and serves to implement the cultural cooperation clause of the North Atlantic Treaty."

Under the new accord, increasing numbers of American professors, researchers, and students will be brought to Norwegian schools and institutions, and in certain respects the westward movement of Norwegian students, teachers, and technicians to the United States will be facilitated.

Particularly since the war, the exchange of persons between the United States and Norway has developed by leaps and bounds.

EXCHANGE ALREADY FAR ADVANCED

At the present time, about 600 Norwegian students are studying at American institutions of higher learning, not to mention scores of technicians and trainees. By late summer some 700 American college youth will have spent 6 weeks at the University of Oslo Summer School for American Students—one of the largest institutions of its kind in Europe.

A board composed of four Norwegians and four Americans, with the United States Ambassador as honorary chairman, will administer the newly established fund. Norwegian members include Prof. Harald U. Sverdrup, director of the Polar Research Institute and head of the University of Oslo Summer School for American Students; Haakon Lie, secretary general of the Norwegian Labor Party; Helge Sivertsen, State Secretary for Church and Education; and Bjarne Bassøe, secretary general of the Norwegian Engineers Association. Ted Olsen, American press attaché in Norway; Dr. John Lund, American cultural attaché in Norway; Dr. Philip Boardman, managing director of the University of Oslo Summer School for American Students; and Harry B. Daggard, district director of American Overseas Airlines, comprise the American members of the committee.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to make a further brief statement. In the May 25 issue of the Summary of Developments of the Economic Cooperation Administration, on page 3, is an item entitled "Technical Assistance Program." Under the ECA, of course, we have carried on, to a limited extent, a

program of bringing to the United States technical persons from various other countries. In the case to which I now refer, such persons have come to the United States from Britain, but they may come from any of the participating countries under the European recovery program. They are brought to the United States to learn our techniques, and so forth. The purpose is exactly the same as the purpose of the program for the exchange of students. I do not know how much money is required; but under the ECA program a small amount of money is allocated for that purpose. This program is a reaffirmation of the idea that we have attached value to this sort of activity in other fields. So I think it would be a great mistake to eliminate or even substantially to cripple this particular activity, because this program is applied at the proper place. In other words, it should be administered by the State Department, and should be an activity which will continue for many years. In fact, I think it will continue until a secure peace has been achieved, and I am unable to see any very clear signs that that is to be expected in the near future.

Mr. President, I believe that is all I wish to say at this time, except to point out that early in the debate the suggestion was made that we cannot say that the reduction recommended by the committee would cripple the program, because the amount recommended by the committee is more than the amount provided last year. I wish to emphasize that there are several items which have come into being in connection with the program only this year. In the first place, I may say I think the program last year was much too small, even without the newly added items. However, when we compare the undertakings under the Smith-Mundt bill for the exchange of students and the coming into operation of Public Law 584 and the extension to the Eastern Hemisphere of programs which were authorized under the Smith-Mundt bill, I think there is no doubt that this cut certainly must be considered one which cripples the program, as we expected it would develop when we passed the Smith-Mundt bill. I do not think the reasoning advanced for the making of the cut is at all logical. If the program had called for the expenditure of \$1,000,000, and if the appropriation had been increased this year to \$2,000,000, I suppose that would be said to be a tremendous increase in the appropriation for this purpose. In that case, Mr. President, all I can say is that I think the original appropriation would have been too small, just as the appropriation now is too small. I think this entire program is very much too small to meet the obligation we have assumed in other fields.

So I hope the Senate will adopt the amendment of the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I do not happen to be a member of the Appropriations Committee, so I am not aware of the process by which the committee

arrived at the cut it recommends. I think it was Dante who said:

Give light, and the people will find the way.

From the discussion to which I have listened today, I have wondered whether the basis for the cut has been that the dollar has appreciated in purchasing power in recent months. It was only 6 or 7 months ago that we had evidence to show that the United States dollar was worth only 40 or 50 cents in terms of purchasing power. Another figure given us was, I believe, 54 cents. Now it is said that the United States dollar is worth 67 cents. So, Mr. President, if the cut recommended by the committee is based on the theory that the appreciation in the value of the United States dollar will permit the amount recommended by the committee to do the job, I think there is reason for the cut. On the other hand, if the cut is an arbitrary one, it would seem to me that we shall be missing the greatest arm which we have to bring to the people of Europe and the people of the rest of the world knowledge of the Americana, as it has been called, the way of life in America.

Personally, I feel that we can well reduce the military appropriations, although again I say that not being a member of the Appropriations Committee, I would not be able to present the facts in that connection; I should merely have to guess so far as that is concerned. So I think that matter must have the earnest consideration of the Appropriations Committee.

Americans want a balanced budget if it is humanly possible. This amount if spent to "give light" to the people may well operate to save \$1 for each dollar spent to "give light."

We are spending billions to feed the stomachs of Europe. Man does not live by bread alone. He is a thinking specimen. To live right, he must think right. And this program provides ideas for the mind of Europe.

Mr. President, I am satisfied that we have been missing the boat in many places because we have not been issuing the information which we should if we are to provide an antidote for what has been called the Russian propaganda. Everyone knows that a psychological war is now going on, not only abroad, but in the United States. Ideas are in conflict. Of course, on the world stage the great conflict is the one between Marxism and what may be called the American way of life. In Europe there are many persons who, because of their economic and mental condition, are targets for almost any kind of synthetic thinking. If the cut recommended by the committee is not based upon the thought that the recent appreciation in the value of the United States dollar will enable the smaller amount of money, as recommended, to do the job that was contemplated in connection with the budget request, I shall vote in favor of the adoption of the amendment to the committee amendment.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I was happy to associate myself with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] in

the pending amendment to the committee amendment, by which the appropriation for the educational service would be increased to \$36,000,000; and I join the Senator from Vermont in his persuasive arguments in support of the recommended increase.

First of all, I should like to say, in reply to the remarks of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], that the decision to reduce the budgetary request from \$36,000,000 to \$32,000,000 in no wise reflects any contention on the part of the committee that \$32,000,000 will now buy the information services that \$36,000,000 was expected to buy. The increase in the purchasing power of the dollar, if any, did not contribute to that decision.

A study of the various restrictions of service which are going to take place, if Congress lacks the wisdom, in my opinion, to restore the amount to \$36,000,000, is set forth on pages 466 to 469 of the hearings on the bill, where we can specifically see, I may say in answer to the Senator from Wisconsin, precisely the type of information service which will be stopped entirely if we make what I consider to be the highly unjustifiable and unintelligent reduction in the appropriation as recommended by the committee.

Mr. President, in these days all of us should begin doing a little more realistic thinking about the problems we confront overseas. We all recognize that communism is on the move abroad. We all, in one way or another, have dedicated ourselves, our finances, and our talents, to doing something about aggressive communism. But when it comes to the practical job of meeting the challenge in an intelligent and effective manner, I think all of us can afford to reflect somewhat upon the procedures in which we find ourselves engaged.

As has been said earlier, one-half of the whole budget the President of the United States requests for the fiscal year 1950, or approximately \$21,000,000,000, is being requested directly or indirectly because there is such a thing loose in the world as communism. As we prepare to spend some \$21,000,000,000 of our resources to fight communism, let us look at the strange, paradoxical, and in my opinion, utterly indefensible position in which this body finds itself. We propose to spend from \$15,000,000,000 to \$16,000,000,000 for guns, armament, and machinery with which to wage war, for ships and battleships and submarines. Then we expect to spend another \$1,000,000,000 for the purpose of buying weapons with which to kill people, such weapons to be shipped to foreign countries allied with us in the Atlantic pact. So about \$16,000,000,000 is proposed to be spent on death-dealing weapons under a military establishment program. Another \$5,000,000,000 or more we propose to spend in sending to European countries machinery, equipment, matériel, butter, bread, wearing apparel, tangible material for rehabilitating their economies. Yet in the most important sphere of the whole program, in the business of building friends by having people understand the American ideal, in the

business of having the rest of the world know why we are spending \$21,000,000,000, we propose to spend the paltry sum of \$32,000,000; and then we wonder why we do not win the cold. We wonder why it is necessary to spend the \$21,000,000,000.

Speaking of economy, Mr. President, the best economy this body can effect this week is to vote the full \$36,000,000 for the information program. I am convinced that every dollar slashed from that amount will cost us \$100, perhaps \$500, in additional costs for weapons, in additional costs for food, in additional costs for the ECA program, the Atlantic alliance program, and the military defense program of this country and of the free world.

I think we should recognize that in dealing with the onrushing menace of communism we can do one of three things. We can ignore the menace. We can go back to the stark days of complete isolationism. We can say there is not a menace, and if there is, it is not going to affect us; and, if it is likely to affect us, we are going to meet it at our shores, if we meet it at all. I do not know very many of my colleagues who believe in that. I do not know very many people of the country who believe in that. I do not believe anybody can build a very persuasive and logical argument in support of that position today.

Again, we can take a second course. We can say, "Yes, we are confronted with the very serious danger of communism. We propose to meet it with guns, we propose to meet it by making the hungry people of Europe less hungry, by giving homeless people in Europe houses in which to live, by enabling European industry to rehabilitate itself. We propose to meet it then by purely a materialistic approach and the assumption of a position which cannot be demonstrated to be true at any place in the world, at any place in history, namely, that we are going to buy permanent friendships by feeding hungry people. That wears out after a while. When we cease to satisfy the pangs of hunger, the flow of gratitude begins to become rather thin, after a while. But there are those in America, who say, "Yes, we will spend \$21,000,000,000, and will fight the menace of communism in that way." In my opinion they are almost as completely in error as those who say, "We will deal with the problem by ignoring it."

There is a third approach, an approach which recognizes that in ideological warfare the place a man carries his ideals is in his mind, not in his stomach. It is the approach which recognizes that in a war of various policies of economics, various philosophies of government, if we are to win that kind of war, we must do it by convincing a man in his mind that our position is sound and right. We have, at long last, in this Congress, reluctantly accepted the idea that the place to work on an idea is in a man's mind. The Eightieth Congress, after long deliberation and much delay, reluctantly set in motion the Voice of America program. Then, with great parsimony and extreme caution, we appropriated an obviously inadequate fund to set it in motion.

The management in the State Department has made a great many corrections in a program which was pretty hard to justify on the basis on which it was formerly conducted. It has cleaned house of its personnel until nobody any more points a finger at this or that individual and says there is an un-American operative in the Voice of America set-up, or somebody is trying to sabotage freedom in that Department.

They have done a good job in the State Department, administratively, with inadequate funds, in putting the machine into motion, and we are just beginning to see some of the results. There are now in this country two Yugoslav aviators from behind the iron curtain. They flew out of Yugoslavia into this free land because they had heard about America on the Voice of America broadcasts. We have been using them to help to inform other persons living in the slave camps of Europe what freedom actually means, what it means to escape from that kind of prison. That illustration is multiplied with reference to almost every country behind the iron curtain. We witnessed the success of the elections in Italy, aiding, by the Voice of America in defeating the forces of Togliatti. We are tremendously aiding the program in France by circulating English-language editions of American newspapers, by the circulation of American magazines, and by the broadcasting of American programs. In other words, where we have permitted the program to function at all, it has succeeded.

Mr. President, I expect to support the ECA program, so, perhaps, it serves no good purpose to point out that ECA has failed to do as well as has the Voice of America program. It does not have nearly as much consistency of successful activity as has the Voice of America.

All that the Senator from Vermont and I ask is an appropriation of \$36,000,000. We are not asking for an appropriation of \$15,000,000,000, which the Military Establishment asks. We are not asking for \$5,000,000,000, which is the sum asked by ECA, and we are not asking for an appropriation of \$1,000,000,000 to arm other nations. We are asking for \$36,000,000 in order to give the program an opportunity to function, for once, at full speed ahead. It has demonstrated that wherever it has been given an opportunity to operate, it has operated successfully. We must be realistic about it. We are members of the board of directors of the greatest business institution in the world. Perhaps if we followed a few more of the precepts of business it might be profitable from the standpoint of the taxpayers. For instance, if we were meeting here today as the board of directors of an American corporation, instead of the United States, considering how much money it might be proper to spend in advertising the product we have to sell, we would follow an altogether different rule of thumb from that which we have been following this afternoon.

I have prepared some figures in that connection. General Electric is a pretty well-known and well-established American institution, with annual sales of

\$1,632,000,000. It spends for advertising \$11,772,000. In other words, it spends nearly 1 percent of its income for advertising.

Procter & Gamble spends 3.7 of its income for advertising.

The Reynolds Tobacco Co. spends 1.1 percent for advertising.

What are we asking the Senate to do? We are asking it to spend \$36,000,000. We propose to spend \$21,000,000,000 to fight communism with guns, with machinery, and with tangible shipments of merchandise. In asking for \$36,000,000 we are asking the Government to spend in ideological warfare, working on the minds of men, less than 1 percent, or approximately one-sixth of 1 percent, to be exact, of the military and foreign budget. Under the ECA program, of the \$6,000,000,000 we are proposing to spend in Europe this year, if we spend \$36,000,000, it would amount to one-half of 1 percent of the total in telling Europe and the world the reason why we are spending the other 99.50 percent.

I submit that we should either do this work intelligently or we should take the burden off the backs of the American taxpayers. If we propose to spend \$6,000,000,000 for ECA, we should well spend somewhere near what is required to tell the recipients and their neighbors what we have in mind in spending such terrific amounts in Europe.

We have already heard from the Senator from Arkansas figures which I had expected to quote, indicating that the Russians are spending 10 times the amount we propose to spend in telling Europe why we are spending \$6,000,000,000. I think we are not properly meeting our challenge as representatives of the people when we take from the taxpayers \$6,000,000,000 and spend it in Europe and give the Russians the almost exclusive privilege of telling the European nations what the money is being sent there to do. That is what is happening, and that is what will continue to happen until we vote for an adequate appropriation for the Voice of America program. I do not think \$36,000,000 is adequate. If I had been offering the amendment alone, I would have had it provide for at least \$50,000,000. I would gladly support an amendment to spend even \$100,000,000, and I could defend it on the basis of economy, because, if we should spend \$100,000,000, we would be working on the minds of the people of Europe in an ideological warfare, instead of trying to reach their minds through their stomachs. We would be going directly to the source, and we could reduce expenditures for military preparedness by billions of dollars because of the adequacy of our information program.

Mr. President, I want to be specific about this question. We have been considering the idea that we can reduce the appropriation by three or four million dollars without hurting anyone; that we can cut it from \$36,000,000 to \$34,000,000 in the House of Representatives, without injuring anyone, and that we can cut it further in the Senate, and not deprive the Nation of some of the eyes, some of the ears, and some of the powers of pro-

jection we need in order to serve as intelligent defenders of freedom.

What will happen if we reduce the amount by \$2,000,000? Let me point out specifically some of the things that will happen. It will mean that broadcasting which we had expected to start in the fiscal year 1950, in the Finnish language and in the Ukrainian language, on the borders of Russia, cannot be begun. In other words, in one of the hottest spots of the ideological warfare, because we would save in that particular connection \$200,000, we pull down the flag and surrender that front to the Communists, and then wonder why they continue to push in our direction. That information is found in the report which the committee itself has placed before us. If we do not vote to restore this money, we vote to discontinue the contest with communism, through the radio, in one of the touchiest spots in the whole world conflict.

What else will happen if we reduce this amount? Considering the matter of publications, it was expected that we would establish a press service and a magazine to try to recapture some friends for America among the Arab countries, where, of late, we have been losing ground from the standpoint of friendly relationships. It has been hoped we could send out a little magazine containing information on what America is, what it means, and what our ideals are. That magazine was to be circulated among the Arab countries in order to revive, if we can, the former friendly relationships existing between those people and ourselves. We want to do it, because we think it is important to have friends, and we want to do it because Arab oil is important to our international defense. But we cannot do it unless we restore this money which has been cut from the appropriation, because it is proposed to save \$75,000 by eliminating that program. Saving that \$75,000 may cost us hundreds of millions of dollars in the next 2 years, unless somehow or other we can maintain relationships with the Arab countries which will not be prejudicial to us and our interests in the tremendous oil deposits of Saudi Arabia and other countries in that area.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] spoke very eloquently and very effectively with regard to what will happen because we are saving \$275,000 by discontinuing aid to Robert College and to the American University at Beirut. It means that if we make that saving, instead of training young students in the Middle East, in Turkey, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Iran, and Iraq, instead of training them, under American professors, to speak and read the English language, and training them to understand American governmental and economic ideals, they will have to look elsewhere for their training, because in saving \$270,000,000 we stop a program there which has been operating successfully for years.

We go further, Mr. President, we terminate a program with Latin America which for almost 10 years has produced virtually miraculous results. I challenge the administrators of ECA to show how

and where, with all the billions they have spent, they have been able to create atmospheres of friendly relations with the countries with which they have been dealing which will measure up with the atmosphere of friendly relations established with the Latin-American Republics, where it has been almost wholly a question of education and student exchange, where we are spending nickels in comparison with the ECA spending thousands of dollars. I say that reluctantly, because I expect to support ECA, but I say it because it is so important, in my opinion, that we begin facing up to the facts, and not be deceived that we are going to buy friendship exclusively by giving bread to men to put in their stomachs, guns to carry on their shoulders, and rails with which to build railroads, and other things with which to develop economic enterprises. We have only ourselves to condemn if in our shortsightedness we believe that the world lives by bread alone, and that the place to attack in ideological warfare is in a man's major intestine instead of working with his head and his mind.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. First, I wish to compliment the Senator on his description of the program, but I desire to emphasize that in the Latin-American program our expenditure is only \$171,000, and in the same program \$6,000,000 of local funds are expended. There is nowhere in any of these programs a comparable contribution of any foreign country for the maintenance of a program of the sort we are discussing. In most of the countries we pay all the freight. We pay a much greater percentage in maintaining the United Nations, or any activity of that kind. I think this is almost a unique opportunity for us to participate in a program where there is such efficiency.

Mr. MUNDT. The Senator is right. As he well knows, if we are permitted to continue this program with the Far East and the Middle East, the same conditions as to contributions from private sources are going to be met.

I should like to mention some of the specific losses we are going to suffer if we follow this reduction. One either favors the program to the extent of being willing to vote the money to operate it or he is in favor of stopping the program. In its wisdom—and I commend the subcommittee—it has to take the estimates of what is going to happen if they save this \$2,000,000. So we know for what we vote. We have not anything to hide behind. We are either voting for an exchange program of students or against it. We are either voting for an adequate radio-broadcast program or against it. We are either voting to provide adequate information to the Arab countries or voting against it.

Let us consider the matter of student exchange. It is proposed to save \$100,000 in that. If we save that money, it means that we cannot start at all this year the student-exchange program under Public Law 402 with many European

countries or the Far East. It will mean that we will have drastically to curtail it with Latin-American countries, where it has been operating successfully for so many years.

Mr. President, those are serious considerations when one realizes the loss it will mean to the whole program for world rehabilitation, and the measly little \$4,000,000 we are to save by cutting this particular function in an international budget totaling well over \$5,000,000,000.

It means, further, that we are not going to be able to carry out the programs of interchange of Government technicians and experts with the Far East. We are going to have to reduce them, especially with European countries, and circumscribe them with Latin America.

Here is a program which, on a dollar basis, has paid greater dividends than anything America has ever done in its history from the standpoint of improving international relations. I am willing to compare 1 year of student exchanges with any continent in the world, with all of the international conferences which have been held under the banner of the United Nations up to the present, from the standpoint of improving international relations and cementing the ties that make for peace.

About 2 weeks ago I had the privilege, at the Pan American Building, of addressing what they called the Latin-American Trainee Seminar, a hundred young Latin-Americans, governmental officials—bureaucrats, we would call them—who have been in this country from 3 to 9 months studying techniques in various American departments and bureaus, getting acquainted with the people of our own country, finding out the difference between a good bureaucrat and a bad bureaucrat, trying to find out how to do those things which are good and to refrain from doing those which are bad.

At the concluding session, at which I was privileged to speak, there irradiated from every quarter a respect for all things American, which money simply cannot buy. It is certain that in the years ahead those youngsters will come into increased importance in their own governments, and it is of great and tremendous significance to us all that they have a friendly relationship with this great country of ours.

It is now proposed to extend that to Europe. It is proposed to say to the people on whom we expect to spend a billion dollars for arms, five billion dollars for food, and around whom we expect to throw the mantle of defense of a \$15,000,000,000 American defense establishment, that we propose to spend \$200,000 in really cultivating respect and admiration of the people in government who count the most by setting up an exchange program. In a few minutes Members of this body are going to be permitted to vote to support that program or defeat it, because if we do not get the additional money it cannot be put into operation with Europe and Asia.

Mr. President, I think it is of tremendous importance. I think the vote

we are about to cast has as great a significance in terms of permanent peace as any we will be permitted to cast in this session of the Congress. For that reason I am concerned that Members of this body understand thoroughly what they are called upon to do.

I was impelled to make these remarks by the statement made by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], who preceded me, who said—and I would concur with him—that if all we are to do is to reduce the appropriation because we can buy as much information this year with less money as we did last year with more money, he, too, would go along. That is why I wanted to point out what is proposed. It is proposed that we sacrifice and amputate great segments of the program. It is proposed to do it in complete defiance of every objective student who has studied the program in operation. In writing the Smith-Mundt bill we put in it the provision that there should be an advisory committee on information and another advisory committee on education. We provided that its members should be selected without regard to partisanship, and they have been so selected. We provided that they should make recommendations to the Congress and to the State Department on the manner in which the program is being administered. We provided that they should tell the State Department what corrections they wanted to have made, and report to Congress on the recommendations they had made to the State Department. That has been done.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. My previous inquiry was whether or not with the reduced amount, as it is proposed to be cut, in view of the increased purchasing power of the dollar, as I showed, we would be able to fulfill the plan or plans we had in mind. The Senator's conclusion, as I understand, is that despite the increased purchasing power of the dollar the amount proposed to be appropriated will not do the job?

Mr. MUNDT. The Senator is exactly correct. If the appropriation is reduced, the increasing purchasing power of the dollar will not enable the State Department to do the job it has projected as the minimum which has to be done if we are going to get our program across to the people of the world and win this cold war.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. Was the budget estimate of \$36,000,000 submitted to the President in November?

Mr. MUNDT. I am not sure, but I presume it was submitted to the President in November or December. That is the customary time for such submission to be made.

Mr. WILEY. Is there any evidence in the record to show on what basis the Appropriations Committee has made this cut? What is the reason for the committee making the cut?

Mr. MUNDT. The Senator will find the specific parts of the program the committee expect to delete set forth in the hearings beginning on page 466. The committee's reason is the same reason the Senator from Wisconsin has and the same reason I have for voting for economy, which is that we must economize. I concur in that idea. I have voted for a great many of the proposals for horizontal 5-percent cuts, and the Senator from Wisconsin has also voted for them. If this over-all bill is submitted to a 5-percent horizontal cut I shall also vote for such a cut. But I do not want the big cut to be made at the one place in the program where it would result in losing large segments of peace at cheap or small cost. I do not want the cut made at the place where it will mean that we must continue spending vast amounts in preparation for war. I do not want the cuts to be made at the place where we are fighting ideological wars. I do not want to cut our effort in the cold war so we have to face the necessity of fighting a hot, shooting war.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have been greatly concerned for years over the fact that we have acted on the theory that we could gain friendship, gain allies in fact and in spirit, simply by making material contributions to them. The Senator has made a wonderful address, and I compliment him on it. This is my question: Is it the Senator's conclusion, as I understand, from all the evidence in the record, that if the proposed cut is made, these very vital sources of information and mental health to other nations will be done away with?

Mr. MUNDT. Not entirely done away with. They will, however, be definitely crippled. It will mean that insofar as we are waging an ideological war in Finland is concerned we quit. It will mean that we will not make any effort to get the Voice of America broadcast over to the people of the Ukraine in a language which they can understand. So it will mean in certain areas that we surrender to communism, as the State Department has already surrendered to communism, I might add, in China. We will then be surrendering to communism in other ways and for different reasons and for different causes. I do not think we are ever going to whip communism by surrendering to it in the place where the battle is the hottest.

Why the committee particularly selected those cuts to be made I do not know, but I simply show the record of what the committee has inserted in the hearings.

As I began to say before the present colloquy took place, every objective observer of the program has asked for more adequate funds so that this job can be more completely and expeditiously carried out. The time to fight an ideological war is while there is still a chance to win. That is why we should get into this program in a big way now. We can still win. It is not enough to say, "Let us drive in low gear or in second gear for three or four or more years, and after a while we will appropriate more money." It is easier to keep a country out of the clutches of communism than to bail it

out once it has gone behind the iron curtain. So I am interested in fighting this thing out when we have a chance now to win in these great areas of the world.

The commissions we have appointed, one headed by the editor of the Christian Science Monitor, Erwin D. Canham, and another headed by the president of a great southern university, Harvie Branscomb, both say we need additional funds to do this job successfully now. All Senators have received telegrams and letters from prominent educators in their States or their neighborhoods urging them to support this increase in funds so we can put the educational program into operation on an effective scale without further delay.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. What limitation would the Senator place on this program?

Mr. MUNDT. What limitation would I place upon the program?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes.

Mr. MUNDT. As I said a little earlier, if I were able simply to wave a magic wand and appropriate for this cause the money I think we could adequately use, I would suggest \$100,000,000 next year.

Mr. McCARRAN. How much?

Mr. MUNDT. One hundred million dollars next year. I should like to advocate \$50,000,000 at once. I joined in offering the amendment proposed by the Senator from Vermont which calls for \$36,000,000, because that was the budget estimate. I would take the additional funds either from the money expected to be appropriated for arms under the Atlantic Pact, or else from ECA, so there would be no extra cost to the American taxpayer.

Mr. McCARRAN. Why would not the Senator ask for \$1,000,000,000?

Mr. MUNDT. I would not ask for \$1,000,000,000 because I think that the spending of \$100,000,000 would obviate the necessity of asking for \$1,000,000,000. It would make the need for such a great amount improbable. We do not need \$1,000,000,000.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator used the word "improbable."

Mr. MUNDT. I do not think we would need \$1,000,000,000. I think \$100,000,000 is as much money as we would need.

Mr. McCARRAN. Will the Senator kindly tell the Senate of the United States why we would need \$100,000,000 and how it could be expended?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes. We know what we expect to do with \$36,000,000. One hundred million dollars is a little less than three times that much.

Mr. McCARRAN. Do not avoid the question.

Mr. MUNDT. I am not avoiding it. I am leading up to my answer.

Mr. McCARRAN. How could the agency expend \$100,000,000 when it asked for only \$50,000,000 from the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes, and it received an estimate from the Bureau of the Budget of only \$36,000,000. I would suggest that

the way they spend it would be to step up the broadcasting program.

Mr. McCARRAN. What part of the project?

Mr. MUNDT. Step up the broadcasting program.

Mr. McCARRAN. What part of the project would the Senator step up?

Mr. MUNDT. I would step up the broadcasting to all the countries behind the iron curtain and in the Russian environment.

Mr. McCARRAN. No, what part of the project—never mind the countries—what part of the project would the Senator step up?

Mr. MUNDT. The Voice of America broadcast emanating from New York.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Voice of America is divided into five or six projects. Which one of those projects would the Senator step up?

Mr. MUNDT. I would step up the direct program beamed by short wave from the New York studios to the countries of Europe, by 300 percent, to try to cover Russia and its satellites.

Mr. McCARRAN. That has already been stepped up. That project is already going on.

Mr. MUNDT. Yes; but the Senator asked, "If you had three times more money, what would you step up?" I would step up the program three times more.

Mr. McCARRAN. Three times more where?

Mr. MUNDT. Three times more in reaching the people.

Mr. McCARRAN. Where?

Mr. MUNDT. In every country, but the United States, in languages which the people of those countries can understand.

Mr. McCARRAN. In every country. And where the people can understand what?

Mr. MUNDT. In a language that they can understand.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me ask the Senator another question.

Mr. MUNDT. I have not finished answering the Senator's previous question. I have not gotten the \$100,000,000 spent.

Mr. McCARRAN. Would the Senator from South Dakota ask for the broadcasting of the following news letter:

[From Foreign Service section news letter (for information of missions and not for publication)]

C. F. M. AGENDA; CUT IN ECA FUNDS; ATOM INQUIRY

David Lillenthal, ECA Chairman, is under fire again for alleged mishandling of investigation into missing 4 grams of uranium at Argonne laboratory. Critics also assail admission of Communist sympathizers to Commission's fellowship program.

Senator HICKENLOOPER, ranking Republican member of Senate-House Committee on Atomic Energy, demands Lillenthal's ouster, says, "Our atomic program is suffering from equivocation, misplaced emphasis, and waste."

Two years ago Lillenthal was subjected to similar ordeal when Senate was considering his appointment to head Commission. His confirmation was in doubt for long time as critics challenged his qualifications and hinted at pro-Communist leanings.

Would the Senator want to spend \$2,000,000,000 on that?

Mr. MUNDT. I would not spend \$2,000,000,000 on that.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is what the Senator talked about.

Mr. MUNDT. I think that is perfectly legitimate news to be broadcast to the world, because it is one of the things that is occurring over here. I see nothing wrong with broadcasting it. I see considerable wrong in the conditions which give rise to the necessity of broadcasting such information; but since the information is there, I see no reason why it should not be broadcast.

There is another place where we are going to reduce the activities if the cuts go through. If we had \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 I should like to see carried on in a big manner a program which it was hoped to carry on in a small manner, but which is going to be entirely eliminated if we do not get the increase. I refer to the broadcasting of packaged programs over foreign radio stations, on their own wave bands and in their own language, so that we can increasingly reach the people of those countries.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. BALDWIN. I should like to ask the Senator from South Dakota if he does not think it would be a wholesome thing for the people behind the iron curtain to know that in America public officials can be called to account by Members of Congress, or by any other citizen. Does not the Senator believe that the people behind the iron curtain would think it would be a grand thing to live in a country—we know, they do not live in such a country—where public officials can be called to account for their public acts?

Mr. MUNDT. I certainly think so. I see nothing at all wrong with broadcasting the information concerning the current unpleasantness with David Lillenthal.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say to the Senator from Connecticut that this news item did not go behind the iron curtain. It went to the embassies. It was a misstatement of fact all the way through.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for just one point in answer to that observation?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. BALDWIN. I think there is a great deal wrong with the way the Voice of America program has been handled in the past. I think there is no question about that—

Mr. McCARRAN. That is exactly why we do not want them to spend billions of dollars when \$32,000,000 would suffice.

Mr. BALDWIN. It is not the suggestion of the junior Senator from Connecticut that they spend billions of dollars. The position which the junior Senator from Connecticut takes is that this program ought to have adequate funds, and that it ought to be carefully administered. The fact that mistakes have been made in the past does not seem to me to warrant discontinuing the program. The idea of the program is fundamentally

sound. We must make it effective. The point to which the Senator from South Dakota is speaking, and the point to which the junior Senator from Connecticut speaks, is that here is a vitally effective way of dealing with a foreign ideology; and we want to do the best job we can in that particular field.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will one of the Senators who has the floor yield to me?

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I have the floor. As an inexperienced Senator I do not want to lose the floor to a more experienced Senator. I yield with the understanding that I may continue to hold the floor.

Mr. McCARRAN. Before the Senator concludes, will he kindly state to the Senate how this program is effective? Will he state that it is absolutely effective? If he does, he will do more than the Secretary of State dared to do.

Mr. MUNDT. I shall be happy to go into that question.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. FLANDERS. I should like to ask the Senator from South Dakota whether he is sure that the instance brought out by the Senator from Nevada relates to the Voice of America program. As I heard him, he seemed to be quoting a news letter from the State Department for the information of missions, and not for publication. I doubt if the Senator from Nevada is talking about the Voice of America. Regrettably, what the State Department tells its missions is an internal affair. But that is an entirely different question.

Mr. MUNDT. The first time the Senator from Nevada mentioned the item, I gathered that he was reading from a radio script; but the second time I believe he said that it was an intradepartmental communication between the home office and our embassies abroad, in which case it would not be a part of the Voice of America program.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. Inasmuch as the right of the Senator in charge of the bill to make the statement has been challenged, let me say that this entire bulletin comes under the Voice of America program. The excerpts which I read to the Senator were excerpts from a bulletin which is issued as a part of the Voice of America program.

Mr. MUNDT. But it is not broadcast. The Senator stated that the item was not broadcast behind the iron curtain.

Mr. McCARRAN. No. It was sent to the embassies.

Mr. MUNDT. By telegraph or by radio.

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes; but it all comes under this particular item, with respect to which the Senator is now advocating an increase from \$32,000,000 to \$36,000,000.

Mr. MUNDT. Yes; but the extension I wish to see made is not an increase in the amount of wordage sent by the State Department to our embassies, but an increase in the number of broadcasts sent through the Voice of America to the

countries behind the iron curtain, and on this side of the iron curtain.

Mr. McCARRAN. Will the Senator tell the American public that the program is reaching behind the iron curtain?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes.

Mr. McCARRAN. If the Senator says that it is, he is saying more than former Secretary Byrnes said, and more than Secretary Acheson, or anyone else connected with the program has stated to the Appropriations Committee. I shall be glad to have the Senator state where the program has been effective, who received it, who listened to it, and what kind of effect it had.

Mr. MUNDT. A little earlier this afternoon I mentioned the specific case of two Yugoslav aviators who came to this country after listening to the Voice of America broadcast in Yugoslavia. There were two specific illustrations, which the Senator did not hear. Since he wants additional information of a specific nature, let me read a letter from Europe, dated May 2. For obvious reasons, which will be apparent as I read excerpts from the letter, I cannot give the name of the writer of the letter. However, the letter comes from a man who has been listening to the Voice of America broadcasts in that area of the world which I am exceedingly desirous that we reach.

To the VOICE OF AMERICA:

DEAR FRIENDS: We Russians from the Soviet Union follow all your broadcasts very attentively.

These broadcasts are most necessary to the Soviet people who are still on the other side of the iron curtain, held in the vice of the Bolshevik government headed by the bandit Stalin.

You don't realize what an immense role is played by your seemingly insignificant Voice. We have just come from there, and we ourselves were among those who tried eagerly to catch every word of the free radio that brought truthful information from the West.

I remember the broadcasts of the German radio during the war which carried information and criticism of the Bolshevik Politbureau. Of course, listening to these broadcasts in the Russian language was strictly forbidden on pain of punishment, including death. You will not believe me, of course, but I witnessed myself how a man happened to tune in music, a Soviet song, and as he listened to it the song was suddenly followed by a talk in Russian about the Stalin regime and the crimes inspired by the Politbureau which are committed in the Soviet Union. The man was caught listening to this by an agent of the third section of the NKVD attached to the army, and was immediately shot by a firing squad as an enemy sympathizer, so that others would not be tempted to listen to foreign radio.

He points out how he and his friends and neighbors behind the iron curtain listen to these radio broadcasts.

Mr. Eric Johnston, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, reports that on a recent trip to Russia he spoke to many people in Russia who had been listening to the Voice of America program. When I was in Russia I talked with Russians far from Moscow who listened to the program. I helped to distribute some of the copies of "Amerika," an English language magazine published in Russia by our State Department.

I am not trying to point out that there is complete freedom of distribution of this information behind the iron curtain, but I do point out that we are getting through the iron curtain. The best and most convincing testimony to that effect, it seems to me, comes from the fact that our monitoring of the Russian programs indicates that a large percentage of them is devoted to answering the statements that are made in the American broadcasts to Russia. The Russians devote a large part of their programs to that purpose—not just to waste their time, but to try to convince the people in Russia that what we say in our broadcasts is not true.

As I have pointed out, those who have investigated this program have explained that money spent for this purpose produces, in term of peace and security, many, many times, in amount and in volume, what is obtained from the other programs and in connection with the other purposes for which we spend money overseas. Just recently the brother of a distinguished Member of the Senate, with whom I served for many years on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, JOHN DAVIS LODGE, returned from Europe. In the past few weeks he issued a report of what he saw over there. On page 23 of the report he refers to the \$36,000,000 which the Senator from Vermont and I, and the other Senators who join in sponsoring the amendment, request this body now in its good judgment and in the name of economy to appropriate before it is too late, before we have to appropriate hundreds of billions of dollars in war; and thus we ask the Senate to appropriate now a few extra millions of dollars in peace, to meet the challenge. Mr. LODGE says:

This figure is insufficient, if this aspect of our foreign policy is to be vigorously prosecuted.

Mr. President, I do not wish to consume further of the time of this patient and generous body. I am very earnest about this matter. I have worked on it now for nearly 3 years. I have studied it in every country behind the iron curtain and in every country on this side of the iron curtain. I know with what reluctance we engaged upon a program of this kind in the first place; but I also know that we cannot escape this ideological war. Someone is going to win it. Either we are going to have to surmount communism, or else we shall have to surrender to it. Either we are going to control it and curtail it in peace, or we are going to have to defeat it in war. Time is running through the hour glass very rapidly.

In an ideological war, in my opinion, we need to place more emphasis on the kind of mechanism which can reach a man's mind, and less emphasis on the kind that deals solely with his body or his stomach.

So I am happy to be associated with the Senator from Vermont, the Senator from Maine, and the Senator from Arkansas in asking for this slight increase, so that we can put into operation all of the facets of this program, can get all of it going, and can begin to obtain, while

yet there is time, the dividends which flow from an intelligent effort to win friends abroad and convince them of the true purpose of the mighty multibillion-dollar expenditures which we are compelled to make.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 42. An act for the relief of Ellen Hudson, as administratrix of the estate of Walter R. Hudson;

S. 146. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Oregon to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of J. N. Jones, and others;

S. 147. An act for the relief of H. Lawrence Hull;

S. 165. An act for the relief of William F. Thomas;

S. 189. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of Nebraska to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Mrs. Florence Benolken;

S. 408. An act for the relief of the estate of William E. O'Brien;

S. 782. An act for the relief of William S. Meany;

S. 835. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to James Madison Burton;

S. 836. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Clarence M. Scott;

S. 837. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Irene Scott Bassett;

S. 948. An act for the relief of Mickey Baine;

S. 1036. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Lavantia Pearson;

S. 1037. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Virginia Pearson;

S. 1038. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Ethel M. Pearson George;

S. 1040. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Leah L. Pearson Louk;

S. 1057. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Kathleen Doyle Harris;

S. 1058. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to June Scott Skoog; and

S. 1142. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Mrs. Pearl Scott Loukes.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bill and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 3005. An act to regulate subsistence expenses and mileage allowances of civilian officers and employees of the Government; and

S. J. Res. 12. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the week in which June 6, 1949, occurs as Patrick Henry Week in commemoration of the sesquicentennial anniversary of the death of Patrick Henry.

CONTINUATION OF NURSERIES AND NURSERY SCHOOLS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to

the bill (H. R. 3967) to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1950, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. McGRATH. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McGRATH, Mr. KEFAUVER, and Mrs. SMITH of Maine conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. McGRATH subsequently said: Mr. President, early in the day the Chair appointed me, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] conferees on the part of the Senate on the bill (H. R. 3967) to continue a system of nurseries and nursery schools for the day care of school-age and under-school-age children in the District of Columbia through June 30, 1950. I now ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] be excused from further service as a conferee on that bill, and that the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT] be appointed in his place.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1950

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4016) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], for himself, the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], to the committee amendment on page 12, in line 21.

Mr. McCARRAN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hendrickson	Mundt
Anderson	Hill	Murray
Baldwin	Hoey	Myers
Brewster	Hunt	Neely
Bricker	Ives	O'Mahoney
Bridges	Jenner	Pepper
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Byrd	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Capehart	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Chapman	Kem	Schoeppel
Connally	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Cordon	Kilgore	Sparkman
Donnell	Knowland	Taft
Douglas	Long	Taylor
Downey	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Eastland	McCarran	Thye
Ellender	McCarthy	Tydings
Ferguson	McClellan	Vandenberg
Flanders	McFarland	Wherry
Fulbright	McGrath	Wiley
Gillette	McKellar	Williams
Graham	McMahon	Withers
Green	Malone	Young
Gurney	Martin	
Hayden	Maybank	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I have noticed with interest that the amount in the pending bill as passed by the House has been decreased by the Senate committee in the sum of \$12,833,821. This is the first time within my recollection, since I have been a Member of this body, that a bill coming from the House has been decreased in the report of the Senate Appropriations Committee. I congratulate the able chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Nevada, and the committee on this accomplishment. It is sometimes said in a spirit of disparagement that this body attempts to secure its position as the upper House by "upping" every appropriation bill that comes from the House. I know that no Senator wants distinction acquired in such a way. I think it is a matter of congratulation for the entire Senate that the pending bill has been reported in this way.

Sometimes I doubt whether many of us, or at least all of us, appreciate the burden the taxes required to finance appropriation bills impose upon the American people. The people are particularly restive now owing to the fact that they are asked to pay in many cases wartime taxes in time of peace.

I recently received from a woman in my State a letter which it seems to me expresses this idea so well that I am going to take the time of the Senate to read it. It is not very long. It is a letter from Mrs. Amazon Miller, who lives in Kansas City, Mo. She has written me under date of June 1, as follows:

JUNE 1, 1949.

Mr. JAMES P. KEM,
Kansas City, Mo.

MY DEAR Mr. KEM: The war is over, but the 20-percent Federal excise tax goes on forever. Will the women of America have to face this burden indefinitely? Or can we depend on our Congressmen to do something about this excessive tax?

Cleansing creams, hand creams, deodorants and baby preparations are a necessity and not a luxury in every household. As for luggage and pocketbooks, are we supposed to carry our needs in a knapsack over our backs?

All during the war, I shivered and shook in a cloth coat, because I will not pay an excessive tax of 20 percent on a fur coat.

It is high time that the excise tax be repealed. As a representative of the people, you are in the position to oppose and hasten the legislation of repealing such an unjust and discriminatory bill.

This has gone on long enough, let's have some action.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) AMAZON MILLER.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

I dare say every member of this body receives, and, has been receiving, for some time, similar letters. I hope the Appropriations Committee has set a pattern which will be followed in bills to be reported during the remainder of the session. I indulge the hope that other subcommittees of the Senate Appropriations Committee will be inspired to emulate this admirable performance.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I wish to make but a brief statement concerning the pending amendment. There was a sharp difference of opinion in the

committee concerning the Voice of America program. I am disclosing no official secrets when I say there was a motion to eliminate it completely. There was also a motion to reduce the figure below the House figure. I made a fight for more than was reported by the committee. In that fight I had the assistance of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. Through our joint efforts we received some valuable concessions in the committee for the program. We are not appropriating all the money the State Department requested. We are perhaps not appropriating all it could use to good advantage in the international cooperative effort. But I made my fight in the committee, and, as I say, we received some valuable concessions, and I feel in honor bound to stand by the committee in what has been done.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. In order to bring out more clearly what the Senator has just stated, the Senator from Virginia urged very strongly, did he not, the inclusion of \$514,000 for radio antennas in this country, which the Department considered the most vital matter eliminated by the House?

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Senator from Virginia did. But I did not like specifically to mention what I did, and it is very kind of my colleague from Massachusetts to give me credit for working in the committee for the item which the State Department wanted above all else, namely, new transmitters which could beam programs to the specific spots at which the Department wanted them to land, and not to diffuse them all over a great many different foreign-language countries.

Mr. President, we gave full consideration to all the testimony presented to us. We notified the State Department of proposed reductions and got the Department to allocate them. The bill which is presented today is allocated on the basis recommended by the State Department itself, assuming that only so much would be the total amount.

I personally feel that we have not "hamstrung" the program. I personally feel that a very effective use can be made of it on the basis the committee has recommended.

Naturally, Mr. President, I appreciate the kind reference made by the Senator from Missouri when he said that this is the first bill which the Appropriations Committee has reported the total of which is below that recommended by the House. Certainly we do not want to add to a prospective deficit more than we have to add.

For those reasons, Mr. President, I shall stand by the committee with reference to this bill, and I hope very much that the other Senators will do likewise.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I come before the Senate with this bill in deep humiliation. I hope this bill will start a new trend in this body. Any Senator who comes before the Senate

with a bill reducing the amount allowed by the other branch of the Congress, naturally comes with humiliation.

This bill contains a curtailment of nearly \$13,000,000. I am in hope that we may from now on look to a curtailment of appropriations, so that some day we may be able to say to the people of America that, representing them in the Congress of the United States, we have curtailed all unnecessary expenditures to the best of our ability.

Mr. President, we dealt in extreme fairness with the departments in the formulation of this bill. As soon as the subcommittee had studied the bill and had heard all the testimony, the chairman of the subcommittee made suggestions for a curtailment. The staff of the committee called upon the respective agencies of the Government involved, the State Department, and the Department of Commerce, and asked them, if such and such a curtailment were effected, how they would allocate the cuts. Do not misunderstand me. Do not think for a moment they were asked to agree with the curtailment we were about to effect. They were asked, "How will you put the curtailments into effect?"

We received a report from the State Department which I think it would be proper to read to the Senate. In other words, if we curtailed \$2,000,000 under the amount the House had appropriated with reference to this particular program, which I choose to term the "Voice of America," the State Department reported, under the caption of Office of Director, International Information, \$10,000 would be curtailed, which would give them \$214,534 to carry on for the year 1950.

Under the head of "Radio broadcasting, domestic activities, No. 1, supervision and production of radio programs," they would curtail \$243,631, leaving them a balance for the fiscal year 1950 of \$3,413,408.

Under the head of "Press and publications, domestic activities, No. 1, teacher news program," consisting of air bulletins, mission service material, special articles, magazine reprints, technical news letters, and so forth, they would curtail \$20,251, leaving them a balance for the fiscal year 1950 of \$240,909.

Under the head of "Photographic program, production of plastic profiles, feature photographs, and visual display materials," they would curtail \$31,974, leaving them a balance for the year 1950 of \$641,611.

Under the head of "Daily news services to overseas missions, production of the Wireless Bulletin and the European and Middle East press transmissions," they would curtail \$22,775, leaving them a balance of \$727,527. This is the Department of State suggesting these curtailments in response to the request of the Committee on Appropriations.

Under the head of "Cost of USIE mission staffs overseas," they would curtail \$100,000, leaving them a balance of \$3,538,688 for the year 1950.

Under the head of "Motion pictures" and the subhead "General program," they would curtail \$30,000, leaving them a balance of \$354,176 for the year 1950.

Under the head of "Foreign versions," they would curtail \$120,000, leaving them a balance of \$338,304 for the year 1950.

Under the head of "Cost of USIE mission staffs overseas," they would curtail \$50,000, leaving them a balance of \$2,278,315 for the year 1950.

Under the head of "Libraries and Institutes, B, cost of USIE mission staffs overseas," they would curtail \$50,000, leaving them a balance of \$1,588,127 for the year 1950.

Under the head of "Exchange of Persons" and under No. 3, "Students, United States appropriated dollars, Fulbright dollar equivalent," they would curtail \$63,000, leaving a balance of \$756,009, for the year 1950.

Under the head of "VII. Scientific and Technical Program, Assignment of United States Government experts to foreign countries on cooperative basis," they would curtail \$824,038—and listen to this—leaving them a balance for the year 1950 of \$2,289,008.

Under the head of "In-Service Training in Government Agencies, Type A," they would curtail \$231,565, leaving a balance of \$195,115 for the year 1950.

Under the head of "Type C" they would curtail \$35,776, leaving them a balance of \$177,257 for the year 1950.

Under the head of "Adjusting Entries to Arrive at Appropriation or Estimate Total," and under the subhead "Transfers from this appropriation to other State Department appropriations for administrative expenses of this program," they would curtail \$162,000, leaving them a balance for the fiscal year 1950 of \$2,598,000.

I now wish to draw the attention of the Senate to some other items. The first is "Army radios overseas, transporting and transferring American information into the Army centers overseas," which in turn are listened to by hundreds of thousands of people, we hope, and, as a matter of fact, we know. We expend \$5,000,000 outside, above, and beyond this bill for Army radios overseas for our own troops. That is another item, covering information transferred from this country into the various agencies and centers abroad.

Let me now turn to ECA, that great program in which so many of us are interested. How much for the information program, local currency for films, publications, and so forth? It is \$3,500,000. Add that to the \$5,000,000 that goes overseas in informational programs, and we have a program of \$8,500,000 in addition to the program provided for in the pending bill.

Mr. President, I appeal to the Senate. I come before my colleagues with deep humility, because I am appealing for a curtailment, in the hope that some day or other we may have the budget balanced.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Are the figures the Senator has last read, and the type of program integrated with the Voice of America to a certain degree?

Mr. McCARRAN. Not necessarily integrated, but they undoubtedly work along with the Voice of America.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. KEM. The Senator spoke of a balanced budget. I should like to ask him if it is not true that the experts of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation recently estimated that in view of the changed economic conditions of the country the total income of the Government would be about \$2,000,000,000 less than the estimate in the President's budget.

Mr. McCARRAN. My recollection is that the figure was \$3,000,000,000. I may be in error.

Mr. KEM. It is either two billion or three billion dollars.

Mr. McCARRAN. My recollection is that it was \$3,000,000,000. I think the time is coming when we must curtail. I would not cripple the agency whose appropriations we are considering. I do not think there is a Senator on the floor of the Senate today, however solicitous he may be, who will say that we are getting anywhere near 50 percent of value out of the dollars expended on this program. But if we are getting only fifty percent, if we are getting only thirty three and a third percent, I would not cripple the program, because I think that thirty three and a half percent of the dollar expended in this way is worth much more than three times the dollar expended by way of war. So I am entirely content to go along with the program, much as I doubt its efficacy. I doubted it from the very first. I do not deny to the Senate or to the world that I have doubted it. When we put the question to Secretary Byrnes when he was before the Committee on Appropriations, while he was Secretary of State, "Is this program worth while?" he said, "Is there anybody who can answer your question?"

Mr. President, I am not questioning the program; I am only wishing, and praying to God, that it may be effective, but I do not want to throw away two dollars where one dollar might do the work.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the bill which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 5, line 18, it is proposed to strike out "\$9,520,100" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$5,864,000"; and on page 21, line 12, it is proposed to strike out "\$32,343,900", and to insert in lieu thereof "\$36,000,000."

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I wish to explain briefly what the amendment would accomplish. On page 5 of the bill there is an appropriation of \$9,520,100, which is to be used exclusively under the provisions of the act which relate to payments representing the value of foreign property or credits, and which is to be expended for the construction and furnishing of embassies in foreign lands. It seems to me that if we have been able to get along with what we have in foreign lands in the way of embassies and

other equipment, we could continue to do so for another year at least. I know that a very extensive program has been previously authorized by the Congress for constructing embassy buildings of various kinds throughout the world. Some of them strike the junior Senator from Connecticut as being very extravagant.

The junior Senator from Connecticut wants to commend the chairman of the subcommittee and the members of the committee for the very substantial reduction which has already been made in this particular item of the bill. In other words, the House passed the bill with an item of \$20,000,000 in it. The Senate committee cut that to \$9,520,100. It seems to me that if the amount could have been cut in half, it could be cut a little bit more and not dangerously interfere with the development of the program. If we could reduce that amount from \$9,520,100 to \$5,864,000, and transfer the amount thus saved and add it to the figure on page 21 of the bill, thus increasing the amount there contained from \$32,343,900 to \$36,000,000, we would be adopting the bill eventually with the same over-all amount as it had when it came from the committee. Yet it seems to the junior Senator from Connecticut that we would be transferring this sum from one item where it seems to me it is not so much needed, to another item where it seems to me it is needed.

Mr. President, that is the purpose of the amendment, and I ask that after consideration has been had of the amendment offered by the junior Senator from Vermont, the junior Senator from Connecticut may be permitted to call up his amendment.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALDWIN. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I have a feeling that the Senator is cutting an item for capital outlay which eventually must be made, and therefore while what the Senator proposes to do would not result in raising the total amount of the bill, it would result in increasing the obligations of the Government which eventually must be met, because we must eventually build these embassies abroad and make arrangements for them, and the State Department thought it could do so now. The Senate committee cut the amount in question about in half. If that cut were now further to be reduced, it would have to be restored at a later date. I contend it would not effect any economy.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut yield to me so I may ask a question of the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. BALDWIN. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I should like to ask the able Senator from Virginia whether he has any figures as to the amount that may be spent, or is proposed under the committee bill, with its amendments, to be spent on embassies in the ECA countries? The point of my question is whether or not it would be practicable at the proper time to use

some of the counterpart funds under ECA for the building of embassies or purchasing of equipment for embassies.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I would say to the distinguished Senator from California that undoubtedly we will do that if there is any portion of the counterpart fund left when the whole show is over. But most of these embassies are in countries where there are no counterpart funds. I ask the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] if that is not correct. I ask the Senator from Nevada: Is it not true that most of the appropriation for embassies will be spent in countries where we do not have the counterpart fund of ECA, and if we have not already cut the amount in half, or more than in half?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I read from a statement prepared by the Department of State:

Public Law 547, approved July 25, 1946, authorized the appropriation of \$125,000,000 of which \$110,000,000 would be available exclusively for payments representing the value of property or credits acquired through lend-lease settlements, the disposal of surplus property abroad, or otherwise, and held by or owing the Government, which property or credits may be used by the Department of State for sites, buildings, equipment construction, and leaseholds.

If I may interject myself into the colloquy taking place between the Senator from Connecticut and the Senator from Virginia, I wish to say that the thing boils itself down to this: The committee worked the matter out so as not to cripple any of the facilities or agencies involved in the bill. With \$9,000,000-plus, whatever the plus amount may be, the building program may go on. The State Department may carry on its building program where it thinks it is proper to go forward with it, within the countries which are not behind the iron curtain. I think sufficient hint was given to them that they should not build embassies behind the iron curtain.

On the other hand we curtailed the Voice of America program to a point where it will not be stymied, it will not be curtailed to a breaking point, but will go forward with its facilities. As against the number of personnel it had for this year, it will have a total of 3,700, which is 700 in excess of what it had for the current year. I do not know whether I have answered the question.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut yield?

Mr. BALDWIN. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I call the attention of the Senator from Connecticut and the Senator from California to page 9 of what we call the slip sheet of memoranda on amendments, where we find that in the first column 58 countries are listed. In the fourth column to the right, we find 50 countries are listed where this money is to be spent. Senators will notice on page 2 that for 1950 the item of \$25,000,000 appears, which has been cut to \$9,000,000. They will find there the words:

Schedule B. Estimate for 1950. For payments into United States Treasury to cover utilization of foreign credits.

I understand that all the \$25,000,000 which the Bureau of the Budget recommended for this purpose was to be used from foreign credits, but it seems to me we have to make a payment in some way into the Treasury to utilize the foreign credits. I do not know the technique of the operation, but apparently it is merely a bookkeeping entry. But that is the present situation, and I certainly think that item ought not to be cut any more than it has been cut.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I understand that those foreign credits represent United States money, or credits, or money due to the United States in foreign countries as an asset on the books of the United States, and if we do not spend it we simply do not spend it. The over-all appropriation, whether taken out of credits or taken out of the Treasury, or wherever it is taken, represents an expenditure. It is the elimination of what was previously an asset until it was expended. It does not seem to me that we can argue against this item by saying that because this is a foreign credit we are not spending any money. It is a credit which has been built up as the result of an expenditure of United States funds.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, let me say to my colleague from New England [Mr. BALDWIN] that I hope he will not press his amendment, for this reason: The State Department originally submitted an estimate of \$25,000,000 for the building program. The House reduced it to \$20,000,000. Now the Senate committee has reduced it to \$9,250,000, in round figures. I have tried to obtain a break-down showing how this very much reduced program would be revised, but I have been unable to do so. Obviously, the Department will have to eliminate the building program in countries behind the iron curtain and in other countries. Until we know what obligations have been assumed, or what contracts have been made for repairs, alterations, and improvements, we may be simply cutting this item and putting it back later. As the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] says, these are all capital improvements. We can go forward more slowly with our capital-improvement program; but I believe that to reduce it from \$25,000,000 to \$9,275,000 is as far as we should go, and, to be perfectly frank, is a little further than I should like to go.

I hope the Senator from Connecticut will not press his amendment.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, it does not seem to me that, in connection with this capital outlay, anyone in the Federal Government is authorized to make a contract committing the United States until Congress has made an appropriation. It does not seem to the junior Senator from Connecticut that there could be legal contracts now outstanding which would call for expenditures from funds which have not yet been appropriated.

The point which the junior Senator from Connecticut makes is this: Is it wiser, in a day when we must curtail, to spend an additional \$3,656,000 for the Voice of America than it is to spend

\$3,656,000 for building embassies and other structures? It seems obvious to the junior Senator from Connecticut that \$3,656,000 additional can be more effectively spent at this stage of our affairs for the Voice of America program than for building and furnishing embassies in foreign lands. That is the purpose of the amendment.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALDWIN. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I think I can explain the foreign credits. The Treasury has so many francs, so many marks, and so many units of other currencies. But the State Department does not have the money. In order to transfer it from the Treasury Department to the State Department, so that it can be spent by the State Department in the currency of the country where it is to be spent, we must reimburse the Treasury in dollars.

Mr. BALDWIN. Let me say to my friend from Virginia that if we do not spend it for embassies, we still have it as a credit, and it can be transferred into American funds to be spent for something else. If it is a foreign credit, it is a credit created by something of value which we have given, and it is an asset on our books. If it is not spent for embassies, it can be transferred into the Treasury and spent for other purposes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I do not know the technicalities of bookkeeping in the Treasury Department, but we were told that this was the way the transfer would have to be handled. I feel satisfied that if we add so many dollars to the Voice of America program, we shall spend that much more.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McCARRAN. As I understand the parliamentary situation, the pending question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] to the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. McCARRAN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I should like to make an exceedingly brief statement. This subject has been approached from the standpoint of balancing the budget. The proposal to restore the curtailment which the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] has described in so much detail, is an undertaking to reduce the expenses of the United States Government, to apply millions of dollars where they will best save billions of dollars in future conflict, and to apply them at the point where the great aggressor against humanity is working, which is in the minds and souls of men. We cannot conquer the great aggressor in the minds and souls of men if we insistently and predominantly prepare to shoot bullets into the carcasses and hides of men whose minds and souls have been contaminated. Therefore I trust that Senators will vote for this amendment as an economy measure.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, it is with no intention to delay the vote that I rise at this time. I have been engaged in an executive session of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy all afternoon. Otherwise, I would have been present, because I am deeply interested in the amendment which has been offered to restore the cut which has been made in the Voice of America program.

Mr. President, wars do not start in the hands of men. They start in the minds of men. For us to spend \$15,000,000,000 or \$16,000,000,000 for the sake of arming America, and then spend many billions of dollars in restoration of the economic life of Europe, while at the same time neglecting to make the greatest possible effort in order to capture the minds of men, is to me the worst and the silliest kind of economy. I can think of no greater benefit that could come from any appropriation we might make than to convert people to our way of life and our way of thinking. That is the objective of this program. I certainly hope that the cut will be restored.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to address myself very briefly to the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont. This seems to be entirely a New England party. First, the suggestion has been made that we put this money back into the Voice of America program and take it away from the armed forces program and from the ECA. Let me answer that argument very simply in this way:

A number of years ago a referendum was proposed in Massachusetts on the subject of economy. Four or more questions were asked. The first question was, "Are you in favor of reducing governmental expenses?" Ninety-six percent of the people answered affirmatively. Then followed three or four additional questions: "Are you in favor of reducing the road program? Are you in favor of reducing some other program?" Seventy-five or eighty percent of the people answered that they were not in favor of reducing any of the particular programs. So 96 percent of the people were in favor of economies, but no one wanted to economize in connection with his own particular program.

As a member of the minority party I sat through all the hearings on this appropriation bill with the Senator from Nevada. I attended the subcommittee meetings and the meetings of the full committee. I was one of those who joined in commending him for the clarity with which he drafted the report. He analyzed the various amendments. We have increased some items and decreased others. The total net decrease is approximately \$12,000,000, as compared with what the House provided. In my brief experience in this body, this is the first time that has happened.

With relation to this specific amendment, I have voted in favor of every request on behalf of the Voice of America program, for the information program, and for student activities in other countries. I sincerely believe in what the senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] has said.

The situation in our committee is very simple. The program which we have

recommended in the committee report would increase the appropriation for the activities of this division of the State Department by about \$4,000,000, as compared with last year, or slightly more than 10 percent.

As the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] has said, there was a motion in the committee to eliminate this entire appropriation. There were other motions to reduce it to a very much smaller amount than that which the committee has reported. The committee has increased by half a million dollars one item for radio antennas in this country, which the State Department said was the most valuable part of the program, and the thing it most desired. We provided for that item in the bill. We reduced some other items. I am not in favor of all the reductions. I am in favor of this program. Under all the circumstances, I believe that if we are to obtain any reduction in governmental expenses anywhere, this is a proper place to make a reduction. After all, in this particular instance, we are giving the State Department a fair and proper amount to enable it to go forward with its activities. It is true that we do not propose to give the State Department everything it requests. Of course, if we were to give every department of Government everything it requested, certainly we would not be able to balance the budget and certainly we would not be able to bring about any reductions in governmental expenses, which I believe we should endeavor to do whenever they can properly be made.

I believe we are giving this program a "good break" and a good chance to go ahead. We are providing \$4,000,000 of actual spending money beyond what was allowed last year, and we are providing at least one of the very important capital improvements—in the nature of radio antennas—which the Department has requested.

As one who has favored the Voice of America program, as one who wishes that war to be won, as one who believes in this method of ending wars, I hope the Appropriations Committee will be sustained and supported, and I hope the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont for himself and other Senators to the committee amendment will be rejected.

If the Senator from Connecticut offers a further amendment, I hope it likewise will be rejected, because it would call for a "blind" cut which would handicap the State Department in its building program.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], for himself and other Senators, to the committee amendment on page 12, in line 21.

Mr. McCARRAN. On this question, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I shall vote against the amendment to the committee amendment. If I had my way about it, I would reduce the appropriation for this item to \$25,000,000, and would spend the other \$7,500,000 for a "Voice" to our own American people,

to teach them the blessings and value of our own form of government and the dangers of communism. I think that would make more sense and would be more practical and more beneficial to the taxpayers of the United States. We should be appropriating some money to teach our own people the great value and blessings of our own form of government, which is the greatest asset we have.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Vermont, for himself and other Senators, to the committee amendment on page 12, in line 21. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LONG (when his name was called). On this vote, I have a pair with the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "nay." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "yea." I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. MILLER], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] are absent on public business.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] and the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] is absent because of illness. If present and voting, the Senator from New Jersey would vote "yea."

The Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] are detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 45, as follows:

YEAS—33

Aiken	Johnson, Tex.	Mundt
Baldwin	Johnston, S. C.	Murray
Douglas	Kerr	Myers
Flanders	Langer	Neely
Fulbright	Lodge	Pepper
Graham	Lucas	Russell
Green	McCarthy	Smith, Maine
Hayden	McFarland	Sparkman
Hendrickson	McGrath	Thomas, Utah
Humphrey	McMahon	Thye
Ives	Malone	Wiley

NAYS—45

Anderson	Donnell	Hoey
Brewster	Downey	Hunt
Bricker	Eastland	Jenner
Bridges	Ellender	Johnson, Colo.
Butler	Ferguson	Kern
Byrd	Frear	Kilgore
Capehart	Gillette	Knowland
Chapman	Gurney	McCarran
Connally	Hickenlooper	McClellan
Cordon	Hill	McKellar

Martin	Saltonstall	Vandenberg
Maybank	Schoeppel	Wherry
Millikin	Taft	Williams
O'Mahoney	Taylor	Withers
Robertson	Tydings	Young

NOT VOTING—18

Cain	Long	Smith, N. J.
Chavez	Magnuson	Stennis
Ecton	Miller	Thomas, Okla.
George	Morse	Tobey
Holland	O'Connor	Wagner
Kefauver	Reed	Watkins

So the amendment offered by Mr. FLANDERS for himself and other Senators to the committee amendment was rejected.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, the junior Senator from Connecticut desires to call up the amendment that he sent to the desk just previous to the last vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. For the information of the Senate, the clerk will restate the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 5, line 18, it is proposed to strike out "\$9,520,100" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$5,864,000"; and on page 21, line 12, it is proposed to strike out "\$32,343,900" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$36,000,000."

Mr. BALDWIN. In connection with the amendment, the junior Senator from Connecticut moves that the Senate now reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to the committee amendment on page 5, the amendment which reduced the appropriation as passed by the House, in the sum of \$20,000,000, to \$9,520,100.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. For the information of the Senate, the clerk will restate the committee amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 5, in line 17, strike out "\$20,000,000" and insert "\$9,520,100."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Connecticut to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BALDWIN. The junior Senator from Connecticut states the purpose of his motion to be to reduce the \$9,520,100 by \$3,656,100, making the figure \$5,864,000, in order that the \$3,656,100 may be added on page 21, line 12, to make the figure there, of \$32,343,900, \$36,000,000. In other words, the purpose of the amendment is to reduce the appropriation for improving, altering, and building embassies by \$3,656,000, and to add that sum to the cut made in the appropriation for the Voice of America, bringing it up to \$36,000,000.

There is no need of discussing the matter further, because it had been adequately discussed. It seems to me that as between the two, obviously we could spend the additional \$3,656,000 to much greater advantage in the Voice of America program than on embassy buildings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Connecticut to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to.

The motion was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs on the committee amendment on page 21, line 12.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 17, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,760,000" and insert "\$2,598,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Department of Justice—Legal activities and general administration," on page 28, at the beginning of line 20, to strike out "\$5,640,400" and insert "\$3,709,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 24, after the word "field", to strike out "\$1,114,600, of which \$398,800 shall be available for contractual services and services authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946, in the Lands Division" and insert "\$663,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 4, after the word "for", to strike out "\$218,000" and insert "\$150,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 9, after the word "Columbia", to strike out "\$3,750,000" and insert "\$3,650,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 24, to insert:

Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary expenses, including travel expenses, services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and notarial fees or like services, \$2,496,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, after line 11, to insert:

Property claims of alien enemies: For payment of claims, pursuant to the act of March 15, 1949 (Public Law 17), relating to property deposited by alien enemies or United States citizens of Japanese ancestry, \$44,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Bureau of Investigation," on page 34, line 20, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$52,585,141" and insert "\$50,987,000, of which not to exceed \$750,000 shall be immediately available."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Department of Commerce—Office of the Secretary," on page 42, line 21, after the word "only", to insert "and one"; in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$3,000" and insert "\$5,000"; and on page 43, line 1, after the figures "\$1,000", to strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert "\$1,358,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of the Census," on page 45, line 14, after the word "work", to strike out "\$43,000,000" and insert "\$41,885,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 20, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$755,000" and insert "\$870,000"

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civil Aeronautics Administra-

tion," on page 48, line 1, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$18,300,000" and insert "\$27,300,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 1, after the word "for", to insert "the"; in line 2, after the word "tank", to insert "and a steam line"; and in line 2, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$21,500" and insert "\$196,500."

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I have an amendment on page 50, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair states that the amendment is not in order at this time. Committee amendments are now being considered. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, on page 50, which has just been stated by the clerk.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 5, after the word "appropriation", to insert the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That of the appropriation made herein not to exceed \$80,000 may be used for services connected with the Office of the General Counsel."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 2, after the word "work", to strike out "not to exceed \$130,000 for administrative expenses"; and in line 6, after the figures "\$4,000,000", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That not to exceed \$56,600 may be transferred to the Appropriation 'Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration,' for necessary administrative costs, including the maintenance and operation of aircraft and printing and binding."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civil Aeronautics Board," on page 52, line 22, after the word "field", to insert "purchase (not to exceed four, for replacement only) and"; and in line 25, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$3,620,500" and insert "\$3,780,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 55, line 13, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$2,031,000" and insert "\$2,106,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce," on page 55, line 22, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$4,550,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Patent Office," on page 56, line 16, after the word "photolithography", to strike out "\$10,625,000" and insert "\$10,925,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Bureau of Standards," on page 57, line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$800,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 23, after the word "thereto", to strike out "\$1,310,000" and insert "\$1,510,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Weather Bureau," on page 60, line 19, after the word "available", to strike out "\$24,000,000" and insert "\$24,359,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—The Judiciary—Customs Court—Salaries and expenses," on page 64, line 16, after the word "judge", to strike out "\$400,100" and insert "\$401,120."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Miscellaneous salaries," on page 68, line 3, after the word "for", to strike out "\$2,037,000" and insert "\$2,067,000"; in line 23, after the word "enacted", to insert "or within-grade promotional increases and of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed because of an emergency"; on page 69, line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$6,500" and insert "\$6,700"; in line 4, after the words "of the", to strike out "senior circuit" and insert "chief"; in line 5, after the word "and", to strike out "senior district judge of each district" and insert "the chief judge of each district court"; and in line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$7,500" and insert "\$9,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title VI—General provisions," on page 74, line 9, after the word "act", to insert "or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this act"; and on page 75, line 11, after the word "appropriation", to insert "or fund."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is now open to further amendment.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I call up the amendment which I sent to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 50, line 13, it is proposed to strike out "\$36,500,000" and insert "\$60,000,000"; and, in line 14, to strike out "\$36,000,000" and insert "\$59,500,000."

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I wish to make only a brief statement as to the purpose of this amendment. Its purpose is to increase from \$36,500,000 to \$60,000,000 the contract authorization for Federal assistance in the construction of airports.

The Federal statute which permitted Federal participation in the airport-construction program of the Nation authorized, in section 5, the expenditure of \$500,000,000 over a period of 7 years. That is for Federal aid in the construction of airports. It would have meant an average expenditure per annum of approximately \$71,000,000. That was the comprehensive airport-construction program which was carefully worked out under the able leadership and direction of the Senator from Nevada, and it contemplated a comprehensive and adequate airport-construction program for the Nation. Instead of Congress having

appropriated the \$71,000,000 a year necessary to carry out that program, for the fiscal year 1947 Congress appropriated \$45,000,000; for the fiscal year 1948, \$32,500,000; for the fiscal year 1949, \$40,000,000; and if the appropriation item stands as it was passed by the House and recommended by the distinguished Committee on Appropriations, the amount for the fiscal year 1950 would be \$39,500,000, as I have the figures. In other words, only \$157,000,000 for 4 years, when the Congress itself, in laying out the airport-construction program, authorized \$500,000,000 for 5 years. So the Senate can see how far we are behind in giving Federal assistance in the execution of this Nation-wide airport-construction program.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority has on hand \$260,000,000 worth of projects which it is ready to put under construction when the authority for contracting for those projects is granted by the Congress. This represents only authority for contract authorization, not the actual appropriation of the money.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Does the Senator know that several million dollars is on hand now for utilization when and if certain communities are able to do their matching?

Mr. PEPPER. My information is that this sum is necessary to permit the contracting in connection with a list of projects, which I shall read, distributed over the country, and all they need is the contracting authority. Everyone of the projects has been carefully screened and carefully examined, and the Civil Aeronautics Authority considers it in the public interest that this program be put into effect.

I should like to read the list of States in which these projects are located:

In Connecticut, at Hartford, \$150,000; in Massachusetts, \$1,500,000, at Worcester and Boston. New York, \$8,350,000 which would be expended at New York City, Buffalo, Syracuse, and Rochester.

In Rhode Island, \$3,000,000, at Providence. In West Virginia, \$750,000, to be expended at Huntington, Beckley, and Clarksburg.

In Georgia, \$1,000,000, to be spent in Atlanta, Savannah, and Brunswick. Tennessee, \$275,000, to be spent in Nashville and Memphis. Illinois, \$3,725,000, to be expended at Chicago, Moline, Quincy, Springfield, Rockford, Charleston, Jacksonville, and Effingham.

In Maryland, \$1,500,000, to be expended at Baltimore and Hagerstown. In New Jersey, \$1,200,000, at Newark. Pennsylvania, \$6,000,000, for Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Erie, Harrisburg, and Wilkes-Barre-Scranton.

Virginia, \$300,000, for Roanoke, Richmond, and Norfolk.

Florida, \$1,000,000, for Miami. Indiana, \$700,000, for Evansville, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Gary, and South Bend.

In Michigan, \$700,000, for Detroit. Ohio, \$1,400,000, for Cleveland and Cincinnati.

Mr. BRIDGES. May I inquire if those are requests which have come in?

Mr. PEPPER. These are projects which have been presented to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, which have been screened and are considered the most desirable of \$260,000,000 worth of

projects applied for and which the Civil Aeronautics Administration feels would be initiated if contract authority were had.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in order to get the matter straight, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Is it not a fact that these projects have been requested, and is it not a further fact that the local communities which have requested them have in no case gone to the extent of preparing to finance them or to provide local assistance, and it is only a desire on their part, with nothing tangible on which to base their request?

Mr. PEPPER. It is not my understanding that that is the situation. It is my understanding that if contract authority were granted to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, they would be able to meet conditions that are usual in such cases and initiate construction of all the projects I have identified.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Can the Senator give an example, from the items he has mentioned, of a particular community which is ready to go ahead if it had the funds, and which has voted a local bond issue and is prepared to proceed?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I shall yield to the Senator from Nevada. I think he has something he wishes to contribute.

Mr. McCARRAN. I think I can clear the atmosphere in a moment. I think the Senator from Florida is being misled by a list of cities and States in which additional funds would be expended if discretionary funds were increased. If the Senator is being misled by that fact, let me say that there is pending today before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce by my own bill, introduced on March 16, to increase the discretionary funds. If the discretionary funds are not increased, the items which the Senator from Florida mentions cannot go into effect. The Senator from Florida mentioned Maryland, where \$1,500,000 is to be expended at Baltimore and Hagerstown. He has mentioned Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Erie, Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre, and Scranton. Projects at those points are to be constructed, providing my bill shall be adopted by the Senate. But it is still pending in the committee and has not yet been reported. The headline indicates that the figures cover a list of cities and States in which additional funds can be expended if discretionary funds are increased.

The bill which I have introduced and which is pending before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce provides as follows:

That section 6 of the Federal Airport Act is amended by striking out the figures "75," in the first sentence, and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "60"—

Mr. PEPPER. May I ask the able Senator from Nevada a question?

Mr. McCARRAN. Certainly.

Mr. PEPPER. I am addressing myself to the same category of projects which I understand were contemplated under the \$500,000,000 authorization enacted a few years ago.

Mr. McCARRAN. No. Under the \$500,000,000 program, the projects must be allocated to the States in keeping with population, area, and so forth. If that be what the Senator from Florida is referring to, let me read the Act. In other words, the money would be allocated by States. The Senator is undoubtedly being misled by that which appears in the side-sheets of the Appropriations Committee, because it could not be otherwise—

Mr. PEPPER. No. I would be more than diffident, Mr. President, in disagreeing with any opinion of the able Senator from Nevada, but I have had personal contacts with representatives of several municipalities, some of whom are from my own State. They have told me they were prepared to put up their part of the funds, and I am told by the Civil Aeronautics Administration that that agency is ready to proceed with the construction if they may have additional funds, which I am seeking to secure by increasing the item from \$36,500,000 to \$60,000,000.

They certainly should know the technical aspects of the matter, and when inquiry was made of them, they said that it was true that the Bureau of the Budget recommended only \$36,500,000. Nevertheless, these projects are in exactly the same category, I am informed by the Civil Aeronautics Authority, as the projects covered in the \$36,500,000 item which is carried in the bill. It was put in by the House, it was retained by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. If it is an error, it is an error in the advice I have from the applicants and from the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Whether they are in error or not I am not prepared to say.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. There is no one more anxious than I am to further airports construction, but let me say to the Senator that I offered this matter to the subcommittee having this item in charge, and it was not deemed to be advisable, I went along with them, and I go along with them now.

As the author of the bill I have mentioned, let me recite to the Senator what would happen if he got his \$77,000,000, or \$60,000,000. Florida would receive \$457,392. If the discretionary fund were increased, Florida would receive \$1,000,000.

I am merely again drawing the Senator's attention to the fact that I think he is being misled. There is pending before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce my own bill to increase what is known as the discretionary fund, which has been objected to by some members of the committee, perhaps rightfully. It makes no difference, and I shall not argue that question here. It is my idea the fund should be increased.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I gained the impression from some source that the Senator from Nevada himself, who has always been so zealous in behalf of the aviation of the country, would have preferred a larger appropriation for this item than was provided by the House and the Senate committee.

Mr. McCARRAN. I thought we could well afford to provide a contract authorization up to \$77,000,000, but my committee did not look upon that with favor, I was convinced that my committee was right, and I receded from my position. If we had made it \$77,000,000—

Mr. PEPPER. That is the point I want to get to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me read the Senator how the money would have been distributed. I read the amounts in round figures.

Alabama would have received \$1,107,000; Arizona, \$1,171,000; Arkansas, \$922,000; California, \$2,995,000; Colorado, \$1,213,000; Connecticut, \$426,000; Delaware, \$80,000; District of Columbia, \$146,000; Florida, \$978,000. If there is no objection, I will insert the whole table at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Table showing where \$41,000,000 additional contract authority would be expended if the discretionary fund were not increased

	State apportionment based on—		
	\$36,000,000 construction funds	\$41,000,000 construction funds	\$77,000,000 construction funds
Alabama.....	\$517,888	\$589,817	\$1,107,705
Arizona.....	547,765	623,843	1,171,608
Arkansas.....	431,363	491,275	922,638
California.....	1,400,320	1,594,809	2,995,129
Colorado.....	569,626	648,741	1,213,367
Connecticut.....	199,582	227,302	426,884
Delaware.....	37,818	43,070	80,888
Dist. of Columbia.....	68,287	77,772	146,059
Florida.....	457,392	520,918	978,310
Georgia.....	577,148	657,307	1,234,455
Idaho.....	418,074	476,140	894,214
Illinois.....	1,062,223	1,209,755	2,271,978
Indiana.....	510,652	581,576	1,092,228
Iowa.....	505,595	575,817	1,081,412
Kansas.....	543,333	618,797	1,162,130
Kentucky.....	467,860	532,840	1,000,700
Louisiana.....	458,329	521,885	980,314
Maine.....	236,467	269,310	505,777
Maryland.....	240,365	273,749	514,114
Massachusetts.....	482,768	549,819	1,032,587
Michigan.....	930,858	1,094,310	2,055,168
Minnesota.....	662,423	754,426	1,416,849
Mississippi.....	434,341	494,666	929,007
Missouri.....	691,778	787,858	1,479,636
Montana.....	698,795	795,850	1,494,645
Nebraska.....	471,620	537,122	1,008,742
Nevada.....	493,193	561,691	1,054,884
New Hampshire.....	909,956	1,033,588	194,544
New Jersey.....	462,374	526,593	988,967
New Mexico.....	584,919	666,157	1,251,076
New York.....	1,617,210	1,841,822	3,459,032
North Carolina.....	595,990	678,767	1,274,757
North Dakota.....	373,875	425,802	799,677
Ohio.....	903,009	1,028,427	1,931,436
Oklahoma.....	544,359	619,965	1,164,324
Oregon.....	534,714	608,980	1,143,694
Pennsylvania.....	1,215,890	1,384,764	2,600,654
Rhode Island.....	78,493	89,394	167,887
South Carolina.....	330,769	376,709	707,478
South Dakota.....	401,802	457,608	859,410
Tennessee.....	483,127	550,229	1,033,356
Texas.....	1,823,180	2,076,399	3,899,579
Utah.....	426,607	485,858	912,465
Vermont.....	78,721	89,655	168,376
Virginia.....	459,067	522,827	981,894
Washington.....	485,737	553,201	1,038,938
West Virginia.....	300,424	342,149	642,573
Wisconsin.....	610,358	695,130	1,305,488
Wyoming.....	452,556	515,411	967,967
United States total	27,000,600	30,750,000	57,750,000

Table showing where \$41,000,000 additional contract authority would be expended if the discretionary fund were not increased—Continued

	State apportionment based on—		
	\$36,000,000 construction funds	\$41,000,000 construction funds	\$77,000,000 construction funds
Territorial total.....	\$500,000	0	\$500,000
Total State apportionment.....	27,500,000	\$30,750,000	58,250,000
Discretionary funds.....	9,000,000	110,250,000	19,250,000
Administrative funds.....	3,050,000	2,850,000	3,850,000
Grand total.....	39,500,000	41,850,000	81,350,000

¹ The discretionary fund will be allocated to the most urgently needed projects, consisting mainly of major air terminals in approximately 30 States.

² This amount has been added to bring the total administrative money to 5 percent as authorized in sec. 5 (a) Public Law 377, Federal Airport Act.

LIST OF CITIES AND STATES WHERE ADDITIONAL FUNDS WOULD BE EXPENDED IF DISCRETIONARY FUND IS INCREASED

REGION 1

Connecticut, \$150,000: Hartford, runway, apron, access road.

Maryland, \$1,500,000: Baltimore, building, access road, sewers; Hagerstown.

Massachusetts, \$1,500,000: Worcester, administration building, access parking area; Boston, runway, apron, lights.

New Jersey, \$1,200,000: Newark, runways, lighting, administration building.

New York, \$8,350,000: New York; Buffalo, runways, lights; Syracuse, administration building, on Army field; Rochester, administration building, apron, runway.

Pennsylvania, \$6,000,000: Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Erie, Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre-Scranton.

Rhode Island, \$3,000,000: Providence, new airport.

Virginia, \$300,000: Roanoke, extend runway, administration building, clear approaches; Richmond, lighting, apron; Norfolk, access, obstruction, landscape.

West Virginia, \$750,000: Huntington, grade, pave one runway; Beckley, grade and pave runway; Clarksburg, grade and pave runway.

REGION 2

Florida, \$1,000,000: Miami, apron, terminal area, and building.

Georgia, \$1,000,000: Atlanta, construct new runway and taxiway; Savannah, building, lights.

Tennessee, \$275,000: Nashville, terminal area, taxiway; Memphis, runway, lights, administration building.

REGION 3

Illinois, \$3,725,000: Chicago, Moline, Quincy, Springfield, Rockford, Charleston, Jacksonville, Effingham.

Indiana, \$700,000: Evansville, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Gary, South Bend.

Michigan, \$700,000: Wayne County, Detroit, aprons, taxiway, lights.

Minnesota, \$300,000: Minneapolis-St. Paul, runway, apron lights.

Ohio, \$1,400,000: Cleveland, Cincinnati.

Wisconsin, \$642,000: Milwaukee, La Crosse.

REGION 4

Arkansas, \$100,000: Little Rock, runway extension, taxiway, aprons, lighting.

Louisiana, \$1,500,000: New Orleans, lights, administration building; Shreveport, paving, administration building, lighting.

Texas, \$1,300,000: Fort Worth, lighting, apron, administration building; Houston, extend and strengthen runway, lighting; San Antonio, administration building, lighting; Dallas, runway, administration building, taxiways.

REGION 5

Colorado, \$240,000: Grand Junction, runway; Craig, runway; Durango, runway; Montrose, runway.

Iowa, \$300,000: Cedar Rapids, lighting, access; Des Moines, lighting; Iowa City, lighting, building; Ames, runway; Sioux City, building, lights.

Kansas, \$200,000: Wichita, lights; Dodge City, lights; Emporia, runway; Winfield-Arkansas City, lights.

Missouri, \$1,500,000: Kansas City, new municipal, \$1,000,000; St. Louis, runway, taxiway, apron lights, \$500,000.

Nebraska, \$250,000: Omaha, apron and taxiway; Chadron, runway; Beatrice, administration building.

REGION 6

Arizona, \$600,000: Phoenix, apron, administration building, taxiway.

California, \$2,000,000: Los Angeles, runway extension; San Francisco, taxiway, apron, administration building.

REGION 7

Oregon, \$500,000: Portland, extend runway, apron lights.

Washington, \$500,000: Seattle, lighting, runway extension, apron.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the table indicates what would have been the distribution under the basic law. That is the way the money would have been distributed under the basic law, of which I happen to be the author.

Mr. PEPPER. Did the Senator propose to increase this particular item, which is now thirty-six and a half million dollars, to \$77,000,000.

Mr. McCARRAN. That was my thought, and I offered it to my subcommittee, but they would not accept it.

Mr. PEPPER. I am addressing myself to the question of the propriety of the amendment, in other words, whether the Senator did not feel that the passage of his bill, which is now pending in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, was a condition precedent to the power to provide this contract authority by amending the same item I am attempting to amend here today.

Mr. McCARRAN. If my bill had been passed, then it would have augmented the building of airports in certain places, because it would have permitted the Authority to use the discretionary fund in a different way.

Mr. PEPPER. The only question I am raising is this: It is a matter of judgment for the Senate to decide as to the amount, whether the Senate wants thirty-six and a half million dollars or \$60,000,000. The Senator gave me the impression, when I first offered the amendment, that it would be futile, even if the Senate were to adopt it. I thought that if the Senator, with his special knowledge on the subject, had originally proposed to increase the same item, probably he himself at that time thought that the increase in the amount of this particular item would be efficacious if it were adopted by the committee and the Congress.

Mr. McCARRAN. I proposed to follow it right up by trying to get my bill out of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce so that the Authority would go forward on the new program with the discretionary fund.

Mr. PEPPER. Do I correctly understand the Senator to say that if he had

gotten the \$77,000,000 figure instead of the \$36,500,000, the money would not have become available unless he had also secured the passage of his discretionary fund increase which is before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce?

Mr. McCARRAN. It would not have been available for distribution to the list the Senator from Florida is using, which is captioned—and I hope the Senator has the same manuscript I have—"Additional funds needed in addition to the contractual authority authorized for 1950." Is that the caption?

Mr. PEPPER. That is the one I have.

Mr. McCARRAN. It would not have become available.

Mr. PEPPER. I will ask the Senator, then, as an expert in this field, to give us his advice in this matter.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am not an expert on anything.

Mr. PEPPER. The Senator is certainly recognized as an expert in this field, so far as the Congress is concerned. Will the Senator tell us whether, if we leave this item as it is today, we will have any other opportunity at this session to provide further Federal aid to the States and communities in the construction of an adequate airport program?

Mr. McCARRAN. I think perhaps some more money might be expended, but I think that, in all justice, the amount allowed by the pending bill, carried in the bill as it is before the Senate, is about all that the Civil Aeronautics Authority can utilize for the current year. If they can utilize more, and more is essential, they can come to the Congress for it by way of a deficiency.

Mr. PEPPER. The Senator from Nevada, who knows this subject thoroughly, evidently thought that some advantage would be gained by increasing in the committee the thirty-six-and-one-half-million-dollar item to \$77,000,000. His committee in its wisdom saw fit not to go along with the proposal of the Senator from Nevada. But it is a question of judgment as to the amount of money that should be provided. All I am asking is that the Senate exercise its judgment. If the Senate does not feel that it wishes to provide any more aid to the communities in the construction of airports, of course, that is the prerogative of the Senate. But I think that if the Senator from Nevada had been followed by his committee he would have put \$77,000,000 in this particular place, when I am asking that only \$60,000,000 be provided. The Senator must have thought that increase would have had some beneficial effect on the airport construction program.

I do not wish to take the time of the Senate longer. The Senator from Nevada also has the list I have in my hand, but I shall mention the States, and not the projects: Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Florida, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Arizona,

Oregon, Louisiana, Iowa, Missouri, California, and Washington.

I remind the Senate again that Congress authorized \$500,000,000 to be spent over a period of 7 years, that we are away behind in the schedule, and all we are asking this year is \$60,000,000, which, if it had been provided every year, would have been \$11,000,000 lower than the average for each year for a 7-year authorization which we provided at an earlier date.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator has spoken about the attitude of the Senator from Nevada in the committee. I should like to call to the attention of the Senator from Florida a fact which influenced me as one member of the committee to vote for the appropriation as it is now in the bill. I refer to the establishment of air navigation facilities in the program for 1950, under which there was authorized cash of \$18,650,000 and contract authorizations of \$27,300,000, or a total of \$45,950,000.

Mr. PEPPER. For what?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. For air navigation facilities. Our committee in this bill has increased the contract authorizations in that program by \$9,000,000, because we felt that safety in the air was of the utmost importance. Let us build the airports, then make them safe, and then spend money for more airports.

In the new airport program, which the Senator from Florida seeks to amend by adding \$24,000,000, there is provided for this year's program in the committee bill, cash of \$14,500,000, and contract authority of \$36,500,000, or a total of \$51,000,000. So for the two programs of safety facilities and airports there is provided \$96,950,000 in cash and contract authorizations.

Mr. PEPPER. Yes; and the difference between that and \$60,000,000 represents the minimum needs for airport construction. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the two amendments offered by the Senator from Florida will be considered together. The amendments are on page 50, line 13 to insert "\$60,000,000" in lieu of "\$36,500,000" and in line 14 to insert "\$59,500,000" in lieu of "\$36,000,000."

The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Florida.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I wish to make the following statement:

First. The State-Justice-Commerce bill (H. R. 4016) represents a possible turning point in the appropriations battle for fiscal 1950, and the Committee on Appropriations deserves commendation.

Its total is 9.3 percent below the budget estimates; 1.9 percent below the House figure.

Second. It is in contrast with the Senate's action on the four appropriation bills previously passed. Their totals were 6.3 percent above the House figure; 1.25 percent above the Budget.

Third. The report on this bill represents the action sought in previous mo-

tions to recommit with instructions to make a 5-percent reduction.

It cuts appropriations, where they can only be cut—in Congress.

It leaves no room for doubt as to the Senate's intentions; it is even better than a directive to cut expenditures.

It therefore makes a recommitment motion at this time, on this bill, unnecessary.

Fourth. Even if this is a turning point it does not end the fight.

This bill is for only \$671,782,281. Except for the District of Columbia and the legislative appropriations it is the second smallest regular bill that will be acted upon.

It is under the President's estimates by \$68,580,675, which is only a drop in the bucket.

Fifth. It does not remove the need for further reductions and a complete reversal of Senate attitude as shown in its action on the four earlier appropriation bills.

Sixth. It is merely a statement of policy which must be reiterated and made consistent.

(a) If the policy represented in this bill is not pursued the Senate will wind up approving appropriations about \$500,000 above the budget estimates.

(b) Such a consequence, combined with supplemental requirements and the great drop in anticipated receipts will result in a deficit which the most conservative estimates now place at \$3,400,000,000.

Seventh. Even though further pressure on this bill, at this time, is not in order, the cutting program must go on.

(a) We must reduce appropriations on every bill, by recommitment motions if necessary.

(b) We must also seek reductions in expenditures, by instructions to the executive department.

(c) We must bear in mind that the four bills already approved by the Senate and which increased the budget figures were about 25 percent of the regular appropriations (excluding foreign aid) which will be brought before Congress this session. We need to regain the ground lost on those measures.

Eighth. We must bear in mind that whatever we do is merely a stopgap, good for fiscal 1950 and intended to avoid the fiscal crisis impending in that year.

We must keep an eye to long-range economies and efficiency processes.

We must look to the fiscal consequences of all authorizations.

We must look to improving the appropriations process by:

(a) A consolidated budget (S. J. Res. 18);

(b) Budget and accounting reforms making for a more intelligible budget document (basic recommendation of Hoover Commission); and

(c) Closer checks by the Appropriations Committees; informal consultation with Executive in formulation of the budget; larger staffs for committees; and abandonment of idea Senate is merely a court of appeals on appropriations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 4016) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. GREEN, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. WHERRY conferees on the part of the Senate.

PERCENTAGE OF ENLISTED PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN AVIATION TACTICAL UNITS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1270) to repeal that part of section 3 of the act of June 24, 1926 (44 Stat. 767), as amended, and that part of section 13a of the act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat. 166), as amended, relating to the percentage, in time of peace, of enlisted personnel employed in aviation tactical units of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Corps, and for other purposes, which was, on page 2, after line 9, insert:

Sec. 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting the eligibility of enlisted men of the Regular Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Reserve components thereof, for designation as aviation cadets: *Provided*, That, except in time of war or emergency hereafter declared by the Congress, at least 20 percent of the total number of aviation cadets designated by the Navy and the Air Force, respectively, during each fiscal year after the date of enactment of this act shall be designated from among those enlisted men of the Regular Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps eligible and qualified for such designation; *and provided further*, That such designations shall be with the consent of such enlisted men.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, since the amendment proposed to the Senate bill by the House of Representatives is a minor amendment and safeguards only the number of enlisted men who may become aviation cadets, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Maryland.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. LUCAS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting several nominations, and withdrawing sundry nominations, which nominating messages were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no reports of committees, the Clerk will state the nomination on the Executive Calendar.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Pete Jarman to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Australia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed; and, without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

That completes the Executive Calendar.

RECESS

Mr. LUCAS. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 19 minutes p. m.), the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 8, 1949, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received June 7 (legislative day of June 2), 1949:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

John J. McCloy, of New York, to be United States High Commissioner for Germany and Chief of Mission, class 1, within the meaning of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999).

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Gordon Gray, of North Carolina, to be Secretary of the Army.

IN THE COAST GUARD

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard to be captains, to rank from March 20, 1945:

Joseph A. Kerrins	Nathanlel S. Fulford,
Edward H. Thiele	Jr.
Reginald H. French	Julius F. Jacot
John W. Ryssy	Chester A. A. Anderson
Richard L. Burke	Edward E. Hahn, Jr.

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard to be commanders, to rank from January 1, 1944:

Robert E. McCaffery	Warren L. David
Albert E. Harned	Louis M. Thayer, Jr.
David H. Bartlett	Evor S. Kerr, Jr.
Vaino O. Johnson	Walter S. Bakutis
Richard F. Rea	Edgar V. Carlson

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard to be commanders, to rank from March 1, 1944:

Clayton M. Opp	Adrian E. Werner
Loren E. Brunner	Woodrow W. Vennel
Charles E. Columbus	Gilbert F. Schumacher
William L. Sutter	Charles Tlghe
Gilbert R. Evans	Richard Baxter
Wallace L. Hancock, Jr.	

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard to be lieutenant commanders, to rank from December 1, 1943:

Carlton V. Megg	William K. Kehoe
George E. Alston	Cecil C. Humphreys
Virgil L. McLean	Robert L. Blanchett
George M. Gallagher	Carl E. Roberts
Henry M. Anthony	Harry F. Bradley
Cloyd C. Lantz	James E. Rivard
Henry E. Solomon	William E. Lowe
Herbert L. Scales	George D. Batey

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard to be lieutenant commanders, to rank from April 1, 1944:

Robert E. Reed-Hill	Paul E. Burhorst
(P)	Edwin C. Crosby
Joseph J. McClelland	Ira H. McMullan
Raymond G. Miller	William C. Foster
John P. Latimer	Holmes F. Crouch
James A. Martin	Kenneth H. Potts
Robert E. Hammond	James W. Paine
Clyde R. Burton	James A. Cornish
Ottis T. Estes, Jr.	William K. Earle
James F. Bills	

The following officer of the United States Coast Guard to be a lieutenant commander, to rank from August 1, 1944:

Edward H. Houghtaling

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard to be lieutenant commanders, to rank from July 20, 1945:

William D. Strauch	Heimer S. Pearson
Jr.	Chester A. Richmond,
Robert F. Barber	Jr.
Herschel E. Sanders	James M. McLaughlin
Russell A. Serenberg	Whitney M. Prail, Jr.
Benjamin M. Chiswell,	Henry F. Rohrkemper
Jr.	Charles F. Scharfen-
John C. Saussy	steln, Jr.
Joe L. Horne	Robert S. McLendon

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard to be lieutenants, to rank from October 5, 1945:

Lynn L. Baker	John Dalin
Thomas F. McKenna	Ludlow S. Baker
Glenn J. Shannon	Frank D. Hilditch
Ernest A. Bigelow	Arthur M. Watson
Sidney K. Broussard	Arthur E. Sheppard
Louis J. Galtz	Frank W. Dunford

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard to be lieutenants, to rank from October 7, 1945:

Donald A. Brown	Eimer P. Mathlson
Charles H. Freymueller	Warren C. Mitchell
Raymond W. Slegel	Henry A. Campbell, Jr.
Harry A. Solberg	Armand J. Bush
Robert O. Bracken	Lester A. Levine
John W. Hume	John J. O'Meara
John S. McCormack	Glenn O. Thompson
Herbert Krause	Arthur F. Heffelfinger
Theodore J. Kozanek	Eugene F. Walsh
Errol H. Seegers	Andrew J. Cupples
Forrest H. Willoughby	John A. Weber
Robert D. Burkheimer	Lloyd E. Franke
Jack E. Forrester	Samuel E. Taylor
Lewis R. Davison	Richard C. Wilkie
John H. Hawley	George A. Philbrick
Carol L. Mason	George J. Bodle
George H. Waddell	Henry W. Stinson, Jr.
Robert M. Becker	Earl E. Broussard
Franklin A. Colburn	Cietis L. Caribo
Robert S. Wilson	John F. Fitzgerald
Charles E. MacDowell	

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard to be lieutenants, to rank from the effective date of appointment:

Peter E. Gibney	Edward M. F. Kirchner
Lewis R. LaValley	Mitchell A. Perry
Leonard M. Dalton	Garth H. Read
James P. Van Etten	William E. Dennis
Joseph R. Steele	Robert J. LoForte
LeWayne N. Feits	Owen W. Siler

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard to be lieutenants (junior grade), to rank from January 1, 1947:

David R. Rondestvedt
Oliver W. Harrison

The following officers of the United States Coast Guard to be lieutenants (junior grade), to rank from September 15, 1948:

Robert D. Parkhurst	Walter O. Henry
Otto F. Unsinn	Verne D. Finks
James E. Heywood	William L. Aitkenhead
Henry V. Harman	Charles F. Baker

James P. Stewart
James H. Swlnt
Shiri J. Stephany
George F. Rodgers
Leslie D. High
George H. P. Bursley
Frank E. Parker
Milton R. Neuman
Arthur W. Rouzle
Leland C. Batdorf
David Jenkins
William F. Tighe, Jr.
Bruce C. Johnson
Bruce H. Edwards
Richard B. Humbert
Roy K. Angeil
Robert C. Krullsh
William J. Kirkley
Edward E. Chambers
Robert W. Johnson
Charles S. Marpie
Roger G. Devan
Wilfred E. Raes
Albert E. Clough
Walter B. Murfin
Randolph Ross, Jr.
Lawrence Davls, Jr.
Robert W. Smith
Alfred E. McKenney,
Jr.
David E. Perkins
Robertson P. Dinsmore
John H. K. Mlner
James W. Bolding, Jr.
Alfred J. Tatman
George T. Sain, Jr.
Malcolm E. Clark
Richard M. Under-
wood, Jr.
Charles M. Mayes
Dan Rayacich
William M. Page, Jr.
Thomas C. Thompson
Arthur N. Garden, Jr.
David P. Bates, Jr.
Rudolph E. Lenczyk
William L. Faulken-
berry

Donald C. Davis
John H. Bruce
James H. MacDonald
Donald R. Vaughn
Frederick S. Kelsey
Robert S. Gershkoff
William C. Pinder, Jr.
Thomas W. Powers
James A. Gary III
Douglas C. Ryan
Archibald B. How
John L. Wrlght
John B. Saunders, Jr.
Herbert H. Sharpe, Jr.
Michael B. Lemly
Glenn M. Loboudger
Robert A. Patrick
John E. Murray
William R. Chandler
Vincent A. Boguckl
Charles I. Foss III
James P. Hynes
Robert A. Lee
Jay H. Bramson
John W. Steffey
Lloyd W. Goddu, Jr.
Donald J. McCann
Edward D. Cassldy
John B. Hayes
Robert L. Davis, Jr.
Richard B. Bowden, Jr.
Glenn R. Taylor
Ian E. Holiland
Walter F. Guy
Dudley C. Goodwin, Jr.
Warren S. Petterson
Harold E. DeLong
William C. Wallace
Henry G. Cassel
Harley B. Shank
Raymond M. Miller
Hardy M. Willis
Fred E. Wilson
Clarence G. Porter
Leroy Flatt
Charles R. Howell
Robert E. Bracken

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate June 7 (legislative day of June 2), 1949:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Pete Jarman to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Australia.

WITHDRAWALS

Executive nominations withdrawn from the Senate June 7 (legislative day of June 2), 1949:

POSTMASTERS

CALIFORNIA

Henry M. Brandenberger, Cornell.
Leah M. Corporon, Riverbank.

CONNECTICUT

Meta D. Neusse, Hanover.

IOWA

Arlo W. Mugge, Calumet.
Pearl R. Ormsby, Stockton.
Mae H. DeBeer, Stout.
Vivlan B. Christen, Walford.

MISSOURI

John K. Morris, Bakersfield.

MICHIGAN

Evelyn Panyan Nikorak, Copper City.

PENNSYLVANIA

Nellie E. Feeley, Tunnelton.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4016

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 7, 1949

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for
6 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For necessary expenses of the Department of State not
10 otherwise provided for, including personal services in
11 the District of Columbia; salary of the Under Secretary

1 of State, \$12,000; expenses authorized by the Foreign Serv-
2 ice Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) not otherwise
3 provided for; expenses of the National Commission on Edu-
4 cational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized
5 by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22
6 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r) ; expenses of attendance at meet-
7 ings concerned with activities provided for under this appro-
8 priation; purchase (two for Chiefs of Missions at not to
9 exceed \$3,000 each) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
10 maintenance and operation of aircraft outside the continental
11 United States; printing and binding, including printing and
12 binding outside the continental United States without regard
13 to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C.
14 111); newspapers for departmental use (not to exceed
15 \$15,000) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
16 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$1,000
17 for payment of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672) ;
18 health service program as authorized by law; purchase of
19 uniforms; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign
20 countries when required by law of such countries; dues
21 for library membership in organizations which issue publi-
22 cations to members only, or to members at a price lower
23 than to others; rental of tie lines and teletype equipment;
24 employment of aliens, by contract, for services abroad;
25 refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports;

1 establishment, maintenance, and operation of passport and
2 despatch agencies; examination of estimates of appropriations
3 in the field; ice and drinking water for use abroad; excise
4 taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; loss by exchange;
5 radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions
6 to commercial information, telephone and similar services
7 abroad; relief, protection, and burial of American seamen,
8 and alien seamen in foreign countries and in the United
9 States Territories and possessions; expenses incurred in
10 acknowledging services of officers and crews of foreign vessels
11 and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens
12 from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and ex-
13 penses of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and
14 Muscat, institutions for American convicts and persons de-
15 clared insane by any consular court, and care and transpor-
16 tation of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as
17 authorized by law (18 U. S. C. (1)~~659~~ 3192), of bringing
18 to the United States from foreign countries persons charged
19 with crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, with-
20 out regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended (41
21 U. S. C. 5), of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows:
22 (1) stenographic reporting, (2) translating, (3) analysis
23 and tabulation of technical information, (4) preparation of
24 special maps, globes, and geographic aids, (5) maintenance,
25 improvement, and repair of diplomatic and consular prop-

erties in foreign countries, including minor construction on Government-owned properties, (6) not to exceed \$200,000 for maintenance and operation of commissary and mess services, (7) fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased property abroad, (8) rental or lease, for periods not exceeding ten years, of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, for which payments may be made in advance, (9) electrical appliances, motor-driven equipment (other than motor vehicles), and household furniture and furnishings not otherwise provided for, for use abroad, and (10) household equipment to be loaned pursuant to law (22 U. S. C. 1137) ; \$76,652,100: *Provided*, That pursuant to section 8 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 118d-1), passenger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available without fiscal year limitation for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission and \$1,400 in the case of all other such vehicles except station wagons, and such replacements shall not be charged against the numerical limitation hereinbefore set forth: *Provided further*, That of

1 the amount appropriated herein, not to exceed \$30,000 shall
 2 be expended for carrying out the provisions of the Act of
 3 July 31, 1945 (5 U. S. C. 168d).

4 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

5 For representation allowances as authorized by section
 6 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.
 7 1131), \$650,000.

8 FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

9 For financing the liability of the United States, created
 10 by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061–
 11 1116), \$2,187,000, which amount shall be placed to the
 12 credit of the “Foreign Service retirement and disability
 13 fund.”

14 BUILDINGS FUND

15 For carrying into effect the Act of July 25, 1946 (22
 16 U. S. C. 295b), including the initial alterations, repair, and
 17 furnishing of buildings acquired under said Act, ~~(2)\$20,-~~
 18 ~~000,000~~ \$9,520,100, which is exclusively for expenditure
 19 under the provisions of said Act which relate to payments
 20 representing the value of foreign property or credits: *Pro-*
 21 *vided*, That, when specifically authorized by the Secretary of
 22 State or such Assistant Secretary as he may designate, sec-
 23 tion 6 of the Act of May 7, 1926, may be construed as
 24 including leaseholds of not less than ten years.

1 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR

2 SERVICE

3 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of
4 State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplo-
5 matic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the
6 requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31
7 U. S. C. 107), including personal services in the District of
8 Columbia, \$11,400,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of
9 State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority
10 vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertain-
11 ing to certification of expenditures.

12 UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL

13 ORGANIZATIONS

14 For expenses necessary for United States participa-
15 tion in international organizations, including payment of the
16 annual contributions, quotas, and assessments, and costs of
17 permanent United States representation to such organizations,
18 in not to exceed the respective amounts as follows:

19 American International Institute for the Protection of
20 Childhood (22 U. S. C. 269b), \$2,000;

21 Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of
22 International Arbitration (22 U. S. C. 276, 276a; Public
23 Law 409, approved February 6, 1948), \$30,000, of which
24 \$15,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, to assist in
25 meeting the expenses of the American group, shall be dis-

1 bursed on vouchers to be approved by the President and the
2 executive secretary of the American group;

3 Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco (14
4 Stat. 679), \$825;

5 Caribbean Commission (Public Law 431, approved
6 March 4, 1948), \$133,116;

7 Central Bureau of the International Map of the World
8 on the Millionth Scale (22 U. S. C. 269a), \$50;

9 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Na-
10 tions (22 U. S. C. 279-279d), \$1,250,000;

11 Gorgas Memorial Laboratory (22 U. S. C. 278, 278a,
12 278b; Public Law 867, approved July 1, 1948), \$100,000;

13 Inter-American Indian Institute (56 Stat. 1303),
14 \$4,800;

15 Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (58
16 Stat. 1169), \$149,292;

17 Inter-American Radio Office (53 Stat. 1576), or its
18 successor, \$6,378;

19 Inter-American Statistical Institute (22 U. S. C. 269d),
20 \$29,854;

21 International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbi-
22 tration (32 Stat. 1779, 36 Stat. 2199), \$1,600;

23 International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial
24 Property (53 Stat. 1748), \$1,802;

1 International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs
2 (26 Stat. 1520) , \$2,233;

3 International Bureau of Weights and Measures (20 Stat.
4 714, 43 Stat. 1687) , \$10,160;

5 International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated
6 Unions (22 U. S. C. 274) , \$7,517;

7 International Hydrographic Bureau (22 U. S. C. 275) ,
8 \$9,147;

9 International Labor Organization (22 U. S. C. 271;
10 Public Law 843, approved June 30, 1948) , \$848,058;

11 International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (22
12 U. S. C. 263) , \$5,220;

13 International Telecommunication Union (Convention
14 ratified by the Senate, June 2, 1948) , \$146,311;

15 Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (22
16 U. S. C. 273) , \$10,000;

17 Pan-American Railway Congress (Public Law 794.
18 approved June 28, 1948) , \$5,000;

19 Pan-American Sanitary Bureau (44 Stat. 2041) ,
20 \$1,153,498;

21 Pan-American Union (treaty of February 20, 1928;
22 22 U. S. C. 264; 44 U. S. C. 282) , \$1,247,123;

23 Payment to the Government of Panama (33 Stat. 2238,
24 53 Stat. 1818) , \$430,000;

1 South Pacific Commission (Public Law 403, approved
2 January 28, 1948), \$20,000;

3 World Health Organization (Public Law 643, approved
4 June 14, 1948), \$1,920,000;

5 United Nations (22 U. S. C. 287-287e), including
6 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-
7 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946
8 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), \$18,128,772, of which amount
9 \$16,601,022 shall be available for contribution.

10 United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural
11 Organization (22 U. S. C. 287m-287t), \$2,928,773, of
12 which amount \$2,887,173 shall be available for con-
13 tribution;

14 International Civil Aviation Organization (61 Stat.
15 1180), \$582,000, of which amount \$500,000 shall be avail-
16 able for contribution;

17 International Refugee Organization (22 U. S. C. 289-
18 289d), \$70,500,029, of which amount \$70,447,729 shall
19 be available for contribution;

20 In all, \$99,663,558, together with such additional sums
21 due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of
22 State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the
23 Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies,

1 the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties,
2 conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obli-
3 gation: *Provided*, That, without regard to section 3709 of
4 the Revised Statutes, as amended, amounts for United States
5 representation in United Nations, United Nations Educa-
6 tional, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, International
7 Refugee Organization, and International Civil Aviation
8 Organization shall be available for expenses pursuant to the
9 provisions of the pertinent Acts and Conventions authorizing
10 such representation, including attendance at meetings of
11 societies or associations concerned with the work of the
12 organizations; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing
13 and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act
14 of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); and pur-
15 chase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs: *Provided*
16 *further*, That the provisions of section 7 of the United
17 Nations Participation Act of 1945, and regulations there-
18 under, applicable to expenses incurred pursuant to that
19 Act shall be applicable to the obligation and expenditure of
20 funds in connection with the United States participation in
21 the International Civil Aviation Organization: *Provided*
22 *further*, That the Department of State, when requested by
23 the United Nations, is authorized to acquire surplus property
24 for the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of
25 the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 765-784), as

1 amended, with funds hereby appropriated for the United
2 States contribution to the United Nations, and such contri-
3 bution shall be reduced by the value of the surplus property
4 and necessary expenses, including transportation costs, inci-
5 dental to the acquisition thereof: *Provided further*, That the
6 amount for United States representation in United Nations
7 shall be available for the furnishing of living quarters for the
8 use of the Representative of the United States at the seat of
9 the United Nations under the same terms and condi-
10 tions specified in this title for rental of quarters and
11 furnishing of fuel and utilities for the Foreign Service;
12 and for making allotments to the United States Mission
13 to the United Nations to defray the unusual expenses
14 incident to the maintenance of an official residence for the
15 United States Representative to the United Nations in the
16 same manner that such allotments are authorized to Foreign
17 Service Posts by section 902 of the Foreign Service Act of
18 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1132).

19 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

20 For necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709
21 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, of participation
22 by the United States upon approval by the Secretary
23 of State, in international activities which arise from
24 time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for
25 which specific appropriations have not been provided pur-

1 suant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Con-
2 gress, including personal services in the District of Columbia
3 or elsewhere without regard to civil-service and classifica-
4 tion laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses without
5 regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations
6 and without regard to the rates of per diem allowances in
7 lieu of subsistence expenses under the Subsistence Expense
8 Act of 1926, as amended; transportation of families and
9 effects under such regulations as the Secretary of State may
10 prescribe; not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence
11 for persons serving without compensation in an advisory
12 capacity while away from their homes or regular places of
13 business; stenographic and other services; rent of quarters
14 by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles;
15 contributions for the share of the United States in expenses
16 of international organizations; printing and binding without
17 regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
18 U. S. C. 111) ; \$3,300,000, of which not to exceed a total
19 of \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances
20 as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13,
21 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) and for entertainment.

22 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,
23 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

24 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to
25 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,

1 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and
2 Mexico, and to comply with the Act approved August 19,
3 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277d), including opera-
4 tion and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canali-
5 zation, flood control, bank protection, boundary fence, and
6 sanitation projects; examinations, preliminary surveys, and
7 investigations; detailed plan preparation and construction
8 (including surveys and operation and maintenance and pro-
9 tection during construction); and Rio Grande emergency
10 flood protection; construction and operation of gaging sta-
11 tions; purchase and exchange of map-reproduction machines
12 and other equipment and machinery; personal services in the
13 District of Columbia; services in accordance with section 15
14 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for
15 individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem; travel expenses,
16 including, in the discretion of the Commissioner, expenses
17 (not to exceed \$500) of attendance at meetings of organiza-
18 tions concerned with the activities of the International
19 Boundary and Water Commission which may be necessary
20 for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the
21 Commission; printing and binding; purchase of (~~(3)~~fourteen
22 ten for replacement only) passenger motor vehicles; hire,
23 with or without personal services, of work animals, and
24 animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and aircraft
25 and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or con-

1 demnation, of real and personal property, including ex-
 2 penses of abstracts and certificates of title; purchase of ice
 3 and drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and
 4 materials by contract; drilling and testing of foundations and
 5 dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, purchase of plan-
 6 ographs and lithographs, and leasing of private property to
 7 remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials,
 8 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes,
 9 as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); payment of claims pursuant
 10 to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.
 11 2672), and the Act of August 27, 1935, as amended (22
 12 U. S. C. 277e); and payment of official telephone service
 13 in the field in case of official telephones installed in private
 14 houses when authorized under regulations established by the
 15 Commissioner; as follows:

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For salaries and expenses, regular boundary activities,
 18 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investiga-
 19 tions, ~~(4)\$1,120,000~~ \$1,122,800.

20 CONSTRUCTION

21 ~~(5)~~In addition to the appropriation of \$1,500,000 under
 22 the heading "Construction" in the Department of State Ap-
 23 propriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 597), and to previous
 24 appropriations for detail plan preparation and construction
 25 of projects authorized by the Convention concluded February

1 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts
2 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-
3 277d), August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392), June 4, 1936
4 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), and
5 the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United
6 States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3,
7 1944, the Department of State is authorized to enter into
8 contracts, prior to July 1, 1950, for the purposes herein-
9 above set forth in an amount not to exceed \$2,900,000:
10 *Provided*, That no contract shall be entered into for the
11 Lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on
12 any land, site, or easement in connection with this project
13 except such as has been acquired by donation and the title
14 thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the
15 United States: *Provided further*, That contracts for the Rio
16 Grande bank-protection project shall be subject to the provi-
17 sions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said
18 project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945
19 (Public Law 40).

20 *For detail plan preparation and construction of projects*
21 *authorized by the Convention concluded February 1, 1933,*
22 *between the United States and Mexico, the Acts approved*
23 *August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277d),*
24 *August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392), June 4, 1936*
25 *(Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f),*

1 and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United
2 States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3,
3 1944, \$900,000, to be immediately available, and to remain
4 available until expended: Provided, That no expenditures
5 shall be made for the lower Rio Grande flood-control project
6 for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection
7 with this project except such as has been acquired by dona-
8 tion and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney
9 General of the United States: Provided further, That ex-
10 penditures for the Rio Grande bank-protection project shall
11 be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the
12 appropriation for said project as provided by the Act ap-
13 proved April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40): Provided further,
14 That unexpended balances of appropriations for construction
15 under the International Boundary and Water Commission
16 available for the next preceding fiscal year shall be merged
17 with this appropriation and shall continue available until
18 expended.

19 RIO GRANDE EMERGENCY FLOOD PROTECTION

20 For emergency flood-control work, including protection,
21 reconstruction, and repair of all structures under the juris-
22 diction of the International Boundary and Water Commis-
23 sion, United States and Mexico, threatened or damaged by
24 floodwaters of the Rio Grande, which have heretofore been
25 authorized and erected under the provisions of treaties

1 between the United States and Mexico, or in pursuance of
2 Federal laws authorizing improvements on the Rio Grande,
3 \$15,000, to be immediately available, to be merged with
4 the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this pur-
5 pose for the next preceding fiscal year, and to remain avail-
6 able until expended.

7 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

8 Salaries and expenses, American sections, international
9 commissions, \$500,000, to be disbursed under the direction
10 of the Secretary of State, as follows: For necessary expenses
11 to enable the President to perform the obligations of the
12 United States under certain treaties between the United
13 States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, including per-
14 sonal services in the District of Columbia; stenographic re-
15 porting services by contract; printing and binding; and hire
16 of passenger motor vehicles; as follows: For the Interna-
17 tional Joint Commission, United States and Canada, under
18 the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great
19 Britain signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), including
20 the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United
21 States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the
22 other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without com-
23 pensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other employees
24 appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United

1 States with the approval solely of the Secretary of State;
2 travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in attending
3 hearings of the Commission at such places in the United
4 States and Canada as the Commission or the American
5 Commissioners shall determine to be necessary, not to
6 exceed \$47,900; for special and technical investigations in
7 connection with matters falling within the jurisdiction of
8 the International Joint Commission, United States and
9 Canada, including the purchase for replacement only of one
10 passenger automobile; and the Secretary of State is author-
11 ized to transfer to any department or independent estab-
12 lishment of the Government with the consent of the head
13 thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure by
14 such department or establishment for the purposes set forth
15 in this clause, not to exceed \$144,000; for the International
16 Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and
17 Alaska, under the terms of the treaty between the United
18 States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, signed Feb-
19 ruary 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), including the completion
20 of such remaining work as may be required under the award
21 of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and existing treaties be-
22 tween the United States and Great Britain; commutation
23 of subsistence to employees while on field duty not to exceed
24 \$4 per day each, but not to exceed \$3 per day each when
25 a member of a field party and subsisting in camp; hire of

1 freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field
2 employees; and for payment for timber necessarily cut in
3 keeping the boundary line clear, not to exceed \$73,300;
4 for the share of the United States of the expenses of the
5 International Fisheries Commission under the convention
6 between the United States and Canada, concluded January
7 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 1351), not to exceed \$35,000; for the
8 share of the United States of the expenses of the Interna-
9 tional Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the con-
10 vention between the United States and Canada, concluded
11 May 26, 1930 (50 Stat. 1355), not to exceed \$219,500,
12 of which not to exceed \$50,000 may be transferred to the
13 appropriation for "Restoration of salmon runs, Fraser River
14 system, International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission"
15 contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944:
16 *Provided*, That sums appropriated for the United States
17 share of the expenses of the International Fisheries Com-
18 mission and of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries
19 Commission may, except for the expenses of the members,
20 be advanced to the respective Commissions for the expenses
21 of said Commissions.

22 INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL
23 ACTIVITIES

24 For expenses necessary to enable the Department of
25 State to carry out international information and educational

1 activities as authorized by the United States Information and
2 Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402,
3 approved January 27, 1948) and the Act of August 9,
4 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the program
5 authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property
6 Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)),
7 including personal services in the District of Columbia;
8 employment, without regard to the civil-service and clas-
9 sification laws, of persons on a temporary basis (not to
10 exceed \$60,000) and aliens within the United States;
11 salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and depend-
12 ents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946
13 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ~~(6)~~, except title VIII; expenses of
14 attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for
15 under this appropriation (not to exceed \$11,000) ; printing
16 and binding; entertainment within the United States (not to
17 exceed \$5,000) ; purchase) not to exceed ~~(7)~~three four) and
18 hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by
19 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
20 55a) ; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648
21 of the Revised Statutes as amended; actual expenses of
22 preparing and transporting to their former homes the
23 remains of persons, not United States Government em-
24 ployees, who may die away from their homes while
25 participating in activities authorized under this appro-

1 priation; establishment and operation of agricultural and
 2 other experiment and demonstration stations in other
 3 American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease, and
 4 construction of necessary buildings thereon; radio activities
 5 and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual
 6 materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and
 7 facilities therefor, narration and script-writing, by contract
 8 or otherwise, acquisition of printed materials, purchase of ob-
 9 jects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or or-
 10 ganizations, and information and educational activities outside
 11 the continental United States, all without regard to section
 12 3709 of the Revised Statutes; ~~(8)\$34,000,000~~ \$32,343,900,
 13 of which \$1,000,000 shall be available for payment of obliga-
 14 tions incurred under authority granted under this head in the
 15 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into
 16 contracts for construction of buildings and acquisition of land,
 17 and of which not to exceed ~~(9)\$2,760,000~~ \$2,598,000 may
 18 be transferred to other appropriations of the Department of
 19 State: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of sec-
 20 tion 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665),
 21 the Department of State is authorized in making contracts
 22 for the use of the international short-wave radio stations
 23 and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to
 24 indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations
 25 and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appro-

1 appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account
2 of injury to persons or property arising from such use of
3 said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That in
4 the acquisition of leasehold interests payments may be made
5 in advance for the entire term or any part thereof: *Provided*
6 *further*, That funds herein appropriated shall not be used
7 to purchase more than 75 per centum of the effective daily
8 broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding
9 an international short-wave broadcasting license from the
10 Federal Communications Commission without the consent
11 of such licensee: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated
12 herein shall be available for payment to private organizations
13 abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into for the process-
14 ing and distribution of motion-picture films.

15 PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION

16 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
17 titles III and V of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of
18 1946 (50 U. S. C. App. 1781-1791, 1801), hereinafter
19 called the Act, without regard, outside the United States,
20 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, includ-
21 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, and em-
22 ployment of personnel outside the continental United States
23 without regard to civil-service and classification laws; tem-
24 porary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
25 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; hire of passenger motor

1 vehicles; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft;
2 purchase of health and accident insurance for trainees (for
3 whom such benefits are not otherwise allowed) while in
4 the United States in pursuance of training programs; actual
5 expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes
6 the remains of trainees who may die away from their homes
7 while participating in activities authorized under this appro-
8 priation; advances of funds to trainees, such advancements
9 to be deducted from allowances due to such trainees; not
10 to exceed \$28,645 for a health-service program as authorized
11 by law (5 U. S. C. 150); printing and binding with-
12 out regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919
13 (44 U. S. C. 111); expenses of attendance at meetings of
14 organizations concerned with the furtherance of the pur-
15 poses hereof; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the
16 Philippine Islands or the United States, of charts, reports,
17 and publications pertaining to the various programs set forth
18 in the Act; acquisition of sites for the construction of addi-
19 tional buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings
20 acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act; and
21 acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house employ-
22 ees of the United States Government, including military
23 personnel, by purchase, rental (without regard to section
24 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C.
25 278a)), lease, or construction and necessary repairs and

1 alterations to and maintenance of such quarters; amounts as
2 follows: (a) For carrying out the provisions of sections
3 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III of the Act, \$14,789,850;
4 and (b) for carrying out sections 306, 307, 308, 309,
5 310, and 311 of said title III, \$2,376,548; in all,
6 \$17,166,398: *Provided*, That this appropriation, together
7 with the limitations included herein, shall be consolidated
8 with the appropriation and limitations under this head in
9 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949: *Pro-*
10 *vided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
11 available for engaging in any phase of activity or for
12 undertaking any phase of activity authorized by the
13 Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 that would result
14 in obligating the Government of the United States in
15 any sense or respect to the future payment of amounts
16 in excess of the amounts authorized to be appropriated
17 in such Act, nor shall any part of this appropriation
18 be available for expanding any public works project au-
19 thorized by law to be replaced or rehabilitated beyond such
20 as may be justified by sound engineering practice and which
21 can be accomplished within the amount authorized to be
22 appropriated: *Provided further*, That the total amount that
23 may be obligated for the entire accomplishment of section
24 307 (a) of title III of such Act shall not exceed \$8,000,000:

1 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available
2 to make contracts with nonprofit institutions in the United
3 States and the Philippines in connection with training pro-
4 grams: *Provided further*, That sums from the foregoing ap-
5 plicable appropriations may be transferred directly to and
6 merged with the appropriations contemplated in section
7 306 (b) of the Act to reimburse said latter appropriations
8 for expenditures therefrom for the purpose hereof: *Provided*
9 *further*, That the construction of diplomatic and consular
10 establishments of the United States in the Philippine Islands
11 shall be without regard to the proviso contained in title 22 of
12 the United States Code, section 295a: *Provided further*,
13 That the Secretary of State, or such official as he may desig-
14 nate, is authorized to transfer from any of the foregoing
15 amounts to any department or independent establishment
16 of the Government for participation in the foregoing pro-
17 grams, sums for expenditure by such department or estab-
18 lishment for the purposes hereof, and sums so transferred
19 shall be available for expenditure in accordance with the pro-
20 visions hereof and, to the extent determined by the Secretary
21 of State, in accordance with the law governing expenditures
22 of the department or establishment to which transferred:
23 *Provided further*, That transfers of funds to participating

1 agencies for the programs set forth in sections 302 to 305
2 of the Act shall be approved by the President prior to such
3 transfer.

4 THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

5 For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions
6 of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs Act of August 5,
7 1947 (22 U. S. C. 281-2811), including hire of passenger
8 motor vehicles, \$4,751,600 to remain available until ex-
9 pended: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the proviso under
10 this head in title I of The Government Corporations Appro-
11 priation Act, 1949, any funds heretofore made available to
12 the Corporation shall remain available until expended.

13 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

14 SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries
15 involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under
16 this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741
17 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

18 SEC. 103. The provision of law prescribing the use of
19 vessels of United States registry by any officer or employee
20 of the United States (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply to
21 any travel or transportation of effects payable from funds
22 appropriated, allocated, or transferred to the Secretary of
23 State or the Department of State.

24 SEC. 104. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6
25 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the

1 provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in
2 his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, termi-
3 nate the employment of any officer or employee of the
4 Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United
5 States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary
6 or advisable in the interests of the United States.

7 SEC. 105. The exchange of funds for payment of ex-
8 penses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and
9 consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the
10 provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31
11 U. S. C. 543) .

12 SEC. 106. Appropriations under this Act available for
13 expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the
14 continental United States, including travel of dependents and
15 transportation of personal effects, household goods, or auto-
16 mobiles of such personnel, shall be available for such ex-
17 penses when any part of such travel or transportation begins
18 in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued
19 in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or
20 transportation may not be completed during the current fiscal
21 year.

22 SEC. 107. Notwithstanding the provisions of section
23 16a of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600),
24 Government-owned vehicles may be used in foreign coun-
25 tries for transportation of United States Government em-

1 ployees from their residence to the office and return when
 2 public transportation facilities are unsafe or are not avail-
 3 able: *Provided*, That each Chief of Mission shall have prior
 4 authority from the Secretary of State to approve such
 5 transportation.

6 SEC. 108. This title may be cited as the "Department of
 7 State Appropriation Act, 1950".

8 TITLE II--DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

9 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

10 For personal services in the District of Columbia, in-
 11 cluding a health service program as authorized by law
 12 (5 U. S. C. 150), and for special attorneys and special
 13 assistants to the Attorney General as follows:

14 For the offices of the Attorney General, Solicitor Gen-
 15 eral, Assistant to the Attorney General, Assistant Solicitor
 16 General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals,
 17 and Board of Parole, \$845,000.

18 For the Administrative Division, \$1,232,000.

19 For legal activities not otherwise provided for,
 20 (10) ~~\$5,640,400~~ \$3,709,400, including not to exceed \$100,-
 21 000 (no part of which, except for payment of foreign counsel,
 22 shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons except
 23 attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice under the
 24 laws of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia) for
 25 compensation (not to exceed in any case \$10,330 per annum)

1 of special attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General
2 and to United States district attorneys not otherwise pro-
3 vided for, employed by the Attorney General to aid in special
4 matters and cases, and of foreign counsel employed by the
5 Attorney General in special cases: *Provided*, That reports
6 be submitted to the Congress on the 1st of July and January
7 showing the names of the persons employed under the fore-
8 going limitation, the annual rate of compensation or amount
9 of any fee paid to each, together with a description of their
10 duties.

11 Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropria-
12 tions for personal services (other than the Administrative
13 Division) shall be available for the employment, on duties
14 properly chargeable to each of said appropriations, of special
15 assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the
16 Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

17 Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous and emergency
18 expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General
19 or his Administrative Assistant, including printing and bind-
20 ing, stenographic reporting services by contract as author-
21 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
22 55a), a health service program as authorized by law (5
23 U. S. C. 150), and examination of estimates of appropria-
24 tion in the field; ~~(11)~~\$1,114,600, of which ~~\$398,800~~ shall
25 be available for contractual services and services authorized

1 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946, in the Lands
2 Division \$663,600.

3 Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses
4 not otherwise provided for, ~~(12)\$248,000~~ \$150,000.

5 Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses
6 necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws,
7 including traveling expenses, services as authorized by sec-
8 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
9 and personal services in the District of Columbia,
10 ~~(13)\$3,750,000~~ \$3,650,000, of which \$125,000 shall be
11 available exclusively for activities in connection with railroad
12 reparations cases: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation
13 shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of
14 permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division.

15 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of
16 the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys,
17 clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts, pro-
18 bation officers, and United States commissioners, for which
19 purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said
20 officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents
21 of the Attorney General at any time; and also the official
22 acts, records, and accounts of reporters, referees, and trus-
23 tees of such courts; travel expenses; \$109,000, to be ex-
24 pended under the direction of the Attorney General.

25 ~~(14)~~Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal

1 *services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary*
 2 *expenses, including travel expenses, services as authorized*
 3 *by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.*
 4 *55a), and notarial fees or like services, \$2,496,000.*

5 Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese
 6 ancestry: For expenses necessary for payment of claims of
 7 persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act of July
 8 2, 1948 (Public Law 886), including personal services in
 9 the District of Columbia, travel, and printing and binding,
 10 \$1,200,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000 shall be
 11 available for administrative expenses.

12 **(15)***Property claims of alien enemies: For payment of*
 13 *claims, pursuant to the Act of March 15, 1949 (Public*
 14 *Law 17), relating to property deposited by alien enemies or*
 15 *United States citizens of Japanese ancestry, \$44,000.*

16 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries
 17 and other expenses of the field service, not otherwise specifi-
 18 cally provided for, including travel expenses; a health service
 19 program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; temporary
 20 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
 21 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and notarial fees or like services;
 22 \$440,000.

23 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:
 24 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States
 25 district attorneys, their regular assistants and other em-

1 ployees, including the office expenses of United States district
2 attorneys in Alaska, \$5,585,000.

3 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For
4 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy
5 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered
6 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in
7 Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when so
8 specifically directed by the Attorney General; meals and
9 lodging for deputy marshals in attendance upon juries when
10 ordered by the court; traveling expenses, including the actual
11 and necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners
12 in the custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms;
13 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles, including two
14 vans for replacement only at not to exceed \$5,000 each;
15 and firearms and ammunition: \$5,630,000, of which amount
16 not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the employment
17 of temporary deputy marshals, in lieu of bailiffs, at a rate
18 not to exceed \$10 per day.

19 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per
20 diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence,
21 such payments to be made on the certification of the attorney
22 for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by
23 law (28 U. S. C. 551). \$700,000: *Provided*, That not to
24 exceed \$50,000 of this amount shall be available for such
25 compensation and expenses of witnesses or informants as may

1 be authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his
2 Administrative Assistant, which approval shall be conclusive:
3 *Provided further*, That no part of the sum herein appropri-
4 ated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attend-
5 ance fee for any one calendar day: *Provided further*, That
6 whenever an employee of the United States performs travel
7 in order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States
8 in any case involving the activity in connection with which
9 such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection
10 therewith shall be payable from the appropriation other-
11 wise available for the travel expenses of such employee.

12 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

13 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
14 crimes: For expenses necessary for the detection and prose-
15 cution of crimes against the United States; for the protection
16 of the person of the President of the United States; the
17 acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of iden-
18 tification and other records and their exchange with the duly
19 authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States,
20 cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations
21 regarding official matters under the control of the Depart-
22 ment of Justice and the Department of State as may be
23 directed by the Attorney General; including personal services
24 in the District of Columbia; a health service program as

1 authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150) ; purchase of five hun-
2 dred (for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor
3 vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replace-
4 ment only, of one armored motor vehicle; printing and
5 binding; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000
6 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes
7 set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including
8 expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attend-
9 ance at meetings concerned with the work of such Bureau
10 when authorized in writing by the Attorney General;
11 not to exceed \$3,000 for membership in the International
12 Commission of Criminal Police; payment of rewards when
13 specifically authorized by the Attorney General for in-
14 formation leading to the apprehension of fugitives from
15 justice; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen
16 emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended
17 under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall
18 make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as
19 he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such
20 certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum
21 therein expressed to have been expended; ~~(16)\$52,585,141~~
22 ~~\$50,987,000~~ (17), of which not to exceed \$750,000 shall be
23 immediately available: *Provided*, That the compensation of
24 the Director of the Bureau shall be \$14,000 per annum so
25 long as the position is filled by the present incumbent: *Pro-*

1 *vided further*, That of the amount herein appropriated
2 \$100,000 is to be held as a reserve for emergencies arising
3 in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank robbery, and
4 to be released for expenditure in such amounts and at such
5 times as the Attorney General may determine.

6 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
7 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any
8 civil-service employee.

9 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

10 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
11 Service: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, neces-
12 sary for the administration and enforcement of the laws
13 relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registra-
14 tion; personal services in the District of Columbia; a health
15 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150);
16 care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other ex-
17 penses incident to the deportation, removal; and exclusion of
18 aliens in the United States and to, through, or in foreign
19 countries; advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging
20 while en route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in
21 excess of \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under
22 the immigration laws, for work performed; payment of
23 rewards for information leading to the apprehension or
24 conviction of violators of the immigration laws; not to ex-
25 ceed \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential

1 character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney
2 General and accounted for solely on his certificate; traveling
3 expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at
4 meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
5 purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty, for replace-
6 ment only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase
7 (not to exceed four), maintenance, and operation of aircraft;
8 firearms and ammunition; printing and binding, including
9 citizenship textbooks for free distribution; refunds of head
10 tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items
11 properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become
12 public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and
13 passage money; stenographic reporting services by contract
14 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
15 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and
16 repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident
17 thereto; and for all necessary expenses incident to the
18 maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and trans-
19 portation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent
20 children, including transportation and other expenses in the
21 return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to
22 such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney
23 General; \$30,500,000: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of
24 Immigration and Naturalization may contract with officers
25 and employees for the use, on official business, of privately

1 owned horses: *Provided further*, That provisions of law
2 prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens in the
3 Government service shall not apply to the employment of
4 interpreters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service
5 (not to exceed ten permanent and such temporary em-
6 ployees as are required from time to time) where competent
7 citizen interpreters are not available.

8 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

9 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries
10 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and else-
11 where in connection with the supervision of the maintenance
12 and care of United States prisoners, including printing and
13 binding and the compilation of statistics relating to prisoners
14 in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institu-
15 tions, \$466,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 of
16 this amount shall be available for expenses of attendance at
17 meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Prisons
18 when incurred on the written authorization of the Attorney
19 General.

20 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-
21 tions: For expenses necessary for the support of prisoners,
22 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and cor-
23 rectional institutions, and the construction of buildings at
24 prison camps, interment or transporting remains of deceased
25 inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States;

1 including purchase of eight passenger motor vehicles, in-
2 cluding one bus at not to exceed \$20,000, for replace-
3 ment only; not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses of attend-
4 ance at meetings concerned with the work of the Federal
5 Prison System when authorized in writing by the Attor-
6 ney General; traveling expenses; furnishing of uniforms and
7 other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in
8 the performance of their official duties; not to exceed \$35,000
9 for the acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal penal or
10 correctional institution when, in the opinion of the Attorney
11 General, the additional land is essential to the protection of
12 the health or safety of the institution; firearms and ammu-
13 nition; purchase and exchange of farm products and live-
14 stock; \$18,800,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Re-
15 vised Statutes, as amended, shall not be construed to apply to
16 any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation
17 when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500:
18 *Provided further*, That collections in cash for meals, laun-
19 dry, barber service, uniform equipment, and any other items
20 for which payment is made originally from appropriated
21 funds, may be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of
22 the appropriation for maintenance and operation of the
23 institutions.

24 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for in-
25 mates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances

1 necessary for patients including personal services in the
2 District of Columbia and furnishing and laundering of uni-
3 forms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for
4 the employees in the performance of their official duties;
5 \$1,592,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the
6 Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary,
7 in the discretion of the Attorney General for direct expend-
8 iture by that Service.

9 Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction,
10 remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities
11 at existing penal and correctional institutions and all neces-
12 sary expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the
13 direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase of
14 material and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor
15 of United States prisoners as the Attorney General may
16 direct, \$497,000, of which \$280,000 shall be available for
17 replacement of a power plant at the United States Peniten-
18 tiary, Leavenworth, Kansas; and, in addition, the Attorney
19 General is authorized to enter into contracts and incur obliga-
20 tions in an amount not to exceed \$900,000, for completion
21 of such replacement at a total cost not to exceed \$1,180,000.

22 Support of United States prisoners: For support of
23 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in
24 the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and
25 medical aid; rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of

1 buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied
2 under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14,
3 1930 (18 U. S. C. 4003, 4009) ; support of prisoners
4 becoming insane during imprisonment and who continue
5 insane after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives
6 or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of
7 deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United
8 States and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains
9 are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing,
10 and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their
11 capture; and for repairs, betterments, and improvements
12 of United States jails, including sidewalks; \$1,675,000.

13 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

14 Office of Alien Property: The Attorney General, or such
15 officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out
16 of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or
17 transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading
18 with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50
19 U. S. C. App.), necessary expenses incurred in carrying
20 out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney Gen-
21 eral pursuant to said Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed
22 \$4,000,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year
23 for the general administrative expenses of the Office of
24 Alien Property, including printing and binding; rent of pri-
25 vate or Government-owned space in the District of Colum-

1 bia; not to exceed \$70,000 for services as authorized
2 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
3 55a) ; personal services in the District of Columbia; a health
4 service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150),
5 and traveling expenses, including attendance at meetings of
6 organizations concerned with the work of the Office:
7 *Provided further*, That on or before November 1 of
8 the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a
9 report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate
10 and the House of Representatives giving detailed informa-
11 tion on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses
12 incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in con-
13 nection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property:
14 *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized
15 the amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the Admin-
16 istrative Division, Department of Justice.

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

18 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title
19 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-
20 after employed as an attorney unless such person shall be
21 duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney
22 under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of
23 Columbia.

24 SEC. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the
25 offices of the United States district attorney and the United

1 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appro-
 2 priations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States
 3 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to
 4 the credit of the District of Columbia.

5 SEC. 204. In the procurement of lawbooks, books of
 6 reference, and periodicals, the Department of Justice is
 7 authorized to exchange or sell similar items and apply the
 8 exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in
 9 whole or in part payment therefor.

10 SEC. 205. Appropriations under this title available for
 11 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment of claims
 12 pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act
 13 (28 U. S. C. 2672).

14 SEC. 206. This title may be cited as the "Department
 15 of Justice Appropriation Act, 1950".

16 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

17 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

18 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 19 Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title
 20 referred to as the Secretary) including personal services in
 21 the District of Columbia; purchase of one passenger motor
 22 vehicle for replacement only (18) *and one* at not to exceed
 23 (19) ~~\$2,000~~ \$5,000; printing and binding; services as auth-
 24 orized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S.
 25 C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$50 per

1 diem; and teletype news service (not exceeding \$1,000) ;
2 ~~(20)\$1,200,000~~ \$1,358,000.

3 Technical and scientific services: For necessary ex-
4 penses in the performance of activities and services relating
5 to the collection, compilation, and dissemination of tech-
6 nological information as an aid to business in the develop-
7 ment of foreign and domestic commerce, including personal
8 services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed
9 \$2,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
10 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and printing and
11 binding, \$219,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary is author-
12 ized, upon request of any public or private organization or
13 individual, to reproduce by appropriate process, independ-
14 ently or through any other agency of the Government, any
15 scientific or technical report, document, or descriptive mate-
16 rial, foreign or domestic, which has been released for public
17 dissemination, and to sell such reproductions at a price not
18 less than the estimated total cost of reproducing and dissemi-
19 nating same as may be determined by the Secretary, the
20 moneys received from such sale to be deposited in a special
21 account in the Treasury, such account to be available for
22 reimbursing any appropriation which may have borne the
23 expense of such reproduction and dissemination and making
24 refunds to organizations and individuals when entitled thereto.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:

For expenses necessary for searching census records and supplying information incident to carrying out the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory requirements with respect to age and citizenship certification, including personal services at the seat of government, travel, micro-film, binding records, and photographic supplies, \$105,000:

Provided, That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security Administration.

Current census statistics: For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics provided for by law; temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce without regard to the Classification Act; printing and binding; the cost of obtaining State, municipal, and other records; preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character by contract; and purchase, construction, repair, and rental of mechanical and electrical tabulating equipment and other labor-saving devices; \$5,750,000, of which \$100,000 shall be available exclusively for vessel shipping statistics.

1 Seventeenth decennial census: For expenses necessary
 2 for taking, compiling, and publishing the seventeenth de-
 3 cennial census as authorized by law (13 U. S. C. 201-219),
 4 including personal services at the seat of government and
 5 elsewhere at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce
 6 without regard to the Classification Act and the Federal
 7 Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended; printing and
 8 binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
 9 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); health service
 10 program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); and
 11 compensation of employees of the Department of Com-
 12 merce and other departments and independent establishments
 13 of the Government who may be detailed for field work;
 14 ~~(21)\$42,000.000~~ \$41,885,000, to remain available until
 15 December 31, 1952.

16 General administration, Bureau of the Census: For ex-
 17 penses necessary for general administration, including tem-
 18 porary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of
 19 Commerce without regard to the Classification Act; and
 20 printing and binding; ~~(22)\$755,000~~ \$870,000.

21 CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 23 Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the pro-
 24 visions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended
 25 (49 U. S. C. 401), and other Acts incident to the enforce-

1 ment of safety regulations; maintenance and operation of air
2 navigation facilities and air traffic control; furnishing ad-
3 visory service to States and other public and private agen-
4 cies in connection with the construction or improvement of
5 airports and landing areas; and the disposal of surplus air-
6 ports; including personal services in the District of Columbia;
7 hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$395,000); the operation
8 and maintenance of eighty-five aircraft; printing and bind-
9 ing; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mile-
10 age of expert and other witnesses; examination of estimates
11 of appropriations in the field; purchase (not to exceed forty,
12 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
13 purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes; and salaries and
14 traveling expenses, together with tuition (not to exceed
15 \$20,000) and other contractual expenses in connection there-
16 with, of employees detailed to attend courses of training con-
17 ducted by the Government or other organizations serving
18 aviation; \$94,402,105, and the Departments of the Air
19 Force, Army and Navy, are authorized to transfer to the
20 Civil Aeronautics Administration without charge, subject to
21 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, aircraft (for re-
22 placement only), aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment,
23 and hangar, line, and shop equipment surplus to the needs
24 of such Departments: *Provided*, That there may be credited
25 to this appropriation, funds received from States, counties,

1 municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses in-
2 curred in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic
3 control towers.

4 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acqui-
5 sition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of
6 air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional
7 civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of
8 additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and
9 communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and
10 modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acqui-
11 sition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; the construction
12 and furnishing of quarters and related accommodations for
13 officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics Adminis-
14 tration and the Weather Bureau stationed at remote localities
15 not on foreign soil where such accommodations are not other-
16 wise available; personal services in the District of Columbia;
17 purchase (not to exceed eight) and hire of passenger
18 motor vehicles; printing and binding; and not to exceed
19 \$200,000 for emergency repairs and replacement of facili-
20 ties damaged by fire, flood, or storm; \$18,650,000, of
21 which \$8,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred
22 under authority heretofore granted to enter into contracts
23 for the foregoing purposes; and, in addition, the Civil
24 Aeronautics Administration is authorized to enter into con-
25 tracts and incur obligations for purposes contained in this

1 paragraph in an amount not exceeding ~~(23)\$18,300,000~~
2 \$27,300,000: *Provided*, That authority heretofore granted
3 under this head to enter into contracts for such purposes may
4 be exercised until June 30, 1950: *Provided further*, That the
5 consolidated appropriation under this head for the next pre-
6 ceding fiscal year is hereby consolidated with and made a part
7 of this appropriation to be disbursed and accounted for as one
8 fund: *Provided further*, That transfers may be made from
9 this appropriation to the appropriation "Salaries and ex-
10 penses, Civil Aeronautics Administration," for costs of
11 maintenance and operation of aircraft for initial flight check-
12 ing of facilities established under this appropriation (not
13 to exceed \$350,000) ; for necessary expenses in connection
14 with the transportation by air to and from and within the
15 Territories of the United States of materials and equipment
16 secured under this appropriation (not to exceed \$115,000) ;
17 and for necessary administrative costs (not to exceed
18 \$375,000) : *Provided further*, That the Departments of the
19 Army, Navy, and Air Force are authorized during the
20 current fiscal year to transfer without charge, subject to
21 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, air navigation
22 and communication facilities, including appurtenances
23 thereto, to the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

24 Technical development: For expenses necessary in
25 carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of

1 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such
2 developmental work and service testing as tends to the
3 creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including land-
4 ing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances,
5 personnel, and operation methods, and personal services in
6 the District of Columbia; acquisition of necessary sites by
7 lease or grant; operation and maintenance of five aircraft,
8 which shall be in addition to the number authorized herein
9 under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Civil
10 Aeronautics Administration"; and printing and binding;
11 \$1,450,000.

12 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
13 port: For expenses incident to the care, operation, mainte-
14 nance, and protection of the Washington National Airport,
15 including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for re-
16 placement only; printing and binding; not to exceed \$2,900
17 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms; and arms
18 and ammunition; \$1,250,000; and the Departments of the
19 Air Force, Army and Navy, are authorized to transfer to
20 the Administrator without payment therefor such equipment,
21 not to exceed \$30,000 in value, as is commonly used in
22 ground operation at airports for use of the Washington Na-
23 tional Airport.

24 Construction, Washington National Airport: For an
25 additional amount for construction at the Washington Na-

1 tional Airport, to be used for (24)the installation of an
 2 additional fuel oil storage tank (25)and a steam line,
 3 (26)\$21,500 \$196,500, to remain available until expended.

4 Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For
 5 carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of
 6 May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), to be available
 7 until June 30, 1953, \$14,500,000, of which \$11,-
 8 500,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred under
 9 authority heretofore granted to enter into contracts for the
 10 foregoing purposes; and in addition, the Civil Aeronautics
 11 Administration is authorized until June 30, 1953, to enter
 12 into contracts and incur obligations for purposes of this para-
 13 graph in an amount not exceeding \$36,500,000, of which
 14 \$36,000,000 shall be for projects in the States in accordance
 15 with sections 5 (b) and 6 of said Act, and \$500,000 shall
 16 be for projects in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin
 17 Islands in accordance with section 5 (c), as amended:
 18 *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated herein
 19 \$3,000,000 shall be available as one fund for necessary
 20 planning, research, and administrative expenses; including
 21 personal services in the District of Columbia; hire of passen-
 22 ger motor vehicles; and printing and binding; of which
 23 \$3,000,000 not to exceed \$550,000 may be transferred
 24 to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-
 25 nautics Administration", to provide for necessary ad-

1 ministrative expenses, including the maintenance and
2 operation of aircraft and printing and binding: *Pro-*
3 *vided further*, That the appropriation under this head
4 for the next preceding fiscal year is hereby merged with
5 this appropriation (27): *Provided further, That of the ap-*
6 *propriation made herein not to exceed \$80,000 may be used*
7 *for services connected with the Office of the General Counsel.*

8 Construction of public airports, Territory of Alaska:
9 For an additional amount for construction of public air-
10 ports, Territory of Alaska, \$5,800,000, to remain available
11 until expended for liquidation of obligations incurred under
12 authority granted in the Second Deficiency Appropriation
13 Act, 1948, to enter into contracts for such purpose.

14 Air navigation development: For expenses necessary for
15 planning and developing a national system of aids to air
16 navigation and air traffic control common to military and
17 civil air navigation, including research, experimental inves-
18 tigations, purchase, and development, by contract or other-
19 wise, of new types of air navigation aids (including plans,
20 specifications, and drawings) ; personal services in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia; hire of passenger motor vehicles and
22 aircraft; printing and binding; services as authorized by
23 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
24 at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem;
25 acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; and

1 payments in advance under contracts for research or
 2 development work; ~~(28)not to exceed \$130,000 for adminis-~~
 3 ~~trative expenses;~~ \$3,000,000, and, in addition, the Civil
 4 Aeronautics Administration is authorized to enter into con-
 5 tracts and incur obligations for the purposes contained in this
 6 paragraph in an amount not exceeding \$4,000,000 **(29)**:
 7 *Provided, That not to exceed \$56,600 may be transferred to*
 8 *the Appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics*
 9 *Administration", for necessary administrative costs, includ-*
 10 *ing the maintenance and operation of aircraft and printing*
 11 *and binding.*

12 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

13 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For
 14 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, includ-
 15 ing personal services in the District of Columbia; contract
 16 stenographic reporting services; employment of temporary
 17 guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section
 18 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; salaries and
 19 traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses
 20 of training conducted by the Government or industries serv-
 21 ing aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appro-
 22 priations in the field; **(30)***purchase (not to exceed four, for*
 23 *replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire,*
 24 *operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft; and printing*
 25 *and binding; (31)\$3,620,500 \$3,780,000.*

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Salaries and expenses, departmental: For expenses necessary to carry out in the District of Columbia the provisions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C. 883a-883i), including the purchase of maps and nautical and aeronautical charts; maintenance of an instrument shop and procurement or exchange of metal working and woodworking supplies and equipment; motion-picture equipment; chart paper, drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment; printing and binding; instruments (except surveying instruments); and stationery for field use; \$3,750,000, of which not to exceed \$3,230,000 shall be available for personal services.

Salaries and expenses, field: For expenses necessary to carry out in the field the provisions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C. 883a-883i), including the operation and maintenance of ships and other field units; replacement of observatories and auxiliary buildings where necessary; purchase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of sites where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and seismological buildings; operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photographic surveys; packing, crating, and transporting personal household effects of commissioned officers when transferred from one official station

1 to another, and of commissioned officers who die on active
2 duty, and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as
3 authorized by law; and extra compensation at not to exceed
4 \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when
5 assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, and at not
6 to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of other
7 Federal agencies while observing tides or currents or tending
8 seismographs; \$5,900,000.

9 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances
10 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-
11 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers
12 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment
13 of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law,
14 \$1,310,000.

15 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic
16 Survey shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed
17 ten vehicles known as station wagons and suburban
18 carry-alls, of which five shall be for replacement only, and
19 (not to exceed \$25,000) for services as authorized by
20 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

21 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

22 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-
23 ices and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign
24 and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, includ-
25 ing printing and binding, the purchase of commercial and

1 trade reports, and not to exceed \$50,000 for services as
 2 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
 3 U. S. C. 55a), \$4,878,500: *Provided*, That expenses of
 4 field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel
 5 of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein
 6 appropriated.

7 Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate
 8 and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch of-
 9 fices for the collection and dissemination of information use-
 10 ful in the development and improvement of commerce
 11 throughout the United States and its possessions, including
 12 not to exceed \$90,000 for personal services in the Dis-
 13 trict of Columbia, and printing and binding, ~~(32)\$2,031,000~~
 14 \$2,106,000.

15 Export control: For expenses necessary for carrying
 16 out the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949 (Public
 17 Law 11, approved February 26, 1949), relating to export
 18 controls, including personal services in the District of Colum-
 19 bia and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 20 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed
 21 \$50 per diem for individuals, and printing and bind-
 22 ing, ~~(33)\$5,000,000~~ \$4,550,000, of which not to exceed
 23 \$1,500,000 may be transferred to the Bureau of Customs,
 24 Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export control
 25 program, and of which not to exceed \$105,000 may be

1 transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses"
 2 under the Office of the Secretary.

3 PATENT OFFICE

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 5 ing personal services in the District of Columbia and the
 6 salary of the Commissioner at \$10,330 per annum; services
 7 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 8 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75
 9 per diem (not to exceed \$25,000); expenses of transport-
 10 ing to foreign governments publications of patents issued by
 11 the Patent Office; defense of suits instituted against the
 12 Commissioner of Patents; travel; printing and binding; and
 13 other contingent expenses of the Patent Office: *Provided*,
 14 That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may
 15 be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of
 16 photolithography; ~~(34)\$10,625,000~~ \$10,925,000.

17 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

18 For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions
 19 of the Act approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597;
 20 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and Acts supplementary thereto
 21 affecting the functions of the Bureau and the functions set
 22 forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of
 23 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal
 24 services in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in
 25 the field; construction of working quarters in the field when

1 suitable facilities are not otherwise available and living quar-
 2 ters at remote localities; repairs and alterations to buildings
 3 and other plant facilities, and not to exceed ~~(35)\$600,000~~
 4 ~~\$800,000~~ for improvements to buildings, grounds, and other
 5 plant facilities including construction of minor buildings and
 6 other facilities in the District of Columbia and in the field to
 7 house special apparatus or material which must be isolated
 8 from other activities; building of temporary experimental
 9 structures; expenses of the visiting committee; demonstration
 10 of the results of the Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as
 11 may be deemed most effective; purchase, repair, and cleaning
 12 of uniforms for guards; purchase of not to exceed five pas-
 13 senger motor vehicles for replacement only; printing and
 14 binding; not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized
 15 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
 16 and purchase of reprints from trade journals or other peri-
 17 odicals of articles prepared officially by Government
 18 employees, as follows:

19 Operation and administration: For the general opera-
 20 tion and administration of the Bureau; improvement and
 21 care of the grounds; plant equipment; maintenance and pro-
 22 tection of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto;
 23 ~~(36)\$1,310,000~~ \$1,510,000.

24 Research and testing: For calibrating and certifying
 25 measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms

1 of the national standards; the preparation and distribution
2 of standard materials; the testing of equipment, materials,
3 and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the
4 improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to
5 governmental agencies on scientific and technical matters;
6 the maintenance and development of national standards of
7 measurement; the development of improved methods of
8 measurement; the determination of physical constants and
9 the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms
10 and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and
11 safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids
12 and heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive sub-
13 stances, and X-rays; the development of methods of chemi-
14 cal analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the
15 properties of rare substances; investigations relating to
16 the utilization of materials, including lubricants and
17 liquid fuels; the study of new processes and methods of
18 fabrication; the solutions of problems arising in connection
19 with standards; cooperation with Government purchasing
20 agencies, industries, and national organizations in developing
21 specifications and facilitating their use; encouragement of
22 the application of the latest developments in the utilization
23 and standardization of building materials; the development
24 of engineering and safety codes, simplified practice recom-
25 mendations, and commercial standards of quality and per-

1 formance; and the compilation of and dissemination of
2 scientific and technical data; \$4,300,000.

3 Radio propagation and standards: For development and
4 maintenance of primary standards of measurement of elec-
5 trical quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and certifying
6 radio measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in
7 terms of the national primary standards; investigation of
8 the phenomena affecting the propagation of radio waves;
9 the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; the
10 compilation and dissemination of scientific and technical data
11 relating to the propagation of radio waves, and measure-
12 ment of electrical quantities at radio frequencies: *Provided,*
13 That for employees conducting observations on radio propa-
14 gation phenomena in the Arctic region, the funds appro-
15 priated and the funds transferred or advanced from other
16 Government agencies to the National Bureau of Standards
17 shall be available for the appointment of such employees
18 at base rates not in excess of \$5,000 per annum without
19 regard to the civil service and classification laws and titles
20 II and III of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945; and
21 for the furnishing of food, shelter, and protective clothing
22 and equipment, without repayment therefor, to employees
23 of the Government assigned to Arctic stations; and the
24 Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are au-
25 thorized, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,

1 to transfer without charge to the National Bureau of
 2 Standards materials, equipment, and supplies, surplus to
 3 their needs and necessary for the establishment, maintenance,
 4 and operation of Arctic ionosphere observation stations,
 5 \$3,100,000.

6 WEATHER BUREAU

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 8 Weather Bureau, including personal services in the District
 9 of Columbia; maintenance and operation of aircraft, and
 10 purchase of one for replacement only; printing and binding;
 11 not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized by section
 12 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to
 13 exceed \$10,000 for maintenance of a printing office in the
 14 City of Washington, as authorized by law; not to exceed
 15 \$10,000 for the United States contribution to the cost of
 16 the secretariat of the International Meteorological Committee;
 17 and erection of temporary living and working quarters for ob-
 18 servers at remote localities where such quarters are not other-
 19 wise available; ~~(37)\$24,000,000~~ \$24,359,000: *Provided,*
 20 That during the current fiscal year, the maximum amount
 21 authorized under section 3 (a) of the Act of June 2, 1948
 22 (Public Law 573), for extra compensation to employees of
 23 other Government agencies for taking and transmitting
 24 meteorological observations, shall be \$5 per day; and the
 25 maximum base rate of pay authorized under section 3 (b)

1 of said Act, for employees conducting meteorological investi-
2 gations in the Arctic region, shall be \$5,000 per annum,
3 except that not more than five of such employees at any one
4 time may receive a base rate of \$7,500 per annum.

5 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

6 SEC. 302. The appropriations "Salaries and expenses,
7 Civil Aeronautics Administration"; "Salaries and expenses",
8 Civil Aeronautics Board; "Radio propagation and stand-
9 ards", National Bureau of Standards; and "Salaries and
10 expenses", Weather Bureau, shall be available under regula-
11 tions to be prescribed by the Secretary, for furnishing to
12 employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil
13 Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau in Alaska and
14 other areas outside the United States, where determined
15 necessary by the Secretary, free emergency medical services
16 by contract or otherwise and medical supplies in an amount
17 not to exceed \$20,000, and for the purchase, transportation,
18 and storage of food and other subsistence supplies by contract
19 or otherwise for resale to such employees, through commis-
20 saries and mess halls, the proceeds from such resales to be
21 credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for
22 such supplies was made and a report shall be made to Con-
23 gress annually showing the expenditures made for such sup-
24 plies and the proceeds from such resale; and appropriations of
25 the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather

1 Bureau shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$20,000
2 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies for
3 the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities,
4 reimbursement for such relief to be in accordance with regu-
5 lations prescribed by the Secretary.

6 SEC. 303. The appropriations of the Department of
7 Commerce available for salaries and expenses shall be avail-
8 able for health programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C.
9 150), and for the payment of claims pursuant to section
10 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672).

11 SEC. 304. Appropriations of the Department of Com-
12 merce available for salaries and expenses shall be avail-
13 able for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned
14 with the activities for which the appropriations are made.

15 SEC. 305. During the current fiscal year officers
16 and employees of the Department of Commerce having
17 special scientific or other technical or professional quali-
18 fications may be detailed to the Government of any foreign
19 country under the same terms and conditions as provided
20 in the Act of May 25, 1938, as amended (5 U. S. C. 118e),
21 for detail of employees of the United States to the foreign
22 Governments specified in said Act.

23 SEC. 306. This title may be cited as the "Department
24 of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1950".

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES

For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, Reporter of the Court, and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, \$867,000.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For miscellaneous expenses to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, \$52,100.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with sections 3709, as amended, and

1 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5, 16);
 2 \$148,400.

3 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
 6 and all other officers and employees of the court, and nec-
 7 essary expenses of the court, including exchange of books,
 8 traveling expenses, and printing and binding, as may be
 9 approved by the chief judge, \$187,900.

10 CUSTOMS COURT

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For salaries of the chief judge, eight judges, and all
 13 other officers and employees of the court, and necessary
 14 expenses of the court, including exchange of books, travel-
 15 ing expenses, and printing and binding, as may be approved
 16 by the chief judge, ~~(38)\$400,400~~ \$401,120: *Provided*, That
 17 traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be
 18 paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

19 COURT OF CLAIMS

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,
 22 seven regular and six additional commissioners, and all
 23 other officers and employees of the court, and for other nec-
 24 essary expenses, including stenographic and other fees and

1 charges necessary in the taking of testimony, travel, and
2 printing and binding, \$510,000.

3 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

4 For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court
5 of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision
6 of the Architect of the Capitol, \$24,100.

7 OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES

8 HAWAII

9 For salaries of the chief justice and two associate jus-
10 tices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, of
11 judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of judges retired
12 under title 28, United States Code, section 373, \$106,500.

13 SALARIES OF JUDGES

14 For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including
15 judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands,
16 and the Panama Canal Zone); and justices and judges re-
17 tired or resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections
18 371, 372, and 373; \$4,675,000.

19 SALARIES OF CLERKS OF COURTS

20 For salaries of clerks of United States courts of appeals
21 and United States district courts, their deputies, and other
22 assistants, \$4,221,300.

23 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used
24 to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the

1 United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama; Flor-
 2 ence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama;
 3 Grand Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango,
 4 Colorado; Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton,
 5 Illinois; Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New
 6 Mexico; Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Caro-
 7 lina; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen,
 8 South Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South
 9 Dakota; Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston, Wyo-
 10 ming; or Lander, Wyoming; but this paragraph shall not be
 11 so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions of court
 12 of such employees as may be necessary from other offices to
 13 the offices named herein.

14 PROBATION SYSTEM

15 For salaries of probation officers and their clerical as-
 16 sistants, as authorized by title 18, United States Code, sec-
 17 tions 3654 and 3656, \$1,965,000: *Provided*, That nothing
 18 herein contained shall be construed to abridge the right of
 19 the district judges to appoint probation officers, or to make
 20 such orders as may be necessary to govern probation officers
 21 in their own courts: *Provided further*, That no part of this
 22 appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or expenses
 23 of any probation officer who, in the judgment of the chief
 24 or presiding judge certified to the Attorney General, fails

1 to carry out the official orders of the Attorney General
2 with respect to supervising or furnishing information con-
3 cerning any prisoner released conditionally or on parole from
4 any Federal penal or correctional institution.

5 SALARIES OF CRIERS

6 For salaries of criers as authorized by title 28, United
7 States Code, sections 713 (a) and 755, \$470,000.

8 FEES OF COMMISSIONERS

9 For fees of the United States commissioners and other
10 committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States
11 Code, section 3041, including fees and expenses of concilia-
12 tion commissioners, United States courts, including the
13 objects and subject to the conditions specified for such fees
14 and expenses of conciliation commissioners in the Depart-
15 ment of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, \$475,000.

16 FEES OF JURORS

17 For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors; meals and lodg-
18 ing for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II,
19 of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362) ; and compensa-
20 tion for jury commissioners; \$1,850,000: *Provided*, That
21 the compensation of jury commissioners for the District of
22 Columbia shall conform to the provisions of section 1401,
23 title 11 of the District of Columbia Code, but such compen-
24 sation shall not exceed \$250 each per annum.

MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES

For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, ~~\$2,037,000~~ (39)\$2,067,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associated (P-3), full (P-4) or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted (40)or within-grade promotional increases and of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed because of an emergency)

1 the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks ap-
 2 pointed by one judge shall not exceed ~~(41)\$6,500~~ \$6,700 per
 3 annum, except in the case of the ~~(42)senior circuit chief~~
 4 judge of each circuit and ~~(43)senior district judge of each~~
 5 ~~district~~ *the chief judge of each district court* having five or
 6 more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries
 7 shall not exceed ~~(44)\$7,500~~ \$9,000.

8 MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

9 For miscellaneous expenses of the United States courts
 10 and their officers; printing and binding; purchase of fire-
 11 arms and ammunition; and purchase of envelopes without
 12 regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476);
 13 \$611,000.

14 TRAVEL EXPENSES

15 For necessary traveling expenses, not otherwise pro-
 16 vided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including traveling
 17 expenses of probation officers and their clerks, \$614,000:
 18 *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an amount
 19 not to exceed \$6,500, for expenses of attendance at meetings
 20 concerned with the work of Federal probation when in-
 21 curred on the written authorization of the Director of the
 22 Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

23 PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

24 For printing and binding the advance opinions, pre-

1 liminary prints, and bound reports of the Supreme Court of
2 the United States, \$91,200.

3 SALARIES OF COURT REPORTERS

4 For salaries of court reporters for the district courts of
5 the United States, as authorized by title 28, United States
6 Code, section 753, \$873,400.

7 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

8 For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of
9 the United States Courts, including personal services in the
10 District of Columbia, travel, printing and binding, advertis-
11 ing, rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and
12 examination of estimates for appropriations in the field,
13 \$500,800.

14 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, DISTRICT COURT OF THE

15 UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

16 For repairs and improvements to the courthouse, in-
17 cluding repair and maintenance of the mechanical equip-
18 ment, and for labor and material and every item incident
19 thereto, \$16,000, to be expended under the direction of the
20 Architect of the Capitol.

21 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF

22 APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

23 For repairs and improvements to the United States
24 Court of Appeals Building, including repair and mainte-
25 nance of the mechanical equipment and for labor and mate-

1 rial and every item incident thereto, \$7,900, to be expended
2 under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

3 SALARIES OF REFEREES

4 For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of
5 June 28, 1946 (11 U. S. C. 68), \$879,000 to be derived
6 from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of
7 said Act.

8 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

9 For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States
10 courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants,
11 travel, printing and binding, purchase of envelopes without
12 regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476),
13 \$886,000 to be derived from the referees' expense fund
14 established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946 (11
15 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

16 Any surplus arising in the referees' salary and expense
17 funds for the fiscal years 1948 and 1949 shall remain
18 available until June 30, 1950, for the payment of salaries
19 and expenses of referees within the limitations prescribed
20 hereinbefore.

21 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

22 SEC. 402. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for
23 the District Court of the United States for the District
24 of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30
25 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court

1 of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appro-
2 priations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United
3 States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the
4 District of Columbia.

5 SEC. 403. The reports of the United States Court of
6 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for
7 a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not
8 more than \$6.50 per volume.

9 SEC. 404. This title may be cited as the "Judiciary
10 Appropriation Act, 1950".

11 TITLE V—GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

12 The following corporations, respectively, are hereby
13 authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of
14 funds and borrowing authority available to each such cor-
15 poration and in accord with law, and to make such contracts
16 and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations
17 as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation
18 Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying
19 out the programs set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year
20 ending June 30, 1950, for each such corporation, except as
21 hereinafter provided:

22 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

23 Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed
24 \$330,000 of the funds of the Corporation shall be available
25 for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$400,000

1 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both
 2 amounts to be computed on an accrual basis and to be de-
 3 termined in accordance with the Corporation's prescribed
 4 accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be
 5 exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures
 6 which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized
 7 or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced,
 8 including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in con-
 9 nection with acquisition, construction, operation, mainte-
 10 nance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities
 11 and other property belonging to the Corporation or in which
 12 it has an interest.

13 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

14 The Institute of Inter-American Affairs: Not to exceed
 15 \$525,000 of the funds available to the Corporation shall
 16 be available during the current fiscal year for its adminis-
 17 trative expenses, including administrative services performed
 18 for the Corporation by other Government agencies.

19 SEC. 502. This title may be cited as "Federal Prison
 20 Industries, Incorporated, and The Institute of Inter-Ameri-
 21 can Affairs Appropriation Act, 1950".

22 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

23 SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in
 24 this Act (45), or of the funds available for expenditure by
 25 any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay

1 the salary or wages of any person who engages in
2 a strike against the Government of the United States
3 or who is a member of an organization of Government
4 employees that asserts the right to strike against the
5 Government of the United States, or who advocates,
6 or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
7 overthrow of the Government of the United States by
8 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof
9 an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that
10 the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the
11 provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the
12 Government of the United States, is not a member of an
13 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
14 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
15 that such person does not advocate, and is not a member
16 of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the
17 Government of the United States by force or violence:
18 *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike
19 against the Government of the United States or who is a
20 member of an organization of Government employees that
21 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
22 United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an
23 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
24 ment of the United States by force or violence and accepts
25 employment the salary or wages for which are paid from

1 any appropriation ~~(46)~~ or *fund* contained in this Act shall be
 2 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
 3 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
 4 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty
 5 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for,
 6 any other provisions of existing law.

7 SEC. 602. This Act may be cited as the "Departments
 8 of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropria-
 9 tion Act, 1950".

Passed the House of Representatives April 7, 1949.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 7 (legislative
 day, June 2), 1949.

Attest: LESLIE L. BIFFLE,
Secretary.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4016

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 7, 1949

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5060) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House without amendment with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SCRIVNER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks made in Committee of the Whole and include a table found on pages 79 and 80 of the hearings of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the legislative branch.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. REES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks made in the Committee of the Whole.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY, 1950

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4016) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and, without objection, appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ROONEY, FLOOD, PRESTON, CANNON, STEFAN, and FENTON.

CLERK HIRE FOR MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 240 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the bill (H. R. 4583) relating to telephone and telegraph service and clerk hire for Members of the House of Representatives, with Senate amendments thereto, be, and the same is hereby, taken from the Speaker's table to the end that the Senate amendments be, and the same are hereby, agreed to.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, there has been objection to taking H. R. 4533 from the Speaker's table, and, consequently, this rule was requested in order to make

that possible. This rule permits the taking from the Speaker's table of the bill H. R. 4583 and agrees to the Senate amendments. The bill was originally passed by the House and the other body amended same by embodying two restrictions therein, which I feel are justifiable and reasonable in order to protect and safeguard the Members of the House, as well as the Treasury of the United States, from any unnecessary expenditures.

In other words, the restrictive amendments that have been passed by the Senate merely clarify the term "charges on long-distance telephone calls" by prefacing this statement with the word "toll," and, further, such calls originating outside the District of Columbia but made by the Member to his office in the District of Columbia must be on strictly official business in order to come within the purview of this bill. The aggregate amount of the charges which may be paid from the contingent fund for any fiscal year shall not exceed \$500 for toll charges and telegrams coming under the scope of this bill.

No doubt the committee had in mind when they reported this bill that in years gone by, unfortunately, many Members abused their telegram privileges and dispatched telegrams unnecessarily costing the Government hundreds upon hundreds of dollars. Some of the Members have exceeded a reasonable amount for telegrams. I fully appreciate the fact that Members are obliged to send telegrams and make long-distance telephone calls on matters of vital importance because of inquiries or demands that are made from time to time. Consequently, I feel that it is a wise provision on the part of the committee and should be agreed to.

As to the other increase—that is, the clerk hire—I have been informed that there are a few Members who feel that the increase in clerk hire is not necessary. I say to those Members that they are not compelled to appoint additional clerks if they do not need them, and I hope that they will not under those circumstances. At the same time, however, there are some Members who cannot get along efficiently with the present clerk-hire allowance.

I recall when I first came to this House, 43 years ago, the clerk hire was considerably less than it is today, but I venture to say that in those days I did not receive as many telegrams, letters, and resolutions in 1 month as I receive today in 1 day. This same thing applies to each and every Member. I know that tremendous demands are made upon the Members, as I said before, and I feel that they owe it to their constituencies and to themselves to acknowledge these various communications and comply with the requests that are made upon them so far as possible. We all know that it is virtually impossible for a Member to attend to all of his voluminous office and departmental matters personally. He must have capable clerks, secretaries, and assistants. In view of that fact, I feel that the increase in clerk hire is justifiable and worth while. To those Members who are objecting to this bill, I repeat, it is not mandatory for them to appoint

a clerk, and, as I said before, I hope that they will not do so if they do not need one.

I feel that the Committee on House Administration has acted very wisely in order to meet a definite need. I, therefore, ask for the adoption of this resolution which will permit taking the bill from the Speaker's table so that we may vote on the Senate amendments.

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it was gratifying to hear the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] say that two amendments to this bill had been added in the other body which he thought were timely and advisable. That is right, is it not?

Mr. SABATH. And restrictive.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I am glad to hear the gentleman say that; I wrote those amendments and sent them over to the other body and it is encouraging to see them in the bill.

To avoid any charge of demagoguery and to answer any questions that may be in anyone's mind on this point, while I shall oppose this resolution—now, do not make any mistake about it—if it is adopted and if afterward because of increased demands for service I find the money is needed for additional clerk hire, it will be used for that purpose. I do not need it now, and I do not think the other Members need it; or if they do need it I think the proposal is out of line with a general economy program which we should accept and adopt.

I recall the time when there was a bill to give the Congressmen \$2,500 for expense money. I voted for that but I did not take the money because I did not need it at that time. When I did need it I took it.

I do not like the way the bill was put through the House. The people are willing to give us everything we need if they are convinced we need it.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I cannot yield just now.

The people appreciate what we are trying to do. I am going to write a newsletter to my editors this week, entitled "You Can't Please 'Em." Why? After hearing the testimony before a Senate subcommittee I reached the conclusion that economy being the watchword we here in Congress should take a cut in our salaries, and I introduced a bill to that effect. And then the editor came back with this:

EVERY LITTLE BIT HELPS

Congressman HOFFMAN has introduced a bill providing a 5-percent voluntary reduction in congressional salaries and expense accounts.

Congressmen now get a salary of \$12,500 a year, plus \$2,500 in nontaxable expense money. (They don't have to buy postage

stamps, either.) This adds up to \$15,000. Five percent of \$15,000 is \$750, which would make the annual take-home pay of House Members \$14,250 if the bill should be passed.

This sounds to us like those \$15 cuts on \$2,000 motorcars.

How is that for a doubtful compliment? And I really thought I was moving in the right direction.

LET US BE CONSISTENT

On the 31st day of May, I heard Senator TYDINGS, of Maryland, testifying before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, express deep concern over the Nation's financial condition. He expressed the opinion that, unless there was a reduction in Federal expenditures, this Nation would run head-on into a disastrous depression.

Senator FERGUSON, of Michigan, and others competent to judge gave voice to the same thought. Senator TYDINGS suggested that, to be consistent, Senators and Representatives should take a cut in their salaries.

The following day Senator WHERRY, the Republican floor leader in the Senate, told the subcommittee that the latest estimate made by competent authorities was that, as he testified, the Federal deficit for the current fiscal year stood at \$1,435,509,944.64. He also said that competent authorities, including Senators GEORGE and BYRD and our own distinguished chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Mr. DOUGHTON, estimated that the deficit for 1950 would be between \$3,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000. He stated that we face the prospect of an \$11,000,000,000 deficit by July 1, 1951, and that all these estimates were based upon a national income of the high level of last January.

Many believe that our national income may fall during the next few years and if it does and we continue the present rate of spending, the deficit will of course be far greater.

With the present national debt of more than \$250,000,000,000 and an annual interest charge of \$5,000,000,000, with unavoidable appropriations in sight for necessary Government expenditures and for the veterans, and other billions needed for unavoidable activities of the Federal Government, it is apparent to every thinking individual that, if we are to avoid another depression, we must cut Federal expenditures.

We have long known that we were spending altogether too much money. We have been warned time and again that our current expenditures were exceeding our income, that we were borrowing against the future. We know, without being told, that such a course means trouble for all of us, suffering and privation for many of our citizens.

I was around during the 1895 depression, the Grover Cleveland hard times. I was around during another recession and I was among those present when the 1929—the so-called Hoover—depression hit us.

Many of the younger Members of this body were not doing business or depending upon their earnings during the 1929 depression, and many here do not know

from experience what national financial bankruptcy means.

In some of the depressions which have hit this country and which to date seem unavoidable because we insist at times in living beyond our means, many of our people have gone hungry, have felt the pinch of poverty, have been forced to strive from day to day to get enough to eat, necessary clothing, and to find a place to sleep where it was warm and where one could be sheltered from the weather. But just as long as the sun shines and the weather is fair, there are always people who will never anticipate the coming storms or frost.

Our present situation is not due wholly to our own desires to spend. Our constituents, unorganized and organized, have over the years been putting on the heat, demanding that we vote appropriations for special purposes. We were pressured, and I think wrongly, into voting billions, which we could not afford to give, to foreign nations.

That is water under the bridge and I would forget it were it not for the fact that day after day letters come to me from my constituents, from the Auxiliaries of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, demanding that they be given the appropriations which they want, and if reply is made that there is not money enough, back comes the answer: "Well, the Congress is giving billions for aid to Europe and other lands. We demand that we be taken care of first."

Our people today see the danger and are demanding that Federal expenditures be cut. Members of the other body—a number of them—have introduced bills to cut expenditures in the Federal departments 5 percent. A similar bill has been introduced by me in the House. To carry out Senator TYDINGS' suggestion, I introduced a bill that we should take a 5 percent cut in our compensation.

Do not misunderstand me—I do not believe that we are being overpaid, that we could not earn more in some other way. But I do sincerely believe that, inasmuch as it is apparent that Federal expenditures must be reduced, we, in common with all of our constituents, should be willing to assume and carry temporarily, at least, a part of the necessary reduction.

If we are honest, if we are sincere and straightforward, it will be necessary for us to advise our constituents that we cannot vote for some of the appropriations for which they are asking. That being true, when a letter of that kind is written, for example, to the postal employees, to Federal employees, to the armed-services personnel—when we say to them that there just is not money enough to meet their requests and they come back with the answer: "Why don't you take a cut yourself?"—what reply can we consistently make?

Regardless of the merits of the controversy, we are never going to be able to satisfy an asking constituent when we deny his request for an increase unless we are willing ourselves to take a reduction. And here we are not taking a cut but asking for an additional \$3,000 for

clerk hire. It is not a matter of saving a large amount, for the sum saved by denying this congressional request for \$3,000 clerk hire amounts to very little, but it is the principle involved that really matters.

Some of my colleagues have told me that it was nothing but demagoguery on my part to oppose the granting of this additional clerk hire. They are entitled to their opinion and I do not criticize them for expressing it. One who proposes that his colleagues take less or do not get more, is not popular with his fellow Members. It certainly is not pleasant to oppose additional compensation for those with whom you come in daily contact but, after all, one has his conscience to live with, and some satisfaction can be derived from being consistent.

Few Members come to this body because of the compensation they receive. Many have been successful in business or in professional life, and many could earn more in some other activity. But the money received for services rendered here is not the only compensation. One's sense of importance—and all have it—is satisfied to a certain degree by being selected by the people of his district to represent them in the National Capital. There is not a little satisfaction in having the people of one's district express their respect and their conviction in his ability and integrity by sending him to Congress. Then again, every American who is worth his salt, takes satisfaction in rendering service to his country.

I became a candidate for Congress when the salary was \$7,500 and I was not a candidate because that was the salary or because it might sometime be more. I practiced law for some 30 years; I felt I was entitled to what I thought would comparatively be a vacation. I was conceited enough to think that my services might be of some benefit to the country, and so I put effort and money into a campaign in order that I might have the honor of being elected to this body and have an opportunity to aid in making the laws of the land, an opportunity to serve the country which was my country.

Undoubtedly, an overwhelming majority of the House are here, not solely because of the financial reward, but because being elected to the Congress of the United States is an honor, a high honor, gives an opportunity to serve one's fellow citizens.

Being here then in large part from unselfish motives, at a time when retrenchment must be practiced in Federal expenditures, we are only being consistent if we refuse at this time to vote ourselves additional clerk hire.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS].

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I have the utmost regard and respect for every Member of this body and I certainly do not impugn the motives of anyone. In the past, I have voted against things that people wanted, I have voted against the things that were needed. Recently we turned down a request for an Army pay bill. I voted against that bill because

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND
THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950

JULY 14, 1949.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ROONEY, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4016]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4016) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 6, 15, 17, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 33, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$13,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,299,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$26,800,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,079,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,825,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$700,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,400,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$24,179,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$400,600; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 5 and 10.

JOHN J. ROONEY,
DANIEL J. FLOOD,
CLARENCE CANNON,
KARL STEFAN,
IVOR D. FENTON,
Managers on the Part of the House.

PAT McCARRAN,
KENNETH McKELLAR,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
STYLES BRIDGES,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4016) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 1: Corrects a citation to the United States Code as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$13,000,000 for buildings fund instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,520,100 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Authorizes the purchase of 10 passenger motor vehicles by the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, as proposed by the Senate instead of 14 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$1,120,000 for salaries and expenses of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, as proposed by the House instead of \$1,122,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 6: Corrects language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Authorizes the purchase of three passenger motor vehicles under the appropriation for International Information and Educational Activities as proposed by the House instead of four as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$34,000,000 for International Information and Educational Activities as proposed by the House instead of \$32,343,900 as proposed by the Senate.

Included in the conference agreement is the sum of \$171,000 for aid to American-sponsored schools abroad.

The new curtain-type antennas at domestic short wave transmitters requested by the Department are disallowed.

Amendment No. 9: Authorizes the transfer of not to exceed \$2,760,000 to other appropriations of the Department of State from the appropriation for International Information and Educational Activities as proposed by the House instead of \$2,598,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Amendment No. 10: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$1,114,600 for contingent expenses, legal activities and general administration, as proposed by the House instead of \$663,600 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$218,000 for traveling expenses, legal activities and general administration, as proposed by the House instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$3,750,000 for salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division, as proposed by the House instead of \$3,650,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Deletes the Senate proposal to make a separate appropriation for the Lands Division.

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$44,000 for the payment of claims pursuant to the act of March 15, 1949 (Public Law 17), as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$52,585,141 for salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, as proposed by the House instead of \$50,987,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Provides that not to exceed \$750,000 of the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall be available for liquidation of obligations incurred in fiscal year 1949 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 18: Eliminates the Senate proposal for the purchase of one additional passenger motor vehicle for the Office of the Secretary.

Amendment No. 19: Provides a maximum of \$4,000 for the replacement of one passenger motor vehicle for the Office of the Secretary instead of \$3,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$1,299,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary, instead of \$1,200,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,358,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$41,885,000 for the Seventeenth Decennial Census, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$43,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$870,000 for general administration, Bureau of the Census, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$755,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 23: Provides contract authority in an amount not exceeding \$26,800,000 for establishment of air-navigation facilities instead of \$18,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$27,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 24, 25, and 26: Appropriate \$196,500 for construction, Washington National Airport, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$21,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 27: Eliminates the provision proposed by the Senate placing a limitation of \$80,000 on the amount used from the appropriation for Federal-aid airport program for services connected with the office of the General Counsel.

Amendment No. 28: Restores the provision of the House providing a limitation of \$130,000 on the administrative expenses under the appropriation for air-navigation development, Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Amendment No. 29: Eliminates the provision proposed by the Senate allowing the transfer of \$56,600 from the appropriation for air-

navigation development to the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Amendment No. 30: Eliminates the Senate proposal authorizing the purchase of four passenger motor vehicles by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$3,620,500 for salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Board, as proposed by the House instead of \$3,780,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$2,079,500 for field-office service, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, instead of \$2,031,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,106,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$4,550,000 for export control, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$10,825,000 for salaries and expenses, Patent Office, instead of \$10,625,000 as proposed by the House and \$10,925,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35: Provides a limitation of \$700,000 for improvements to buildings, grounds, and other plant facilities, National Bureau of Standards, instead of \$600,000 as proposed by the House and \$800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$1,400,000 for operation and administration, National Bureau of Standards, instead of \$1,310,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,510,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$24,179,000 for salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, instead of \$24,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$24,359,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference committee directs the Weather Bureau to provide weather stations at Scottsbluff, Nebr., and on the islands of Kauai and Hawaii, T. H., as previously recommended by the Senate. The Weather Bureau is also directed to absorb the reduction made by decreasing the amounts for administrative expenses and other objects, and not by closing existing weather stations.

THE JUDICIARY

Amendment No. 38: Appropriates \$400,600 for salaries and expenses, Customs Court, instead of \$400,100 as proposed by the House and \$401,120 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$2,067,000 for miscellaneous salaries as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,037,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 40: Excepts from the limitation on the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge, within grade promotional increases and compensation paid for temporary assistance needed because of an emergency, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 41: Limits the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge to \$6,700 per annum as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 42 and 43: Correct language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44: Limits the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by the chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district court having five or more district judges to \$9,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,500 as proposed by the House.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendments Nos. 45 and 46: Approve language changes in section 601 as proposed by the Senate.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The managers on the part of the House have authorized the following motions to be made with respect to the amendments in disagreement:

Amendment No. 5 (relating to construction, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico): The House managers will move to recede from disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 5 and concur therein.

Amendment No. 10 (relating to the appropriation for legal activities not otherwise provided for, Department of Justice): The House managers will move to recede from disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 10 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,680,400".

JOHN J. ROONEY,
DANIEL J. FLOOD,
CLARENCE CANNON,
KARL STEFAN,
IVOR D. FENTON,

Managers on the Part of the House.



this measure. I think our treatment of the American Indian through all these years has been disgraceful and indefensible. I feel exactly as I think the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules feels, that the amounts placed in the bill by the Committee on Public Lands are the amounts we should like to have; and I would like to ask the chairman of the Committee on Rules if there was a gentleman's agreement between the Rules Committee and the members of the Committee on Public Lands? If there was such a gentleman's agreement in order to get a rule for the consideration of this measure, that agreement should be kept. I cannot see that it makes much difference, the slight amounts that are involved here; the important thing is that you have taken a step in the right direction, and when more funds are needed they can come back to Congress and get them.

Mr. SABATH. The three amendments offered by the chairman of the committee were those that they agreed would be offered. I had no power. The members of the Rules Committee insisted that they reduce, and reduce the appropriation called for. I was trying to bargain with the committee. Finally I suggested a little cut here and a small cut there in the hope that I would get the rule out, being supremely desirous of obtaining action because of the tremendous plea that was made to me especially by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS] and the chairman of the committee, pleading, and urging, that a rule be granted. So I did it in order to get action.

The evidence presented so ably to the Committee on Rules by the gentleman from Florida, Chairman PETERSON, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS], the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ], the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK], the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART from New Mexico [Mr. MILES], and the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART] was indeed both shocking and revealing.

Mr. SHORT. But was there a tacit gentleman's agreement between the members of the Committee on Rules and the members of the Committee on Public Lands as to the amount contained in the gentleman's amendment? That is what I should like to know as a member of this body.

Mr. SABATH. The members of the Committee on Public Lands had already gone. I stated to the Committee on Rules that in view of prevailing conditions, I was going to try to talk to the committee in charge of the bill and ask them whether they would be willing to reduce various requested appropriations. I said that they were so anxious to get this bill through that they might agree to cut further and I said I was going to introduce this amendment.

Mr. SHORT. Believing in this legislation, I want the members of the Committee on Rules to be satisfied so that when this Committee on Public Lands comes back for more money the Commit-

tee on Rules will not refuse them. They had better stay in good graces with them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. PETERSON. The gentleman from Missouri asked as to whether we had a gentleman's agreement between the Committee on Rules and the Committee on Public Lands. The agreement was as to the amendments that I introduced and which have already been agreed to.

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. PETERSON. The amendment which the gentleman from Illinois has now introduced and which is pending was something the Committee on Rules thought of after the members of the Committee on Public Lands had left; is not that right?

Mr. SABATH. That is right.

Mr. PETERSON. I want to be sure on that, because we keep our gentlemen's agreements. We do not want the members of the Committee on Rules to think we did not keep our agreement with them.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. I ask the gentleman, knowing him to be a very kindly, sympathetic character: Would he be angry with us if we were to vote the amendment down?

Mr. SABATH. I am sure such action would not hurt my feelings, because I was for the original bill.

Mr. GAVIN. The gentleman would not be angry with us if we should vote against his amendment?

Mr. SABATH. No, no; I would not. Being chairman of the Committee on Rules I frequently find myself forced to do things that are not agreeable to me personally, but I do my duty like a good soldier.

Mr. GAVIN. We want to thank you for your very kindly attitude in the matter.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Chairman, the explanation given by the chairman of the Rules Committee is very clear to the Members of the House. In carrying on the discussion of this Navajo-Hopi rehabilitation bill now before the House, we have talked in terms of the money being expended over a 10-year period. That is one of the provisions in the bill in connection with the rehabilitation of the Navajo-Hopi Indians.

The Committee on Indian Affairs has spent long hours and a great deal of

time in reviewing the terms that have gone into this bill. I doubt that many pieces of legislation have come before the House of Representatives as thoroughly gone into as I happen to know the Indian Affairs Committee spent upon this particular piece of legislation.

It was repeatedly brought out that if these Navajos and Hopis are to be properly rehabilitated it will be necessary to have a certain amount of off-the-reservation employment and in order that they have that proper chance to engage in work off the reservation there was an item in the bill that carried \$20,000,000 for building roads in the reservations. In cutting this amount to \$10,000,000 I hope it is not the intention of this House to feel that the \$10,000,000 will be the answer in building roads for 10 years, because if that be true I am certain it will greatly handicap the rehabilitation work of the Indian. I am hoping that the Indian Bureau will see fit to put these roads in as soon as they possibly can to reach every corner of that particular reservation.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I want to make the observation that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], chairman of the Rules Committee, has made a very frank confession to members of the committee. He says he is carrying out the instructions of the Rules Committee but his own personal views are contrary. This standing committee has considered the pending bill very carefully and has reported it out. The Rules Committee has imposed certain conditions. The committee as a whole in its wisdom may reject those conditions that have been imposed upon the standing committee. As far as I am concerned, I am going to vote against the amendment.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the tribal councils of the Winnebago, the Santee Sioux, the Ponca, and the Omaha Indians, of Nebraska, I want to express my deep appreciation to this committee for bringing this bill to the floor, and I urge its passage.

The members of the Indian tribes in my district that I have mentioned have a great interest in this particular piece of legislation because the conditions which exist on the reservations of those four tribes in some parts are very similar to some of the conditions that exist on the Navajo and Hopi reservations.

When this bill comes before the Committee on Appropriations of the House to implement this authorization I hope it will not contain the amounts mentioned in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH]. I hope when the members of the Omaha, Winnebago, Santee Sioux, and the Ponca Indians request some relief they will be given at least a part of the consideration you are giving to these suffering In-

dians in this bill. The health conditions, the law-and-order conditions, and the educational conditions on the reservations to which I refer are very serious.

I hope when these Indians come before you for some relief, you will give them at least some consideration.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. I just want to compliment the gentleman on a very fine statement and to say that in western Pennsylvania there is a great deal of interest being displayed that Congress take some action and afford relief to these Navajo Indians. I am greatly pleased to have this opportunity to support this legislation here today.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] has offered three amendments. One has to do with the appropriation carried in line 3, another one has to do with the school buildings, and another one which has to do with section 6. I just want to ask this question of the members of the standing committee. Take the appropriation of \$3,500,000 for the development of opportunities for off-reservation employment. As I gather it, there are about 30,000 Indians on that reservation who should find jobs elsewhere. The effort is to find employment for them. This appropriation would indicate that it is going to cost over \$1,000 per Indian to find the jobs. That is one of the things that the Committee on Rules questioned. Why should it cost \$3,500,000 to find employment in the neighborhood of the reservation for 30,000 Indians? It was the recommendation of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], and the recommendation of the Committee on Rules also, that that only be reduced by \$500,000, leaving \$3,000,000.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. That shows that the Committee on Rules has not had the evidence before it, because if that is the understanding of the Committee on Rules that that is all that is going to be done with the \$3,500,000, they would be right about it, but that is not all they are going to do. There are a lot of other things that have to be done to resettle these people; for example, over in the Red River Reservation, and finding land for them, providing facilities for them, and so forth. You cannot take a big group of Indians like that and just throw them out on a white community, but you have to take care of them. This is a 10-year plan. You have to continue this year after year, and that very clearly shows that the Committee on Rules has not had the evidence before it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to the first

amendment on lines 14 and 15 and send to the Clerk's desk, by direction of the committee, an amendment as a substitute for the printed amendment in the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 2, line 18, strike out "\$90,000,000" and insert "\$89,320,000."

Substitute amendment offered by Mr. PETERSON: Page 2, line 15, strike out the sum and insert in lieu thereof "\$78,570,000."

The substitute amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COOPER) having assumed the chair, Mr. CARNAHAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5208) to promote the rehabilitation of the Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians and the better utilization of the resources of the Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 282, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 1407) to promote the rehabilitation of the Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians and the better utilization of the resources of the Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PETERSON: Strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill S. 1407 and insert in lieu thereof the provisions of the bill H. R. 5208 as passed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

By unanimous consent the proceedings by which the bill (H. R. 5208) was passed were vacated, and the bill was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to inquire of the majority leader as to the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. On Monday the Consent Calendar will be called, and then there will be two suspensions, one on H. R. 5632, a bill from the Committee on Armed Services, to reorganize the fiscal management in the National Military Establishment, and the other, S. 1184, from the Committee on Banking and Currency known as the military installation housing bill. Following the suspensions, the United Nations participation bill, H. R. 4708, will be considered.

On Tuesday the Private Calendar will be called.

I have reserved Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday for the consideration of H. R. 5345, the Agricultural Act of 1949. If all that time is not required to complete action on that bill, I shall announce toward the end of next week the further program for the week.

As usual, conference reports may be brought up at any time, on agreement between the leaders.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill H. R. 5208, which has just been passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950

Mr. ROONEY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4016) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. Rept. No. 1063)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4016) "making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 6, 15, 17, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 33, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$13,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,299,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$26,800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,079,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,825,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$24,179,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$400,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 5 and 10.

JOHN J. ROONEY,
DANIEL J. FLOOD,
CLARENCE CANNON,
KARL STEFAN,
IVOR D. FENTON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

PAT McCARRAN,
KENNETH McKELLAR,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
STYLES BRIDGES,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4016) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Amendment No. 1: Corrects a citation to the U. S. Code, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$13,000,000 for buildings fund, instead of \$20,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,520,100 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Authorizes the purchase of ten passenger motor vehicles by the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, as proposed by the Senate, instead of fourteen, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$1,120,000 for salaries and expenses of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,122,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 6: Corrects language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Authorizes the purchase of three passenger motor vehicles under the appropriation for International Information and Educational Activities, as proposed by the House, instead of four as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$34,000,000 for International Information and Educational Activities, as proposed by the House, instead of \$32,343,900 as proposed by the Senate.

Included in the conference agreement is the sum of \$171,000 for aid to American-sponsored schools abroad.

The new curtain-type antennas at domestic short wave transmitters requested by the Department are disallowed.

Amendment No. 9: Authorizes the transfer of not to exceed \$2,760,000 to other appropriations of the Department of State from the appropriation for International Information and Educational Activities as proposed by the House instead of \$2,598,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Amendment No. 10: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$1,114,600 for Contingent expenses, Legal Activities and General Administration, as proposed by the House, instead of \$663,600 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$218,000 for Traveling expenses, Legal Activities and General Administration, as proposed by the House, instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13: Appropriates \$3,750,000 for Salaries and expenses, Anti-trust Division, as proposed by the House, instead of \$3,650,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 14: Deletes the Senate proposal to make a separate appropriation for the Lands Division.

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$44,000 for the payment of claims pursuant to the act of March 15, 1949 (Public Law 17), as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$52,585,141 for Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, as proposed by the House, instead of \$50,987,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Provides that not to exceed \$750,000 of the appropriation for Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall be available for liquidation of obligations incurred in fiscal year 1949, as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 18: Eliminates the Senate proposal for the purchase of one additional passenger motor vehicle for the Office of the Secretary.

Amendment No. 19: Provides a maximum of \$4,000 for the replacement of one passenger motor vehicle for the Office of the Secre-

tary instead of \$3,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$1,299,000 for Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary instead of \$1,200,000 as proposed by the House, and \$1,358,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$41,885,000 for the Seventeenth Decennial Census, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$43,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$870,000 for General administration, Bureau of the Census, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$755,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 23: Provides contract authority in an amount not exceeding \$26,800,000 for Establishment of air-navigation facilities, instead of \$18,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$27,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 24, 25, and 26: Appropriates \$196,500 for Construction, Washington National Airport, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$21,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 27: Eliminates the provision proposed by the Senate placing a limitation of \$80,000 on the amount used from the appropriation for Federal-aid airport program for services connected with the office of the General Counsel.

Amendment No. 28: Restores the provision of the House providing a limitation of \$130,000 on the administrative expenses under the appropriation for Air navigation development, Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Amendment No. 29: Eliminates the provision proposed by the Senate allowing the transfer of \$56,600 from the appropriation for Air navigation development to the appropriation for Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Amendment No. 30: Eliminates the Senate proposal authorizing the purchase of four passenger motor vehicles by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$3,620,500 for salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Board, as proposed by the House instead of \$3,780,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$2,079,500 for Field office service, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, instead of \$2,031,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,106,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$4,550,000 for Export control, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$10,825,000 for Salaries and expenses, Patent Office, instead of \$10,625,000 as proposed by the House, and \$10,925,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35: Provides a limitation of \$700,000 for improvements to buildings, grounds, and other plant facilities, National Bureau of Standards, instead of \$600,000 as proposed by the House and \$800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$1,400,000 for Operation and administration, National Bureau of Standards, instead of \$1,310,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,510,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$24,179,000 for Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, instead of \$24,000,000 as proposed by the House, and \$24,359,000 as proposed by the Senate. The Conference Committee directs the Weather Bureau to provide weather stations at Scottsbluff, Nebraska and on the islands of Kauai and Hawaii, T. H. as previously recommended by the Senate. The Weather Bureau is also directed to absorb the reduction made by decreasing the amounts for administrative expenses and other objects, and not by closing existing weather stations.

THE JUDICIARY

Amendment No. 38: Appropriates \$400,-000 for Salaries and expenses, Customs Court, instead of \$400,100 as proposed by the House and \$401,120 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39: Appropriates \$2,067,-000 for Miscellaneous salaries, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,037,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 40: Excepts from the limitation on the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge, within grade promotional increases and compensation paid for temporary assistance needed because of an emergency, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 41: Limits the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge to \$6,700 per annum as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 42 and 43: Correct language as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44: Limits the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by the chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district court having five or more district judges to \$9,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$7,500 as proposed by the House.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendments Nos. 45 and 46: Approve language changes in Section 601 as proposed by the Senate.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The managers on the part of the House have authorized the following motions to be made with respect to the amendments in disagreement.

Amendment No. 5: (Relating to Construction, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico). The House managers will move to recede from disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 and concur therein.

Amendment No. 10: (Relating to the appropriation for legal activities not otherwise provided for, Department of Justice). The House managers will move to recede from disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$5,680,400.

JOHN J. ROONEY,
DANIEL J. FLOOD,
CLARENCE CANNON,
KARL STEFAN,
IVOR D. FENTON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill H. R. 4016.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. STEFAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I shall not object, may I ask how the gentleman intends to divide the hour to which he is entitled on the conference report?

Mr. ROONEY. It will be perfectly agreeable to me to divide it between the gentleman from Nebraska and myself.

Mr. STEFAN. Very well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5: On page 14, strike out all of line 21, down to and including line 19 on page 15, and insert:

"For detail plan preparation and construction of projects authorized by the convention concluded February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277d), August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392), June 4, 1936 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$900,000, to be immediately available, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for the lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection with this project except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande bank-protection project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as provided by the act approved April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40): *Provided further*, That unexpended balances of appropriations for construction under the International Boundary and Water Commission available for the next preceding fiscal year shall be merged with this appropriation and shall continue available until expended."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 5 and concur therein.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, this conference report represents the unanimous judgment of the managers on the part of the House on the bill (H. R. 4016) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950.

There are a few items in the bill with which this conference report is concerned, that we conferees, representing the House, are not entirely satisfied with. However, a conference is always a matter of give and take and compromise so as to arrive at a conclusion which is for the best interests of the people of the country.

The final result of the conference, if adopted by this House, will show that there is a reduction from the amount of the budget estimate for the coming fiscal year—of course we really already are in that fiscal year because of the delay on the part of the other body—there is a reduction from the amount of the budget estimate of approximately 8½ percent. The total amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget was \$740,362,956, while the total amount represented in this conference report is \$677,972,102, or \$62,390,854 less than the amount originally requested by the Bureau of the Budget.

The total amount of the bill as originally passed by the House was \$684,616,-

102, while the amount set forth in this report is \$677,972,102, or \$6,644,000 less than the total amount passed by the House last April.

There are only two amendments in disagreement, concerning which we shall offer motions, the first of which is now pending before you. The pending motion concerns the appropriation for the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, and primarily refers to the Falcon Dam project, which is on the boundary river between the two countries. Under the action recommended by the conferees there is added the amount of \$900,000 in cash beyond the amount of cash originally allowed by the House; however, I must point out that while your conferees agreed upon allowing this \$900,000 increase in cash, there is also a reduction of \$2,900,000 in contract authority for the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico.

The only other motion which I shall offer concerns the appropriations for the Department of Justice. The action of the House originally lumped together six divisions of the Attorney General's Office, appropriationwise under the title "Legal Activities Not Otherwise Provided For": the Lands Division, Tax Division, Criminal Division, Claims Division, Customs Division, and special attorneys. The action of the Senate upon passage of this bill eliminated the Lands Division from this lump appropriation. Under the agreement arrived at by the conference committee and at the request of the Attorney General, in the interest of more efficient operation of his office, the Lands Division goes back into this lump appropriation.

I am at a loss at the moment to recall the items in this report with which you would be most specifically concerned, but one of them, I know, is the Building Fund of the Department of State. I am going to leave to my good friend and distinguished colleague, the ranking member and former chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], the explanation of the action of the conferees on that item.

I may say that the conferees have met on this bill beginning the 21st of June and have had quite a number of interesting sessions with the members of the conference committee from the other body. I wish to extend my respects and thanks for their cooperation, kindness, patience, and courtesy to my fellow-conferees, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD], the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON], the esteemed chairman of the great House Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON], who ably took the place of the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. CLEVINGER], who, because of illness, was unable to serve as a member of the conference committee.

I shall also say that we all, those distinguished gentlemen whom I just mentioned and I, are sincerely grateful to the executive secretary of our committee, Mr. Jay Howe, for his splendid and

faithful work as well as to Mr. George Y. Harvey and Mr. Kenneth Sprankle and all of the members of the staff of the Committee on Appropriations.

I respectfully urge the adoption of both motions as to the amendments reported in disagreement, the pending motion to recede from disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 5, and concur therein, and my next motion to recede from disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 10 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$5,680,400." This latter motion refers only to the lumping of the six appropriations in the Office of the Attorney General.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, we bring to you a conference report which is a very important one, because it deals with all the operations of the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal judiciary. The total amount of this bill is \$677,972,102. As was explained by the chairman, the budget estimate was \$740,362,956. The bill as it passed the House carried \$684,616,102; and as passed by the Senate the total was \$671,782,281.

The contractual authority, however, is increased \$5,600,000 in the bill over the House figure. When all items and contract authorizations are taken into consideration, there is not much difference between the House bill and the Senate bill. However, when the decrease in the foreign building item made by the Senate is considered it should be considered only as a bookkeeping item, a bookkeeping transaction and not a savings at all.

Also, the Senate increased an item in the CAA budget \$8,500,000 over the House figure. This matter is an actual dollar figure over the figure of the House.

The House increased the Senate figures for the Antitrust Division in the Department of Justice. All of you are interested in effective antitrust operations. The budget cut the antitrust item \$100,000; the committee and the House increased that to the figures requested by the Department.

The budget decreased the request of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by over \$1,598,141. Your committee was unanimous in giving the FBI what they felt they needed to conduct the effective operations against crimes and conduct the many investigations they are called upon to make. The Senate cut the request of the FBI. Your conferees were successful in restoring the total amount requested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I shall explain this in more detail later.

This committee has been in deadlock many days, we have been at an impasse for over 2 weeks over many of the items. You who are familiar with appropriation bills and conferences know of the many compromises that have to be made in order to get a bill out and keep the departments going. I will also detail later the matter of foreign buildings and the American schools in Latin-America. In reply to the gentleman from Nebraska

[Mr. MILLER], the item for Scottsbluff weather station is in the bill. Mr. MILLER has worked strenuously for this station which is in his district and his arguments for it have been very convincing and effective.

FBI APPROPRIATION ESTIMATE, FISCAL YEAR 1950

The estimate for the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the fiscal year 1950 in the amount of \$52,585,141 was approved by the Bureau of the Budget for an amount of \$50,987,000, there being a cut made by the Bureau of the Budget in the amount of \$1,598,141.

The House Appropriations Committee restored the cut of \$1,598,141, recommending an appropriation for the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the fiscal year 1950 in the amount of \$52,585,141. The Senate approved an appropriation the same as was approved by the Bureau of the Budget in the amount of \$50,987,000, reducing the House approved estimate by the amount of \$1,598,141. The final compromise with the Senate restored the House figure and the amount requested by the FBI.

In addition, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved phraseology in the FBI's 1950 appropriation to the effect that \$750,000 of the 1950 appropriation be available immediately. This phraseology, is approved and will permit the utilization of \$750,000 of the 1950 appropriation to cover expenditures for the present fiscal year.

It should be pointed out that making available the \$750,000 of the 1950 appropriation for the fiscal year 1949, will correspondingly reduce the 1950 appropriation.

It is essential that the \$750,000 be made available for the remainder of the present fiscal year. It will be recalled that the President in his budget message to Congress stated that the FBI would undoubtedly need a supplemental appropriation in the amount of \$2,630,000 for the remainder of the present fiscal year due to its greatly increased activities not only in the form of new legislation such as the Selective Service Act of 1948, for which no funds were appropriated, but likewise for its increased activities in the internal security field, all of which have increased considerably necessary FBI expenditures during the present fiscal year over and above the amount appropriated.

Mr. Hoover, the Director of the FBI, reduced the operating expenditures of the FBI in every way possible during the present fiscal year in the hope that additional funds would not be necessary. He was successful in reducing the budget estimate for supplemental funds which was in the amount of \$2,630,000, to \$750,000, a reduction of approximately \$2,000,000. The approval of the phraseology to permit the use of \$750,000 of the 1950 appropriation in 1949 enables the FBI to continue for the remainder of the fiscal year absolutely essential activities which must be performed.

For the fiscal year 1950, I feel that the FBI estimate of \$52,585,141 was fully justified. During the testimony before the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Hoover pointed out the various responsibilities of his Bureau at the present time.

There is no reason to believe that there is going to be any decrease in the work referred to the FBI during the next fiscal year. Internal security matters being handled by the FBI are demanding increased investigative attention. At the present time thousands of such investigative assignments are pending, necessitating investigative attention 24 hours a day, every day in the year. It will be recalled that it was testified to that the investigative matters being referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation are increasing tremendously over original estimates. It is estimated that approximately 474,000 investigative matters will be received by the FBI during the present fiscal year and it is forecast that there will be no reduction in such investigative matters during the next fiscal year. We know espionage and related subversive activities are not decreasing. We know in the light of recent developments that the investigative work of the FBI is going to become more and more difficult and complex if they are to continue to remain on top of the activities of a subversive nature. It is essential to the welfare of the country that this agency be not handicapped in any way in continuing its coverage of such activities. Therefore, sufficient personnel must be made available.

In addition to the internal security work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that agency has investigative jurisdiction over more than 100 Federal statutes. The over-all crime situation in the country today, with the unrest presently being experienced, will undoubtedly continue at its present pace during the next fiscal year. It would be foolhardy to permit the criminal element of the country today to feel that sufficient funds would not be available for the investigation into their law-breaking proclivities. Those of us present today remember the tragic conditions in the thirties when crime was rampant throughout the country: Kidnapers, extortionists, bank robbers, white-slavers, automobile thieves, and others endeavored to break the law with impunity. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, having responsibilities for investigating these crimes, many of which were made Federal offenses at that time, succeeded in reducing such crimes to a minimum. It is necessary that this check on such criminal activities be continued.

Your committee was unanimous in reaching the conclusion that all of the funds requested by the FBI be provided. This conference report brings you this assurance.

FOREIGN BUILDING PROGRAM

I feel it is important because of much misunderstanding to discuss at this time the appropriation for the Foreign Buildings Office in the Department of State. The budget estimate totaled \$25,000,000 for foreign building acquisitions. Your House committee cut this amount to \$20,000,000 and the Senate reduced it further to \$9,520,000. We now bring you the conference report which indicates that your conferees have come to an agreement in the amount of \$13,000,000 for foreign buildings. The Senate objected to acquiring buildings in China,

Finland and Hungary and also objected as do members of the House committee, to the acquisition in some instances of too elaborate buildings and also expressed the fear which is shared by some members of your committee that the future maintenance and operation costs may exceed any savings which the Department might claim as a result of having its own quarters. However, some members of your House committee do not share the feeling of the Senate that this item is an actual appropriation because the Department informs us that no dollars are actually expended in the purchasing of buildings and properties in foreign countries. The United States has about 300 foreign missions scattered over the world. The employees must be housed. The Department feels that the Senate subcommittee in reducing its authorization has been under the misapprehension that the foreign building office program is based on dollar expenditures whereas practically all of its acquisitions are secured on accounts of debts, owed to the United States for surplus property disposals, loans in default, lend-lease settlements, or similar transactions.

The Department feels that reducing the Foreign Buildings Office's authorization is equivalent to reducing payments by the debtor countries to an amount corresponding to the sum approved by the committee. This program for 1950 was in the amount of \$20,000,000, and desirable and useful properties to this value are obtainable. As stressed before the House committee, the Department pays for these valuable assets only by reduction in the amount of the enormous debts owed by the foreign countries to our Government. It is the opinion of many people thoroughly qualified to judge that the properties secured under the Foreign Buildings Office program will probably represent the only payments on many of these obligations that this Government will ever receive. Foreign Buildings Office's total program amounts to about \$200,000,000 out of a total owed this Government of billions. The abilities of most governments, even in the distant future, to repay their obligations to the United States, other than in such local currency transactions as are exemplified by the Foreign Buildings Office program, are extremely hypothetical. This is particularly true in the curtain countries where it is almost certain that items secured under the Foreign Buildings Office program will constitute probably the only payment ever received on the debts; nevertheless the Senate committee wishes the recoveries specifically restricted in a number of the curtain countries.

As explained during the House hearings the question of expense in connection with the operation of these properties, under ownership as compared with lease rentals, is easily answered. Suppose for instance this Government, needing additional office space, could secure on some similar basis say the Washington Building, would it be advisable to acquire it or not? Obviously it would be, inasmuch as the rental charge for such a building would probably exceed

a quarter million dollars a year, whereas the operation of it would come to less than 40 percent of this or less, not including taxes. (Real estate owned by our Government in nearly all countries is tax exempt under reciprocal treaty arrangements.)

It has been suggested, and FBO is perfectly willing to concur in the suggestion, that these transactions be not expressed through appropriation channels at all, inasmuch as new dollars are not involved (in the countries where credit agreements exist), but that this amount be handled simply through congressional authority to utilize the credits up to stipulated amounts similar to procedure followed in the case of Public Law 584—Fulbright Act.

The Department wishes to assure the Committees at this time that undue extravagance has no place in the selection of acquisitions by FBO. In all but a very few, the two or three hundred items already secured have been predicated on a strictly commercial basis even without reference to the benefit of the capital values involved. It should, in relation to this, also be kept in mind that properties not proving satisfactory or expedient can always be sold and the proceeds turned into the Treasury. We do not have to keep them.

I include in my statement a memorandum from the Department of State:

JUNE 7, 1949.

Through: Mr. Peurifoy, Mr. Larkin.

CUT IN BUILDINGS FUND APPROPRIATION

In connection with the cut by the Senate in the buildings fund appropriation, we are preparing a résumé of the underlying principles behind FBO's present operations and the effect of the proposed cut; this was requested by Mr. STEFAN for the House committee in accordance with our discussions with you yesterday. Copy of this will be sent over to you later today and, supplementing this memorandum, we would submit the following:

Recent analyses of the buildings program for the next 2 years show a potential need of up to about \$90,000,000 in foreign currency, of which \$40,000,000 is required to meet the more urgent requirements of the next 2 years.

Our original budget for 1950 was \$25,000,000, plus the anticipated carry-over from fiscal year 1949. Reduction of the 1950 appropriation to \$9,520,000 would require a complete recasting of the whole buildings program and serious retrenchment in critical areas, and perhaps the abandonment of certain projects for which sites have already been secured and preparatory work under way. Among the principal items of concern at the moment, exclusive of the regular items comprising our long-range program, are the following:

Initial acquisitions and work in Japan preparatory to a take-over by the Department. The amount of \$1,500,000 has already been earmarked for this program in fiscal 1950 in conjunction with the Department of the Army, FLC, and the Japanese Government, and specific properties have already been selected. Two million dollars per annum was set up for subsequent annual budgets.

In connection with the immediate requirement of housing some 2,000 civilian employees under the United States high commissioner for Germany, we anticipate considerable expenditures will be required in addition to those which may be met through occupation funds. In addition, this is the critical time for planning and moving ahead

on property acquisitions in connection with the long range diplomatic and consular post requirements. At least \$2,000,000 for fiscal 1950 alone should be earmarked for this purpose.

Utilization of reparations assets in Spain and Portugal during fiscal 1950 would equal at least \$3,000,000.

The acquisition of a site for a permanent United States Government combined offices building in London, prior to expiration of the surplus property agreement with the UK at the end of 1950, plus the completion items in London and continuing expenditures to relieve the serious conditions in various consular posts throughout the British Isles and colonies, is estimated at \$5,000,000.

New Office buildings for Rio and Reyjavik, for which plans are already completed and bids solicited, coordinated with deadlines for drawing down local cur ency, will total up to \$3,600,000.

To meet the critical condition in Palestine, an expenditure of at least \$1,500,000 will be necessary, of which less than \$500,000 is actually available in existing credits.

Current activities utilizing foreign credits cover 49 specific countries, exclusive of possessions and colonies. The above six items alone total \$16,000,000, to which could be added at least \$15,000,000 to meet the regular program requirements for 1950. From this it will be seen that even the reduction in our original budget, from \$25,000,000 to \$20,000,000, will mean a definite curtailment of the program.

We especially wish to draw your attention to the probability that foreign credits for the Department's buildings program may be seriously curtailed, if not eliminated altogether through write-offs or defaults within the next 2 or 3 years. The fiscal years 1950-51 will probably afford the most important period remaining to the Department to capitalize on this unique opportunity to meet its long range buildings requirements, while at the same time effecting important recoveries of American assets held abroad and corresponding reductions in recurring new dollar appropriations for rents, leaseholds, and quarters' allowances.

AMERICAN-SPONSORED SCHOOLS IN LATIN AMERICA

Mr. Speaker, after the First World War, Germans residing in most of the larger cities of the Latin American Republics organized grade and high schools. These schools were open not only to German children but also to the children of Latin Americans who are influential in political, educational, and economic activities of their respective countries. With the advent of the Second World War a survey showed that these schools had been most effective in promoting the cultural, political, and commercial interests of Germany in the other Americas.

When the Second World War was imminent the governments and citizens of many Latin American countries cooperated in a movement to close the German schools. At the same time they expressed an interest in establishing American-type schools. Following a careful study of the situation, the American-school program in Latin America was established as one of the features of the State Department's cooperation with the American Republics.

Evidence that the project has been a success is indicated by the fact that there are now 270 American-type schools in Latin America participating in this program. There are now approximately

60,000 Latin American children enrolled in these schools, in addition to the children of American citizens. The schools are sponsored by Americans and nationals of the communities in which they are located and are accredited by the governments of those countries. Approximately \$6,000,000 is obtained annually from local sources for their operating costs, and the contribution of the United States through appropriations made to the State Department for this program was only \$171,000 during the last fiscal year. In addition, more than \$1,000,000 was contributed locally in Latin America within recent months for buildings and equipment. These contributions were made in most cases in the belief that the United States Government would continue to provide funds to the schools for the purpose of employing United States citizens to direct and administer them.

The funds made available to the Department of State by Congress for the American-school program have been used largely for the purpose of providing administrators and teachers from the United States who are carefully screened as to their training, experience, character, and belief in our ideals of democracy.

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include an item from the Department of State.)

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD].

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the State Department, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, I, of course, participated in this conference, and I think I should take this time to tell the House that the distinguished gentleman from the other body who presided as chairman of that subcommittee, a renowned Member of that other body, well safeguards their interests. But, as you know, the chairman of the House subcommittee was the distinguished gentleman from New York, and his name is ROONEY. The distinguished chairman of the other body has a name of the same Gallic ancestry. But, let me assure you that the best interests of the House were well preserved, and when it was a case where Greek met Greek, we held our own, and came back to the House with the biggest number of SR's (Senate recessions) that this or any other subcommittee will bring back here. I am very happy to report that under the leadership of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] we were successful, and I may say to my distinguished colleagues on the Republican side of the aisle that while the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] does not have in his veins the noble blood of Irish ancestry, yet that Slovak stubbornness and righteousness did you in good stead. Time and again he smote them hip and thigh, and this committee, I believe, in the number of conferences in which I participated with

the Committee on Appropriations, held fast to the belief for economy for the whole bill that this subcommittee handled. I think that the attention given to the Civil Aeronautics Authority was justified well by the importance to health and safety in this increased development of air transport, and since time and again there have been in recent days and weeks serious problems having to do with safety and air navigation it is fitting, in the belief of your committee and of the House, that this aeronautic group be given the proper attention to the end that their function be enlarged and expedited.

(Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]. The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 10: On page 28, line 20, strike out "\$5,640,400" and insert "\$3,709,400."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "\$5,660,400."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4381) to provide cumulative sick and emergency leave with pay for teachers and attendance officers in the employ of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and, without objection, appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ABERNETHY, SMITH of Virginia, and MILLER of Nebraska.

There was no objection.

POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2021) to provide increased pensions for widows and children of deceased members and retired members of the

Police Department and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and, without objection, appoints the following conferees: Messrs. DAVIS of Georgia, KLEIN, and BEALL.

There was no objection.

BANKS DOING BUSINESS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2104) relating to orders to banks doing business in the District of Columbia to stop payment on negotiable instruments payable from deposits in, or payable at, such banks, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 10, after "relates", insert "by stating the amount of the item upon which payment is to be stopped, the date thereof, and the name of the payee."

Page 2, line 2, after "payable", insert ": Provided, however, That any stop-payment order transmitted by telephone to an officer of the bank upon which the instrument has been drawn shall be accepted by the bank upon such identification that will insure the order has been transmitted by its depositor as an effective notice for a period of 24 hours, after which time it shall no longer be valid unless followed by a written order as otherwise provided herein."

Page 2, line 10, after "such", insert "written."

Page 3, strike out lines 10 to 17, inclusive, and insert:

"SEC. 5. Any bank or trust company that pays a check or other instrument drawn by or against the account of a depositor, the payment of which has been ordered stopped, and the order is still in effect, as herein provided, shall be responsible to the depositor for the amount thereof. When restored to such a depositor, the bank shall be subrogated to any benefits receivable, or amounts recoverable, by the depositor, but shall pursue its remedy at its own expense."

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, the House passed this bill on May 2, 1949, and the amendments which have been adopted by the Senate simply provide that a stop order given by telephone to an officer of a bank shall be effective for 24 hours after which it will no longer be valid unless followed by a written order, and, secondly, under section 5 of the House bill, it was felt that there was some ambiguity in this section by using the words "actual loss" in defining the liability of the bank. This section was changed so as to make the bank liable in the amount of the instrument but gives the bank the right of subrogation to any benefits inuring to the depositor but the bank must pursue such a remedy at its own expense.

The ranking minority member the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] has indicated that he has no objection to the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FUR LABELING

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, under rather unusual circumstances and in violation of some of the traditions of the House, as a minority Member I venture to call up House Resolution 278, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5187) to protect consumers and others against misbranding, false advertising, and false invoicing of fur products and furs. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, in further explanation of this unusual performance, of a member of the minority of the Committee on Rules calling up a rule, may I say I can see no member of the majority party of the Committee on Rules here present to take charge of the rule. I have, however, consulted with the gentleman from Tennessee who, I am informed on infallible authority, is the Democratic whip, and I have his consent to behave in this atrocious manner.

I understand under the rules 1 hour of debate is in order. On this side of the aisle no requests for time have been made to speak on the rule. I now inquire if there are any requests for time on the majority side?

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the chairman of the Committee on Rules, who had this rule under consideration, I believe understood that perhaps the bill would be passed over today. So if there is no request for time on the rule, if the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] will move the previous question, since he has called the rule up, I believe that would be in order and we could proceed with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, it is with great cheerfulness that I move the previous question on the rule.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GORE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the Record.

Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I find on roll call 120 I am recorded as having voted "aye." I vote "no" and ask unanimous consent that the Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WELCH of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a statement made by him before a subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

Mr. HINSHAW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an address by Sean McBride.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article by Hanson W. Baldwin, entitled "What Kind of War?"

Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a speech by Mr. Frank Aiken.

Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in two instances and include extraneous matter.

FUR LABELING

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 5187) to protect consumers and others against misbranding, false advertising, and false invoicing of fur products and furs be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Fur Products Labeling Act."

SEC. 2. As used in this act—

(a) The term "person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, business trust, or any organized group of any of the foregoing.

(b) The term "fur" means any animal skin or part thereof with hair, fleece, or fur fibers attached thereto, either in its raw or processed state, but shall not include such skins as are to be converted into leather or which in processing shall have the hair, fleece, or fur fiber completely removed.

(c) The term "used fur" means fur in any form which has been worn or used by an ultimate consumer.

(d) The term "fur product" means any article of wearing apparel made in whole or in part of fur or used fur; except that such term shall not include such articles as the Commission shall exempt by reason of the relatively small quantity or value of the fur or used fur contained therein.

(e) The term "waste fur" means the ears, throats, or scrap pieces which have been severed from the animal pelt, and shall include mats or plates made therefrom.

(f) The term "invoice" means a written account, memorandum, list, or catalog, which is issued in connection with any commercial dealing in fur products or furs, and describes

the particulars of any fur products or furs, transported or delivered to a purchaser, consignee, factor, bailee, correspondent, or agent, or any other person who is engaged in dealing commercially in fur products or furs.

(g) The term "Commission" means the Federal Trade Commission.

(h) The term "Federal Trade Commission Act" means the act entitled "An act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes", approved September 26, 1914, as amended.

(i) The term "Fur Products Name Guide" means the register issued by the Commission pursuant to section 7 of this act.

(j) The term "commerce" means commerce between any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, and any place outside thereof; or between points within the same State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, but through any place outside thereof; or within any Territory or possession or the District of Columbia.

(k) The term "United States" means the several States, the District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions of the United States.

MISBRANDING, FALSE ADVERTISING, AND INVOICING DECLARED UNLAWFUL

SEC. 3. (a) The introduction, or manufacture for introduction, into commerce, or the sale, advertising, or offering for sale in commerce, or the transportation or distribution in commerce, of any fur product which is misbranded or falsely or deceptively advertised or invoiced, within the meaning of this act or the rules and regulations prescribed under section 8 (b), is unlawful and shall be an unfair method of competition, and an unfair and deceptive act or practice, in commerce under the Federal Trade Commission Act.

(b) The manufacture for sale, sale, advertising, offering for sale, transportation or distribution, of any fur product which is made in whole or in part of fur which has been shipped and received in commerce, and which is misbranded or falsely or deceptively advertised or invoiced, within the meaning of this act or the rules and regulations prescribed under section 8 (b), is unlawful and shall be an unfair method of competition, and an unfair and deceptive act or practice, in commerce under the Federal Trade Commission Act.

(c) The introduction into commerce, or the sale, advertising, or offering for sale in commerce, or the transportation or distribution in commerce, of any fur which is falsely or deceptively advertised or falsely or deceptively invoiced, within the meaning of this act or the rules and regulations prescribed under section 8 (b), is unlawful and shall be an unfair method of competition, and an unfair and deceptive act or practice, in commerce under the Federal Trade Commission Act.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (e) of this section, it shall be unlawful to remove or mutilate, or cause or participate in the removal or mutilation of, prior to the time any fur product is sold and delivered to the ultimate consumer, any label required by this act to be affixed to such fur product, and any person violating this subsection is guilty of an unfair method of competition, and an unfair or deceptive act or practice, in commerce under the Federal Trade Commission Act.

(e) Any person introducing, selling, advertising, or offering for sale, in commerce, or processing for commerce, a fur product, may substitute for the label affixed to such product pursuant to section 4 of this act, a label conforming to the requirements of such section, and such label may show in lieu of the name or other identification shown pursuant to section 4 (2) (E) on the label so removed, the name or other identi-

sent the present views of the NACA on these subjects.

Report No. 10, relating to the Department of Commerce, recommends the transfer of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to the Civil Aviation Bureau to be established in the Department of Commerce. We are informed that the Department of Commerce does not concur in the recommendation. The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics does not concur in the recommendation, but, rather, recommends that its status as an independent agency of the Federal Government should be continued. A statement of the reasons why the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics should remain an independent agency of the Federal Government was prepared under date of March 17, 1949, and three copies of that statement are enclosed.

You asked specifically what economies and efficiencies have been achieved through administrative actions and organizations effectuated to accord with the Commission's recommendations. The NACA does not have any present way of obtaining reasonable estimates of economies and efficiencies to be achieved by those Commission recommendations which might affect the NACA indirectly, since the extent of those economies and efficiencies would necessarily depend upon action by other agencies, as, for example, by the proposed Office of General Services in relation to procurement. The one recommendation directly affecting the NACA, namely, the recommendation that the NACA be transferred to the Department of Commerce, does not seem to offer any reasonable opportunity for curtailing expenditures, and it is believed such a transfer would impair the efficiency of the agency and lessen its usefulness. In this connection, reference is particularly made to paragraph 5 of the enclosed statement of March 17, 1949.

In the excellent Digest of the Reports of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government prepared by your staff there appears a recommendation (on page 29) that Report No. 10 on the Department of Commerce be referred in its entirety to the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with the exception of recommendation No. 7, concerning transfer of the Public Roads Administration, which your staff recommends be referred to the Senate Committee on Public Works. It is respectfully suggested that the recommendation of the Commission relating to the transfer of the NACA to the Department of Commerce should be considered by the Senate Committee on Armed Services since that committee has legislative jurisdiction over the NACA.

If you wish any more detailed information concerning these comments or recommendations, I shall be happy to supply you with whatever you may desire.

Sincerely yours,

J. F. VICTORY,
Executive Secretary.

The above letter was accompanied by a communication addressed to the President on March 17, 1949, which follows:

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FOR AERONAUTICS,
Washington, D. C., March 17, 1949.
The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In response to your memorandum of March 1 to heads of departments and agencies, requesting comment and recommendations on four stated reports of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, the following are submitted:

1. GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The Task Force Report on Departmental Management (appendix E) in Recommendation 2 states: "The creation of special administrations or agencies to discharge per-

manent governmental responsibilities as administrative substitutes for executive departments should be discouraged." That report also states: "We believe further that there may be some justification for the peculiar administrative status of the Atomic Energy Commission. * * * In any event we do not desire to suggest any hard and fast rule about the use of executive departments which would not permit exceptions in certain circumstances."

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is such an exceptional agency, because its work concerns each of the important aeronautical agencies of the Government, including the armed services. Its members are appointed by the President and function like the board of directors of a business corporation. They meet monthly, determine policies, and research programs. The membership includes 10 top representatives of seven agencies of Government, and seven distinguished members from private life from the ranks of science and industry, who serve without compensation.

The NACA has been an outstanding success for more than 30 years, and its work is the foundation for the present technical superiority of American military and civil aircraft. In my judgment the public interest requires that the coordinating and planning of research in aeronautical science by the NACA be independent of any one department, and that the NACA have continued independent status under the President.

2. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

I agree with the Commission's analysis of deficiencies in present personnel practices in the Federal Government. Such deficiencies are not universal nor uniform, but vary from agency to agency.

The majority of the recommendations on personnel management designed to speed up personnel transactions and raise the prestige of Government service, have our approval, especially the recommendation to raise the salary ceiling.

With regard to recommendation 28 concerning the performance of personnel functions by operating officials, it is believed that the personnel organization within the agency should serve operating officials so as to free them from personnel tasks in order that they can give more time to the performance of their primary duties. Correctly administered, most personnel functions can be accomplished more efficiently by personnel technicians than by operating officials, provided the personnel technicians are competent and keep thoroughly familiar with the problems and needs of the operating officials.

The Commission's recommendations 19 and 20 deal with the principles of establishing pay rates for Government employees. On this subject, I agree with Mr. Pollack's minority report which recommends that all Government pay rates be related to pay for comparable positions in private industry by geographical areas.

It is recommended that study be given to the position classification practices of the Federal Government with a view to developing a system which will be more useful and accurate in accomplishing the various personnel transactions such as recruiting, reduction in force, efficiency rating, separation pay, and training.

3. OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES AND SUPPLY ACTIVITIES

I am in general agreement with the Commission's recommendations on the Office of General Services and Supply Activities, with one important qualification: Recommendation 4 provides for the establishment of a Bureau of Federal Supply in the Office of General Services. A major function of this bureau is the formulation of policies and regulations governing the supply operations of the executive branch. It is agreed that in the procurement of common use items, uniform policies and regulations are desir-

able. In the field of specialized procurement, however, as for example where research apparatus or equipment, or nonpersonal services are required for the support of aeronautical or other research programs, uniform policies, methods, and regulations prescribed by a central supply organization are neither practicable nor desirable. Some examples of specialized procurement by the NACA are the purchase of schlieren apparatus, interferometers, optical gages, 36-element recording oscillographs, reflecting galvanometers, special electrical equipment such as wind tunnel drive motors, dynamometers, wind tunnel balance equipment, radar tracking units, and so forth.

Specialized research equipment represents annually a large proportion of the NACA appropriation for supplies and equipment. Most of the NACA specialized procurement requires expert technical advice in determining requirements, and it is frequently necessary for NACA specialists to confer with prospective suppliers in order to prepare adequate specifications to meet special requirements.

It is therefore recommended that the authority of the proposed Bureau of Federal Supply in the Office of General Services to prescribe uniform policies, methods, and regulations be limited to items in common use by the civilian agencies of the executive branch. The concept of agency responsibility for procurement of special items was recently recognized by the Congress in the enactment of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 (Public, 413, 80th Cong., approved February 19, 1948), which gives the NACA the necessary latitude in specialized procurement.

4. BUDGETING AND ACCOUNTING

I agree with recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 11, and 13.

I submit no comment with respect to recommendations 5, 6, 8, and 9 as they relate to problems not specifically involving the NACA.

I agree with recommendation 10, that an Accountant General be established in the Treasury Department, with authority to prescribe accounting methods and procedures, but do not agree that his actions should be subject to the approval of the Comptroller General. In line with the dissent of Commissioner Rowe, it is felt that the prescribing of accounts, accounting, and fiscal methods and procedures, and the settlement of accounts should be vested in an official of the executive branch of the government, subject to the control of the President.

In general, I agree with the miscellaneous recommendations covered by recommendation 12 concerning accrual basis accounting, simplification of the present warrant procedure, and standardization of procedures, nomenclature, and inventory practices. However, only the broad, basic principles inherent in these reforms should be made mandatory, and the widest possible latitude should be left to operating agencies to permit them to make the most effective adaptation of the principles to their particular situations.

Respectfully,

J. C. HUNSAKER,
Chairman.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, ETC.—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4016) "making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 6, 15, 17, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 33, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$13,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,299,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$26,800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,079,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,825,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$24,179,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$400,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 5 and 10.

PAT McCARRAN,
KENNETH McKELLAR,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
STYLES BRIDGES,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate,

JOHN J. ROONEY,
DANIEL J. FLOOD,
CLARENCE CANNON,
KARL STEFAN,
IVOR D. FENTON,

Managers on the Part of the House,

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 4016, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
July 14, 1949.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 5 to the bill (H. R. 4016) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,680,400."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I should like to make a brief explanation with respect to two items in the conference report.

Amendment No. 10 relates to the Lands Division of the Department of Justice. The House approved an appropriation of \$2,450,000 for the Lands Division and consolidated their appropriation with three other divisions within the Department of Justice. When the bill came before the Senate Appropriations Committee, it was found that the amount allowed by the House would result in the curtailment of the activities of the legal force in the field. Accordingly the Senate Appropriations Committee increased the appropriation by \$46,000 and provided separate language for the Lands Division. In conference the House conferees insisted upon the Lands Division being consolidated with these other appropriations and the Senate conferees receded from their position. However, the Senate conferees insisted on the additional funds being provided to take care of the field attorneys, and the amount approved for amendment No. 10 is \$5,680,400, which will provide \$40,000 for personal services in the Lands Division in excess of the amount approved by the House committee. This will allow the Lands Division to continue its present legal force in the field.

Amendment No. 32 appropriates funds for the field service of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The House approved an appropriation of \$2,031,000 and the Department advised the Senate Appropriations Committee that this reduction of \$75,000 would result in the closing of field offices in Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Phoenix, Ariz.; and Reno, Nev. Our committee increased the appropriation by \$75,000 in order to provide for the continuation of these offices as well as the retention of five positions in other

field offices. In conference the conferees agreed upon an appropriation of \$2,079,500, which is \$48,500 in excess of the House figure and which will allow for the continuation of the field offices in this great basin region in the places mentioned.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to amendment of the Senate numbered 10.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, let me ask the distinguished Senator how much increase is provided for.

Mr. McCARRAN. There is an increase of \$40,000 to take care of the field offices in the Department of Justice.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to.

~~CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS TO CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO—INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT OF BILL~~

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, there has been messaged to us from the House of Representatives, House bill 5289, authorizing the Secretary of the Army to convey certain lands to the city and county of San Francisco. On yesterday the House passed Senate bill 863, an identical bill. Therefore I move that House bill 5289 be indefinitely postponed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the treaty, Executive L (81st Cong., 1st sess.), signed at Washington on April 4, 1949.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, on yesterday the Senator from Illinois attempted to convince the Senate that we should agree to a unanimous-consent proposal for the Senate to vote on the North Atlantic Pact either on Saturday, Monday, or Tuesday next. I made an earnest effort in that connection, but was unsuccessful in my plea to obtain such consent. Some of the Members of the Senate in discussing the question thought perhaps if I made another attempt today, after the debate on the treaty, yesterday, some agreement might be reached. Mr. President, in view of that fact, I shall propound another unanimous-consent request, and I sincerely hope it may be agreed to.

I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, July 18, 1949, at the hour of 5 o'clock p. m., the Senate proceed to vote without further debate on any amendment which may be pending or which may be proposed to the pending treaty and upon any amendment or reservation which may be proposed to the resolution of ratification and upon the resolution itself; that the time for debate between 12 o'clock and 5 o'clock on Monday be equally divided, and be controlled respectively by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], for the proponents, and by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL], for those opposed to said treaty.

[PUBLIC LAW 179—81ST CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 354—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 4016]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Department of State not otherwise provided for, including personal services in the District of Columbia; salary of the Under Secretary of State, \$12,000; expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801–1158) not otherwise provided for; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; purchase (two for Chiefs of Missions at not to exceed \$3,000 each) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance and operation of aircraft outside the continental United States; printing and binding, including printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); newspapers for departmental use (not to exceed \$15,000); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$1,000 for payment of claims pursuant to law (28 U. S. C. 2672); health service program as authorized by law; purchase of uniforms; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than to others; rental of tie lines and teletype equipment; employment of aliens, by contract, for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports; establishment, maintenance, and operation of passport and despatch agencies; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; ice and drinking water for use abroad; excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; loss by exchange; radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and similar services abroad; relief, protection, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen in foreign countries and in the United States Territories and possessions; expenses incurred in acknowledging services

of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, and care and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5), of services, supplies; and facilities, as follows: (1) stenographic reporting, (2) translating, (3) analysis and tabulation of technical information, (4) preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids, (5) maintenance, improvement, and repair of diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including minor construction on Government-owned properties, (6) not to exceed \$200,000 for maintenance and operation of commissary and mess services, (7) fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased property abroad, (8) rental or lease, for periods not exceeding ten years, of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, for which payments may be made in advance, (9) electrical appliances, motor-driven equipment (other than motor vehicles), and household furniture and furnishings not otherwise provided for, for use abroad, and (10) household equipment to be loaned pursuant to law (22 U. S. C. 1137); \$76,652,100: *Provided*, That pursuant to section 8 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 118d-1), passenger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available without fiscal year limitation for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission and \$1,400 in the case of all other such vehicles except station wagons, and such replacements shall not be charged against the numerical limitation hereinbefore set forth: *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated herein, not to exceed \$30,000 shall be expended for carrying out the provisions of the Act of July 31, 1945 (5 U. S. C. 168d).

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

For representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), \$650,000.

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061-1116), \$2,187,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund."

BUILDINGS FUND

For carrying into effect the Act of July 25, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 295b), including the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings

acquired under said Act, \$13,000,000, which is exclusively for expenditure under the provisions of said Act which relate to payments representing the value of foreign property or credits: *Provided*, That, when specifically authorized by the Secretary of State or such Assistant Secretary as he may designate, section 6 of the Act of May 7, 1926, may be construed as including leaseholds of not less than ten years.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$11,400,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State may delegate to subordinate officials the authority vested in him by section 291 of the Revised Statutes pertaining to certification of expenditures.

UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary for United States participation in international organizations, including payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and assessments, and costs of permanent United States representation to such organizations, in not to exceed the respective amounts as follows:

American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood (22 U. S. C. 269b), \$2,000;

Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration (22 U. S. C. 276, 276a; Public Law 409, approved February 6, 1948), \$30,000, of which \$15,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, to assist in meeting the expenses of the American group, shall be disbursed on vouchers to be approved by the President and the executive secretary of the American group;

Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco (14 Stat. 679), \$825;

Caribbean Commission (Public Law 431, approved March 4, 1948), \$133,116;

Central Bureau of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale (22 U. S. C. 269a), \$50;

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (22 U. S. C. 279-279d), \$1,250,000;

Gorgas Memorial Laboratory (22 U. S. C. 278, 278a, 278b; Public Law 867, approved July 1, 1948), \$100,000;

Inter-American Indian Institute (56 Stat. 1303), \$4,800;

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (58 Stat. 1169), \$149,292;

Inter-American Radio Office (53 Stat. 1576), or its successor, \$6,378;

Inter-American Statistical Institute (22 U. S. C. 269d), \$29,854;

International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (32 Stat. 1779, 36 Stat. 2199), \$1,600;

International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property (53 Stat. 1748), \$1,802;

International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs (26 Stat. 1520), \$2,233;

International Bureau of Weights and Measures (20 Stat. 714, 43 Stat. 1687), \$10,160;

International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions (22 U. S. C. 274), \$7,517;

International Hydrographic Bureau (22 U. S. C. 275), \$9,147;

International Labor Organization (22 U. S. C. 271; Public Law 843, approved June 30, 1948), \$848,058;

International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (22 U. S. C. 263), \$5,220;

International Telecommunication Union (Convention ratified by the Senate, June 2, 1948), \$146,311;

Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (22 U. S. C. 273), \$10,000;

Pan-American Railway Congress (Public Law 794, approved June 28, 1948), \$5,000;

Pan-American Sanitary Bureau (44 Stat. 2041), \$1,153,498;

Pan-American Union (treaty of February 20, 1928; 22 U. S. C. 264; 44 U. S. C. 282), \$1,247,123;

Payment to the Government of Panama (33 Stat. 2238, 53 Stat. 1818), \$430,000;

South Pacific Commission (Public Law 403, approved January 28, 1948), \$20,000;

World Health Organization (Public Law 643, approved June 14, 1948), \$1,920,000;

United Nations (22 U. S. C. 287-287e), including salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), \$18,128,772, of which amount \$16,601,022 shall be available for contribution;

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (22 U. S. C. 287m-287t), \$2,928,773, of which amount \$2,887,173 shall be available for contribution;

International Civil Aviation Organization (61 Stat. 1180), \$582,000, of which amount \$500,000 shall be available for contribution;

International Refugee Organization (22 U. S. C. 289-289d), \$70,500,029, of which amount \$70,447,729 shall be available for contribution;

In all, \$99,663,558, together with such additional sums due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation: *Provided*, That, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, amounts for United States representation in United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, International Refugee Organization, and International Civil Aviation Organization shall be available for expenses pursuant to the provisions of the pertinent Acts and Conventions authorizing such representation, including attendance at meetings of societies or associations concerned with the work of the organizations; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs: *Provided further*, That the provisions of section 7 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945,

and regulations thereunder, applicable to expenses incurred pursuant to that Act shall be applicable to the obligation and expenditure of funds in connection with the United States participation in the International Civil Aviation Organization: *Provided further*, That the Department of State, when requested by the United Nations, is authorized to acquire surplus property for the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 765-784), as amended, with funds hereby appropriated for the United States contribution to the United Nations, and such contribution shall be reduced by the value of the surplus property and necessary expenses, including transportation costs, incidental to the acquisition thereof: *Provided further*, That the amount for United States representation in United Nations shall be available for the furnishing of living quarters for the use of the Representative of the United States at the seat of the United Nations under the same terms and conditions specified in this title for rental of quarters and furnishing of fuel and utilities for the Foreign Service; and for making allotments to the United States Mission to the United Nations to defray the unusual expenses incident to the maintenance of an official residence for the United States Representative to the United Nations in the same manner that such allotments are authorized to Foreign Service Posts by section 902 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1132).

INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, of participation by the United States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere without regard to civil-service and classification laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and without regard to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; transportation of families and effects under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; not to exceed \$15 per diem in lieu of subsistence for persons serving without compensation in an advisory capacity while away from their homes or regular places of business; stenographic and other services; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise; hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States in expenses of international organizations; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); \$3,300,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131) and for entertainment.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For expenses necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944

between the United States and Mexico, and to comply with the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277d), including operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank protection, boundary fence, and sanitation projects; examinations, preliminary surveys, and investigations; detailed plan preparation and construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction); and Rio Grande emergency flood protection; construction and operation of gaging stations; purchase and exchange of map-reproduction machines and other equipment and machinery; personal services in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem; travel expenses, including, in the discretion of the Commissioner, expenses (not to exceed \$500) of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the activities of the International Boundary and Water Commission which may be necessary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commission; printing and binding; purchase of (ten for replacement only) passenger motor vehicles; hire, with or without personal services, of work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and aircraft and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal property, including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; purchase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, purchase of planographs and lithographs, and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672), and the Act of August 27, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277e); and payment of official telephone service in the field in case of official telephones installed in private houses when authorized under regulations established by the Commissioner; as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses, regular boundary activities, including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investigations, \$1,120,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For detail plan preparation and construction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277d), August 29, 1935 (Public Law 392), June 4, 1936 (Public Law 648), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$900,000, to be immediately available, and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for the lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection with this project except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the

United States: *Provided further*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande bank-protection project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (Public Law 40): *Provided further*, That unexpended balances of appropriations for construction under the International Boundary and Water Commission available for the next preceding fiscal year shall be merged with this appropriation and shall continue available until expended.

RIO GRANDE EMERGENCY FLOOD PROTECTION

For emergency flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, threatened or damaged by floodwaters of the Rio Grande, which have heretofore been authorized and erected under the provisions of treaties between the United States and Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws authorizing improvements on the Rio Grande, \$15,000, to be immediately available, to be merged with the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the next preceding fiscal year, and to remain available until expended.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

Salaries and expenses, American sections, international commissions, \$500,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, as follows: For necessary expenses to enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States under certain treaties between the United States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, including personal services in the District of Columbia; stenographic reporting services by contract; printing and binding; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; as follows: For the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, under the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), including the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the United States and Canada as the Commission or the American Commissioners shall determine to be necessary, not to exceed \$47,900; for special and technical investigations in connection with matters falling within the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, including the purchase for replacement only of one passenger automobile; and the Secretary of State is authorized to transfer to any department or independent establishment of the Government with the consent of the head thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or establishment for the purposes set forth in this clause, not to exceed \$144,000; for the International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska, under the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, signed February 24,

1925 (44 Stat. 2102), including the completion of such remaining work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees while on field duty not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not to exceed \$3 per day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp; hire of freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field employees; and for payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to exceed \$73,300; for the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Fisheries Commission under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937 (50 Stat. 1351), not to exceed \$35,000; for the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930 (50 Stat. 1355), not to exceed \$219,500, of which not to exceed \$50,000 may be transferred to the appropriation for "Restoration of salmon runs, Fraser River system, International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission" contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944: *Provided*, That sums appropriated for the United States share of the expenses of the International Fisheries Commission and of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission may, except for the expenses of the members, be advanced to the respective Commissions for the expenses of said Commissions.

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Department of State to carry out international information and educational activities as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, approved January 27, 1948) and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the program authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)), including personal services in the District of Columbia; employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$60,000) and aliens within the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$11,000); printing and binding; entertainment within the United States (not to exceed \$5,000); purchase (not to exceed three) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons, not United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; radio activities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities

therefor, narration and script-writing, by contract or otherwise, acquisition of printed materials, purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations, and information and educational activities outside the continental United States, all without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; \$34,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be available for payment of obligations incurred under authority granted under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for construction of buildings and acquisition of land, and of which not to exceed \$2,760,000 may be transferred to other appropriations of the Department of State: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665), the Department of State is authorized in making contracts for the use of the international short-wave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That in the acquisition of leasehold interests payments may be made in advance for the entire term or any part thereof: *Provided further*, That funds herein appropriated shall not be used to purchase more than 75 per centum of the effective daily broadcasting time from any person or corporation holding an international short-wave broadcasting license from the Federal Communications Commission without the consent of such licensee: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein shall be available for payment to private organizations abroad in pursuance of contracts entered into for the processing and distribution of motion-picture films.

PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of titles III and V of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 (50 U. S. C. App. 1781-1791, 1801), hereinafter called the Act, without regard, outside the United States, to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and employment of personnel outside the continental United States without regard to civil-service and classification laws; temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft; purchase of health and accident insurance for trainees (for whom such benefits are not otherwise allowed) while in the United States in pursuance of training programs; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of trainees who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; advances of funds to trainees, such advancements to be deducted from allowances due to such trainees; not to exceed \$28,645 for a health-service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; compilation, printing, and distribution, in the Philippine Islands or the United States, of charts, reports, and publications pertaining to the various programs set forth in the Act; acqui-

sition of sites for the construction of additional buildings, and furnishing and equipping of buildings acquired or constructed, under section 501 of the Act; and acquisition of quarters in the Philippines to house employees of the United States Government, including military personnel, by purchase, rental (without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278a)), lease, or construction and necessary repairs and alterations to and maintenance of such quarters; amounts as follows: (a) For carrying out the provisions of sections 302, 303, 304, and 305 of title III of the Act, \$14,789,850; and (b) for carrying out section 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, and 311 of said title III, \$2,376,548; in all, \$17,166,398: *Provided*, That this appropriation, together with the limitations included herein, shall be consolidated with the appropriation and limitations under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1949: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for engaging in any phase of activity or for undertaking any phase of activity authorized by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 that would result in obligating the Government of the United States in any sense or respect to the future payment of amounts in excess of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in such Act, nor shall any part of this appropriation be available for expanding any public works project authorized by law to be replaced or rehabilitated beyond such as may be justified by sound engineering practice and which can be accomplished within the amount authorized to be appropriated: *Provided further*, That the total amount that may be obligated for the entire accomplishment of section 307 (a) of title III of such Act shall not exceed \$8,000,000: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available to make contracts with nonprofit institutions in the United States and the Philippines in connection with training programs: *Provided further*, That sums from the foregoing applicable appropriations may be transferred directly to and merged with the appropriations contemplated in section 306 (b) of the Act to reimburse said latter appropriations for expenditures therefrom for the purpose hereof: *Provided further*, That the construction of diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States in the Philippine Islands shall be without regard to the proviso contained in title 22 of the United States Code, section 295a: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State, or such official as he may designate, is authorized to transfer from any of the foregoing amounts to any department or independent establishment of the Government for participation in the foregoing programs, sums for expenditure by such department or establishment for the purposes hereof, and sums so transferred shall be available for expenditure in accordance with the provisions hereof and, to the extent determined by the Secretary of State, in accordance with the law governing expenditures of the department or establishment to which transferred: *Provided further*, That transfers of funds to participating agencies for the programs set forth in sections 302 to 305 of the Act shall be approved by the President prior to such transfer.

THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

For necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs Act of August 5, 1947 (22 U. S. C. 281-2811),

including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$4,751,600 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the proviso under this head in title I of The Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949, any funds heretofore made available to the Corporation shall remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEC. 102. Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving expenditures from any of the appropriations under this title shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

SEC. 103. The provision of law prescribing the use of vessels of United States registry by any officer or employee of the United States (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply to any travel or transportation of effects payable from funds appropriated, allocated, or transferred to the Secretary of State or the Department of State.

SEC. 104. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State may, in his absolute discretion, during the current fiscal year, terminate the employment of any officer or employee of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States whenever he shall deem such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the United States.

SEC. 105. The exchange of funds for payment of expenses in connection with the operation of diplomatic and consular establishments abroad shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543).

SEC. 106. Appropriations under this Act available for expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the continental United States, including travel of dependents and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such personnel, shall be available for such expenses when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transportation may not be completed during the current fiscal year.

SEC. 107. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 16a of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), Government-owned vehicles may be used in foreign countries for transportation of United States Government employees from their residence to the office and return when public transportation facilities are unsafe or are not available: *Provided*, That each Chief of Mission shall have prior authority from the Secretary of State to approve such transportation.

SEC. 108. This title may be cited as the "Department of State Appropriation Act, 1950".

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For personal services in the District of Columbia, including a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General as follows:

For the offices of the Attorney General, Solicitor General, Assistant

to the Attorney General, Assistant Solicitor General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Immigration Appeals, and Board of Parole, \$845,000.

For the Administrative Division, \$1,232,000.

For legal activities not otherwise provided for, \$5,680,400, including not to exceed \$100,000 (no part of which, except for payment of foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia) for compensation (not to exceed in any case \$10,330 per annum) of special attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General and to United States district attorneys not otherwise provided for, employed by the Attorney General to aid in special matters and cases, and of foreign counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases: *Provided*, That reports be submitted to the Congress on the 1st of July and January showing the names of the persons employed under the foregoing limitation, the annual rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each, together with a description of their duties.

Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations for personal services (other than the Administrative Division) shall be available for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, including printing and binding, stenographic reporting services by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), and examination of estimates of appropriation in the field; \$1,114,600, of which \$398,800 shall be available for contractual services and services authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946, in the Lands Division.

Traveling expenses: For necessary traveling expenses not otherwise provided for, \$218,000.

Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling expenses, services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and personal services in the District of Columbia, \$3,750,000, of which \$125,000 shall be available exclusively for activities in connection with railroad reparations cases: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division.

Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts, probation officers, and United States commissioners, for which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the official acts, records, and accounts of reporters, referees, and trustees of such courts; travel expenses; \$109,000, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry: For expenses necessary for payment of claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (Public Law 886), includ-

ing personal services in the District of Columbia, travel, and printing and binding, \$1,200,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

Property claims of alien enemies: For payment of claims, pursuant to the Act of March 15, 1949 (Public Law 17), relating to property deposited by alien enemies or United States citizens of Japanese ancestry, \$44,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries and other expenses of the field service, not otherwise specifically provided for, including travel expenses; a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and notarial fees or like services; \$440,000.

Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth: For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States district attorneys, their regular assistants and other employees, including the office expenses of United States district attorneys in Alaska, \$5,585,000.

Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifically directed by the Attorney General; meals and lodging for deputy marshals in attendance upon juries when ordered by the court; traveling expenses, including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles, including two vans for replacement only at not to exceed \$5,000 each; and firearms and ammunition; \$5,630,000, of which amount not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the employment of temporary deputy marshals, in lieu of bailiffs, at a rate not to exceed \$10 per day.

Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by law (28 U. S. C. 551), \$700,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of this amount shall be available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, which approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day: *Provided further*, That whenever an employee of the United States performs travel in order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States in any case involving the activity in connection with which such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be payable from the appropriation otherwise available for the travel expenses of such employee.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes: For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President

of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; including personal services in the District of Columbia; a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); purchase of five hundred (for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of one armored motor vehicle; printing and binding; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of such Bureau when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to exceed \$3,000 for membership in the International Commission of Criminal Police; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; \$52,585,141, of which not to exceed \$750,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$14,000 per annum so long as the position is filled by the present incumbent: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein appropriated \$100,000 is to be held as a reserve for emergencies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service: For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration; personal services in the District of Columbia; a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in foreign countries; advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards for information leading to the apprehension or conviction of violators of the immigration laws; not to exceed \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate; traveling expenses, including not to

exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty, for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed four), maintenance, and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; printing and binding, including citizenship textbooks for free distribution; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money; stenographic reporting services by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; and for all necessary expenses incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including transportation and other expenses in the return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General; \$30,500,000: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization may contract with officers and employees for the use, on official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further*, That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens in the Government service shall not apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent and such temporary employees as are required from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not available.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and care of United States prisoners, including printing and binding and the compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institutions, \$466,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written authorization of the Attorney General.

Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions: For expenses necessary for the support of prisoners, and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at prison camps, interment or transporting remains of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States; including purchase of eight passenger motor vehicles, including one bus at not to exceed \$20,000, for replacement only; not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; traveling expenses; furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; not to exceed \$35,000 for the acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal penal or correctional institution when, in the opinion of the Attorney General, the additional land is essential to the protection of the health or safety of the institution; firearms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm

products and livestock; \$18,800,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500: *Provided further*, That collections in cash for meals, laundry, barber service, uniform equipment, and any other items for which payment is made originally from appropriated funds, may be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation for maintenance and operation of the institutions.

Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances necessary for patients including personal services in the District of Columbia and furnishing and laundering of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for the employees in the performance of their official duties; \$1,592,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General for direct expenditure by that Service.

Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions and all necessary expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase of material and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor of United States prisoners as the Attorney General may direct, \$497,000, of which \$280,000 shall be available for replacement of a power plant at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas; and, in addition, the Attorney General is authorized to enter into contracts and incur obligations in an amount not to exceed \$900,000, for completion of such replacement at a total cost not to exceed \$1,180,000.

Support of United States prisoners: For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and medical aid; rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 4003, 4009); support of prisoners becoming insane during imprisonment and who continue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United States and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their capture; and for repairs, betterments, and improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks; \$1,675,000.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

Office of Alien Property: The Attorney General, or such officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said Act: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$4,000,000 shall be

available in the current fiscal year for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including printing and binding; rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$70,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); personal services in the District of Columbia; a health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), and traveling expenses, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized the amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the Administrative Division, Department of Justice.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

SEC. 203. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of the United States district attorney and the United States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 204. In the procurement of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, the Department of Justice is authorized to exchange or sell similar items and apply the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole or in part payment therefor.

SEC. 205. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672).

SEC. 206. This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1950".

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary) including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only at not to exceed \$4,000; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$50 per diem; and teletype news service (not exceeding \$1,000); \$1,299,000.

Technical and scientific services: For necessary expenses in the performance of activities and services relating to the collection, compilation, and dissemination of technological information as an aid

to business in the development of foreign and domestic commerce, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$2,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and printing and binding, \$219,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized, upon request of any public or private organization or individual, to reproduce by appropriate process, independently or through any other agency of the Government, any scientific or technical report, document, or descriptive material, foreign or domestic, which has been released for public dissemination, and to sell such reproductions at a price not less than the estimated total cost of reproducing and disseminating same as may be determined by the Secretary, the moneys received from such sale to be deposited in a special account in the Treasury, such account to be available for reimbursing any appropriation which may have borne the expense of such reproduction and dissemination and making refunds to organizations and individuals when entitled thereto.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification: For expenses necessary for searching census records and supplying information incident to carrying out the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory requirements with respect to age and citizenship certification, including personal services at the seat of government, travel, microfilm, binding records, and photographic supplies, \$105,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security Administration.

Current census statistics: For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, and publishing current census statistics provided for by law; temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce without regard to the Classification Act; printing and binding; the cost of obtaining State, municipal, and other records; preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character by contract; and purchase, construction, repair, and rental of mechanical and electrical tabulating equipment and other labor-saving devices; \$5,750,000, of which \$100,000 shall be available exclusively for vessel shipping statistics.

Seventeenth decennial census: For expenses necessary for taking, compiling, and publishing the seventeenth decennial census as authorized by law (13 U. S. C. 201-219), including personal services at the seat of government and elsewhere at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce without regard to the Classification Act and the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); health service program as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150); and compensation of employees of the Department of Commerce and other departments and independent establishments of the Government who may be detailed for field work; \$41,885,000, to remain available until December 31, 1952.

General administration, Bureau of the Census: For expenses necessary for general administration, including temporary employees at

rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce without regard to the Classification Act; and printing and binding; \$870,000.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), and other Acts incident to the enforcement of safety regulations; maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities and air traffic control; furnishing advisory service to States and other public and private agencies in connection with the construction or improvement of airports and landing areas; and the disposal of surplus airports; including personal services in the District of Columbia; hire of aircraft (not exceeding \$395,000); the operation and maintenance of eighty-five aircraft; printing and binding; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase (not to exceed forty, for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase and repair of skis and snowshoes; and salaries and traveling expenses, together with tuition (not to exceed \$20,000) and other contractual expenses in connection therewith, of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or other organizations serving aviation; \$94,402,105, and the Departments of the Air Force, Army and Navy, are authorized to transfer to the Civil Aeronautics Administration without charge, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, aircraft (for replacement only), aircraft engines, parts, flight equipment, and hangar, line, and shop equipment surplus to the needs of such Departments: *Provided*, That there may be credited to this appropriation, funds received from States, counties, municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses incurred in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic control towers.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; the construction and furnishing of quarters and related accommodations for officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau stationed at remote localities not on foreign soil where such accommodations are not otherwise available; personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed eight) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding; and not to exceed \$200,000 for emergency repairs and replacement of facilities damaged by fire, flood, or storm; \$18,650,000, of which \$8,000,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred under authority heretofore granted to enter into contracts for the foregoing purposes; and, in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is authorized to enter into contracts and incur obligations for purposes contained in this paragraph in an amount not exceeding \$26,800,000: *Provided*, That authority hereto-

fore granted under this head to enter into contracts for such purposes may be exercised until June 30, 1950: *Provided further*, That the consolidated appropriation under this head for the next preceding fiscal year is hereby consolidated with and made a part of this appropriation to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund: *Provided further*, That transfers may be made from this appropriation to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration," for costs of maintenance and operation of aircraft for initial flight checking of facilities established under this appropriation (not to exceed \$350,000); for necessary expenses in connection with the transportation by air to and from and within the Territories of the United States of materials and equipment secured under this appropriation (not to exceed \$115,000); and for necessary administrative costs (not to exceed \$375,000): *Provided further*, That the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are authorized during the current fiscal year to transfer without charge, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, air navigation and communication facilities, including appurtenances thereto, to the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Technical development: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such developmental work and service testing as tends to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel, and operation methods, and personal services in the District of Columbia; acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; operation and maintenance of five aircraft, which shall be in addition to the number authorized herein under the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration"; and printing and binding; \$1,450,000.

Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport: For expenses incident to the care, operation, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport, including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; printing and binding; not to exceed \$2,900 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms; and arms and ammunition; \$1,250,000; and the Departments of the Air Force, Army and Navy, are authorized to transfer to the Administrator without payment therefor such equipment, not to exceed \$30,000 in value, as is commonly used in ground operation at airports for use of the Washington National Airport.

Construction, Washington National Airport: For an additional amount for construction at the Washington National Airport, to be used for the installation of an additional fuel oil storage tank and a steam line, \$196,500, to remain available until expended.

Federal-aid airport program, Federal Airport Act: For carrying out the provisions of the Federal Airport Act of May 13, 1946 (except section 5 (a)), to be available until June 30, 1953, \$14,500,000, of which \$11,500,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred under authority heretofore granted to enter into contracts for the foregoing purposes; and in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is authorized until June 30, 1953, to enter into contracts and incur obligations for purposes of this paragraph in an amount not exceeding \$36,500,000, of which \$36,000,000 shall be for projects in the States in accordance with sections 5 (b) and 6 of said Act, and \$500,000 shall be for projects

in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands in accordance with section 5 (c), as amended: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated herein \$3,000,000 shall be available as one fund for necessary planning, research, and administrative expenses; including personal services in the District of Columbia; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and printing and binding; of which \$3,000,000 not to exceed \$550,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Administration", to provide for necessary administrative expenses, including the maintenance and operation of aircraft and printing and binding: *Provided further*, That the appropriation under this head for the next preceding fiscal year is hereby merged with this appropriation.

Construction of public airports, Territory of Alaska: For an additional amount for construction of public airports, Territory of Alaska, \$5,800,000, to remain available until expended for liquidation of obligations incurred under authority granted in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, to enter into contracts for such purpose.

Air navigation development: For expenses necessary for planning and developing a national system of aids to air navigation and air traffic control common to military and civil air navigation, including research, experimental investigations, purchase, and development, by contract or otherwise, of new types of air navigation aids (including plans, specifications, and drawings); personal services in the District of Columbia; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; printing and binding; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not in excess of \$50 per diem; acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; and payments in advance under contracts for research or development work; not to exceed \$130,000 for administrative expenses; \$3,000,000, and, in addition, the Civil Aeronautics Administration is authorized to enter into contracts and incur obligations for the purposes contained in this paragraph in an amount not exceeding \$4,000,000.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; employment of temporary guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft; and printing and binding; \$3,620,500.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Salaries and expenses, departmental: For expenses necessary to carry out in the District of Columbia the provisions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C. 883a-883i), including the purchase of maps and nautical and aeronautical charts; maintenance of an instrument shop and procurement or exchange of metal working and wood-working supplies and equipment; motion-picture equipment; chart

paper, drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment; printing and binding; instruments (except surveying instruments); and stationery for field use; \$3,750,000, of which not to exceed \$3,230,000 shall be available for personal services.

Salaries and expenses, field: For expenses necessary to carry out in the field the provisions of the Act of August 6, 1947 (33 U. S. C. 883a-883i), including the operation and maintenance of ships and other field units; replacement of observatories and auxiliary buildings where necessary; purchase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of sites where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and seismological buildings; operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photographic surveys; packing, crating, and transporting personal household effects of commissioned officers when transferred from one official station to another, and of commissioned officers who die on active duty, and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as authorized by law; and extra compensation at not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, and at not to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of other Federal agencies while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs; \$5,900,000.

Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law, \$1,310,000.

The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed ten vehicles known as station wagons and suburban carry-alls, of which five shall be for replacement only, and (not to exceed \$25,000) for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal services and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government, including printing and binding, the purchase of commercial and trade reports, and not to exceed \$50,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$4,878,500: *Provided*, That expenses of field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

Field office service: For expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices for the collection and dissemination of information useful in the development and improvement of commerce throughout the United States and its possessions, including not to exceed \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, and printing and binding, \$2,079,500.

Export control: For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949 (Public Law 11, approved February 26, 1949), relating to export controls, including personal services in the District of Columbia and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, and printing and binding, \$4,550,000, of which not to exceed \$1,500,000 may be transferred to the

Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department, for enforcement of the export control program, and of which not to exceed \$105,000 may be transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses" under the Office of the Secretary.

PATENT OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and the salary of the Commissioner at \$10,330 per annum; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem (not to exceed \$25,000); expenses of transporting to foreign governments publications of patents issued by the Patent Office; defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; travel; printing and binding; and other contingent expenses of the Patent Office: *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography; \$10,825,000.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the Bureau and the functions set forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal services in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field; construction of working quarters in the field when suitable facilities are not otherwise available and living quarters at remote localities; repairs and alterations to buildings and other plant facilities, and not to exceed \$700,000 for improvements to buildings, grounds, and other plant facilities including construction of minor buildings and other facilities in the District of Columbia and in the field to house special apparatus or material which must be isolated from other activities; building of temporary experimental structures; expenses of the visiting committee; demonstration of the results of the Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed most effective; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards; purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; printing and binding; not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and purchase of reprints from trade journals or other periodicals of articles prepared officially by Government employees, as follows:

Operation and administration: For the general operation and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of the grounds; plant equipment; maintenance and protection of buildings, including repairs and alterations thereto; \$1,400,000.

Research and testing: For calibrating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms of the national standards; the preparation and distribution of standard materials; the testing of equipment, materials, and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to governmental agencies on scientific and technical matters; the maintenance and development of national standards of measure-

ment; the development of improved methods of measurement; the determination of physical constants and the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays; the development of methods of chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the properties of rare substances; investigations relating to the utilization of materials, including lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of new processes and methods of fabrication; the solutions of problems arising in connection with standards; cooperation with Government purchasing agencies, industries, and national organizations in developing specifications and facilitating their use; encouragement of the application of the latest developments in the utilization and standardization of building materials; the development of engineering and safety codes, simplified practice recommendations, and commercial standards of quality and performance; and the compilation of and dissemination of scientific and technical data; \$4,300,000.

Radio propagation and standards: For development and maintenance of primary standards of measurement of electrical quantities at radio frequencies; calibrating and certifying radio measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms of the national primary standards; investigation of the phenomena affecting the propagation of radio waves; the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; the compilation and dissemination of scientific and technical data relating to the propagation of radio waves, and measurement of electrical quantities at radio frequencies: *Provided*, That for employees conducting observations on radio propagation phenomena in the Arctic region, the funds appropriated and the funds transferred or advanced from other Government agencies to the National Bureau of Standards shall be available for the appointment of such employees at base rates not in excess of \$5,000 per annum without regard to the civil service and classification laws and titles II and III of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945; and for the furnishing of food, shelter, and protective clothing and equipment, without repayment therefor, to employees of the Government assigned to Arctic stations; and the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are authorized, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to transfer without charge to the National Bureau of Standards materials, equipment, and supplies, surplus to their needs and necessary for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of Arctic ionosphere observation stations, \$3,100,000.

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Weather Bureau, including personal services in the District of Columbia; maintenance and operation of aircraft, and purchase of one for replacement only; printing and binding; not to exceed \$25,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$10,000 for maintenance of a printing office in the City of Washington, as authorized by law; not to exceed \$10,000 for the United States contribution to the cost of the secretariat of the International Meteorological Committee; and erection of tempo-

rary living and working quarters for observers at remote localities where such quarters are not otherwise available; \$24,179,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year, the maximum amount authorized under section 3 (a) of the Act of June 2, 1948 (Public Law 573), for extra compensation to employees of other Government agencies for taking and transmitting meteorological observations, shall be \$5 per day; and the maximum base rate of pay authorized under section 3 (b) of said Act, for employees conducting meteorological investigations in the Arctic region, shall be \$5,000 per annum, except that not more than five of such employees at any one time may receive a base rate of \$7,500 per annum.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SEC. 302. The appropriations "Salaries and expenses", Civil Aeronautics Administration; "Salaries and expenses", Civil Aeronautics Board; "Radio propagation and standards", National Bureau of Standards; and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau, shall be available under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, for furnishing to employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau in Alaska and other areas outside the United States, where determined necessary by the Secretary, free emergency medical services by contract or otherwise and medical supplies in an amount not to exceed \$20,000, and for the purchase, transportation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies by contract or otherwise for resale to such employees, through commissaries and mess halls, the proceeds from such resales to be credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for such supplies was made and a report shall be made to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such supplies and the proceeds from such resale; and appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$20,000 for furnishing food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities, reimbursement for such relief to be in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

SEC. 303. The appropriations of the Department of Commerce available for salaries and expenses shall be available for health programs as authorized by law (5 U. S. C. 150), and for the payment of claims pursuant to section 403 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C. 2672).

SEC. 304. Appropriations of the Department of Commerce available for salaries and expenses shall be available for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the activities for which the appropriations are made.

SEC. 305. During the current fiscal year officers and employees of the Department of Commerce having special scientific or other technical or professional qualifications may be detailed to the Government of any foreign country under the same terms and conditions as provided in the Act of May 25, 1938, as amended (5 U. S. C. 118e), for detail of employees of the United States to the foreign Governments specified in said Act.

SEC. 306. This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1950".

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES

For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, Reporter of the Court, and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, \$867,000.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For miscellaneous expenses to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, \$52,100.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with sections 3709, as amended, and 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5, 16); \$148,400.

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, as may be approved by the chief judge, \$187,900.

CUSTOMS COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, eight judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, as may be approved by the chief judge, \$400,600: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

COURT OF CLAIMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, seven regular and six additional commissioners, and all other officers and employees

of the court, and for other necessary expenses, including stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony, travel, and printing and binding, \$510,000.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, \$24,100.

OTHER COURTS AND SERVICES

HAWAII

For salaries of the chief justice and two associate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of judges retired under title 28, United States Code, section 373, \$106,500.

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and the Panama Canal Zone); and justices and judges retired or resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections 371, 372, and 373; \$4,675,000.

SALARIES OF CLERKS OF COURTS

For salaries of clerks of United States courts of appeals and United States district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, \$4,221,300.

No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama; Florence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama; Grand Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango, Colorado; Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton, Illinois; Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New Mexico; Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Carolina; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen, South Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South Dakota; Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston, Wyoming; or Lander, Wyoming; but this paragraph shall not be so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions of court of such employees as may be necessary from other offices to the offices named herein.

PROBATION SYSTEM

For salaries of probation officers and their clerical assistants, as authorized by title 18, United States Code, sections 3654 and 3656, \$1,965,000: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the right of the district judges to appoint probation officers, or to make such orders as may be necessary to govern probation officers in their own courts: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any probation officer who, in the judgment of the chief or presiding judge certified to the Attorney General, fails to carry out the official orders of the Attorney

General with respect to supervising or furnishing information concerning any prisoner released conditionally or on parole from any Federal penal or correctional institution.

SALARIES OF CRIERS

For salaries of criers as authorized by title 28, United States Code, sections 713 (a) and 755, \$470,000.

FEES OF COMMISSIONERS

For fees of the United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States Code, section 3041, including fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, \$475,000.

FEES OF JURORS

For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors; meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362); and compensation for jury commissioners; \$1,850,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of jury commissioners for the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of section 1401, title 11 of the District of Columbia Code, but such compensation shall not exceed \$250 each per annum.

MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES

For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$2,067,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associated (P-3), full (P-4) or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of any additional compensation under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 and any other Acts of similar purport subsequently enacted or within-grade promotional increases and of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed because of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,700 per annum, except in the case of the chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district court having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$9,000.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For miscellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their officers; printing and binding; purchase of firearms and ammunition; and purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476); \$611,000.

TRAVEL EXPENSES

For necessary traveling expenses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including traveling expenses of probation officers and their clerks, \$614,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$6,500, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal probation when incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

For printing and binding the advance opinions, preliminary prints, and bound reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, \$91,200.

SALARIES OF COURT REPORTERS

For salaries of court reporters for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by title 28, United States Code, section 753, \$873,400.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including personal services in the District of Columbia, travel, printing and binding, advertising, rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and examination of estimates for appropriations in the field, \$500,800.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For repairs and improvements to the courthouse, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material and every item incident thereto, \$16,000, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For repairs and improvements to the United States Court of Appeals Building, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment and for labor and material and every item incident thereto, \$7,900, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1946 (11 U. S. C. 68), \$379,000 to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants, travel, printing and binding, purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), \$886,000 to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946 (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

Any surplus arising in the referees' salary and expense funds for the fiscal years 1948 and 1949 shall remain available until June 30, 1950, for the payment of salaries and expenses of referees within the limitations prescribed hereinbefore.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

SEC. 402. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 403. The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per volume.

SEC. 404. This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1950".

TITLE V—GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

The following corporations, respectively, are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, for each such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: Not to exceed \$330,000 of the funds of the Corporation shall be available for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$400,000 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both amounts to be computed on an accrual basis and to be determined in accordance with the Corporation's prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Institute of Inter-American Affairs: Not to exceed \$525,000 of the funds available to the Corporation shall be available during the current fiscal year for its administrative expenses, including administrative services preformed for the Corporation by other Government agencies.

SEC. 502. This title may be cited as "Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, and The Institute of Inter-American Affairs Appropriation Act, 1950".

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 602. This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1950".

Approved July 20, 1949.

